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D. Corbett Sc.

C. Smith. M.D.

Published by John Conner, Patrick Street, Cork.

THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT
STATE
OF
THE COUNTY AND CITY
OF
C O R K.

Containing
A NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY CHARLES SMITH, M. D.

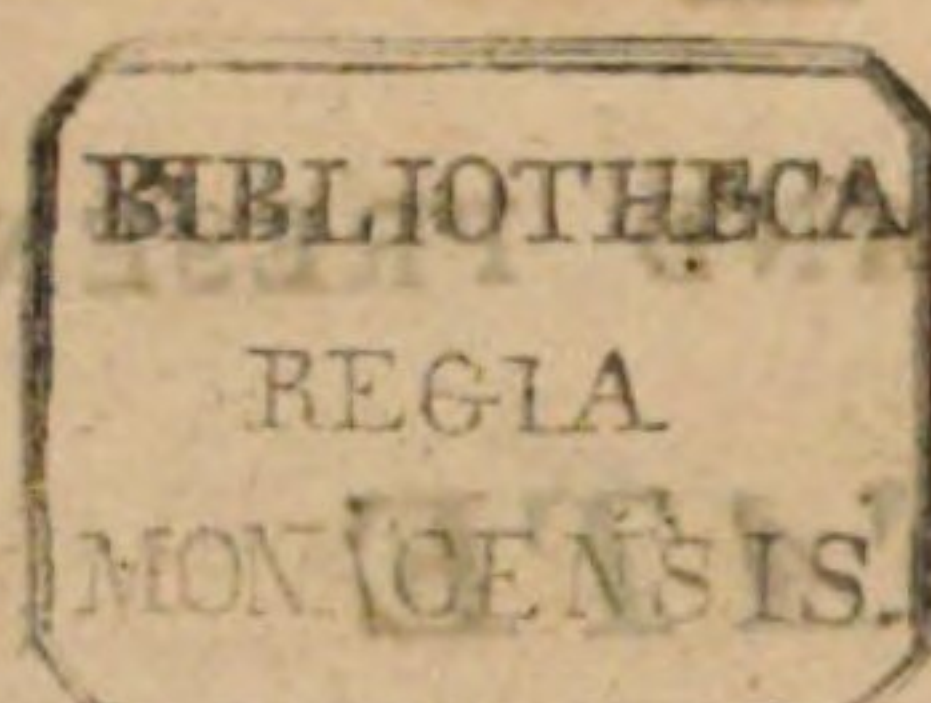
*Æquum est enim meminisse & me, qui discerem hominem esse,
et vos, qui Judicetis ut si probabilia dicentur, nihil ultra
requiratis.* CICERO UNIVERS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

A New Edition.

C O R K:
PRINTED BY JOHN CONNOR, PATRICK-STREET.

1815.



THE COUNTY AND CITY

C O R K.

A NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne, at the Edinburgh Press, in the Strand, 1815.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

Second Edition.

PRINTED BY JOHN CONNOR, PATERNOSTER STREET.

1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE constant application for SMITH'S HISTORY of the COUNTY and CITY of CORK, and the universal regret that it was not to be obtained, induced the present Editor to publish a new edition.—Upon a work so well established and so generally approved, he thought it unnecessary to lay the hand of correction, and it has been suggested, that any additions which may appear necessary, would come better in a separate form, as an additional volume; under these considerations he resolved to publish the work as he found it, preserving the Doctor's own plan, and giving fac simile Engravings of the Views and other illustrative Plates with the most careful exactness, (as originally delineated by the late ANTHONY CHEARNLEY, esq. of Burncourt, county Tipperary,) thereby presenting his Subscribers and the Public with a legitimate re-publication of the HISTORY of CORK, and otherwise sparing no expense and trouble to make the work worthy their patronage.

Nov. 6, 1749.

AT A BOARD OF THE PHYSICO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, THE REVEREND AND RIGHT
HON. THE LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD
IN THE CHAIR.

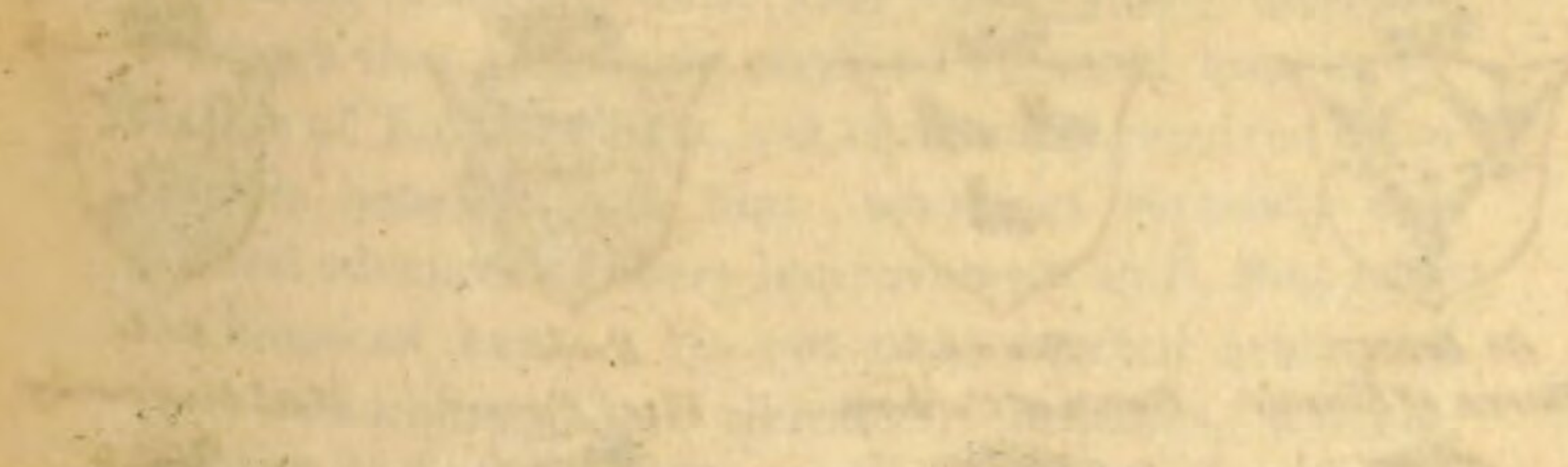
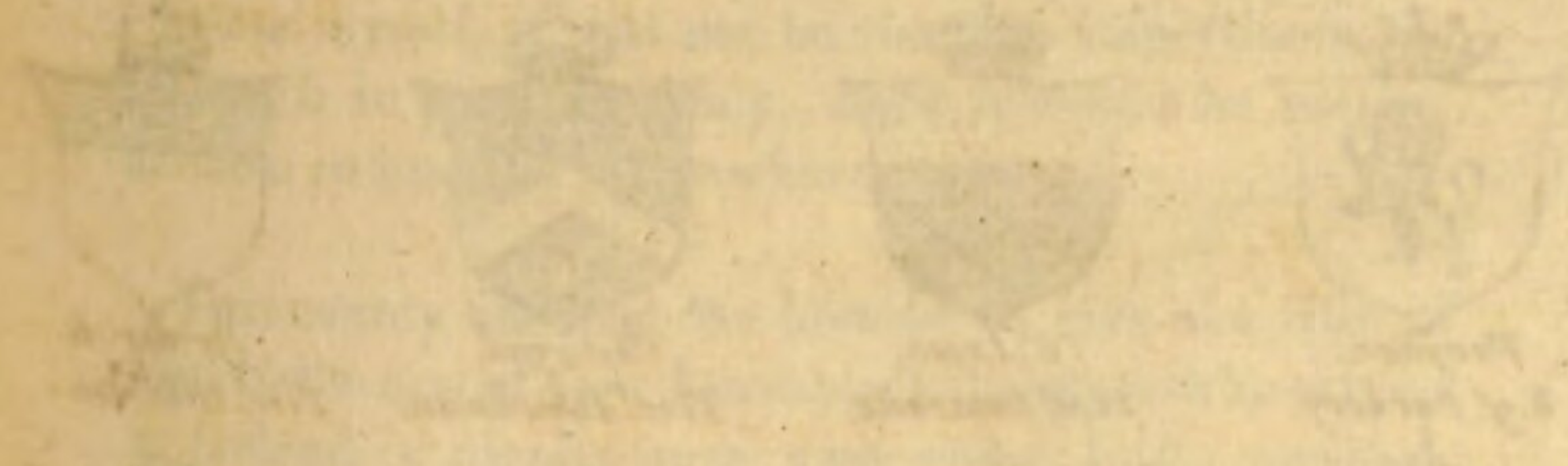
MR. CHARLES SMITH having laid before the
Society a MS. copy of the ancient and present STATE OF
THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK, with an accurate
two-sheet Map of that County, &c. It is Ordered, that
the said work be published, with the approbation of this
Society.

Signed, STRANGFORD.

J. MARSHAL, Secretary.

Imprimatur

ED. BARRY, M. D. Vice-President.





Sees of Cork & Ross



*Boyle.
E. of Orrery.*



See of Cloyne.



*Fielding.
E. of Desmond.*



*Percival.
E. of Egmont.*



*Barry.
E. of Barrymore.*



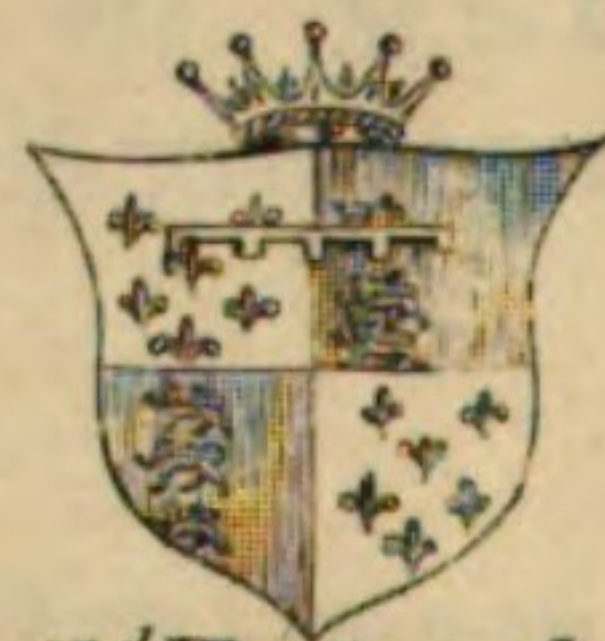
*Boyle.
E. of Cork.*



*Touchet.
E. of Castlehaven.*



*M^r Carly.
E. of Clancarty.*



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E. of Cork.*



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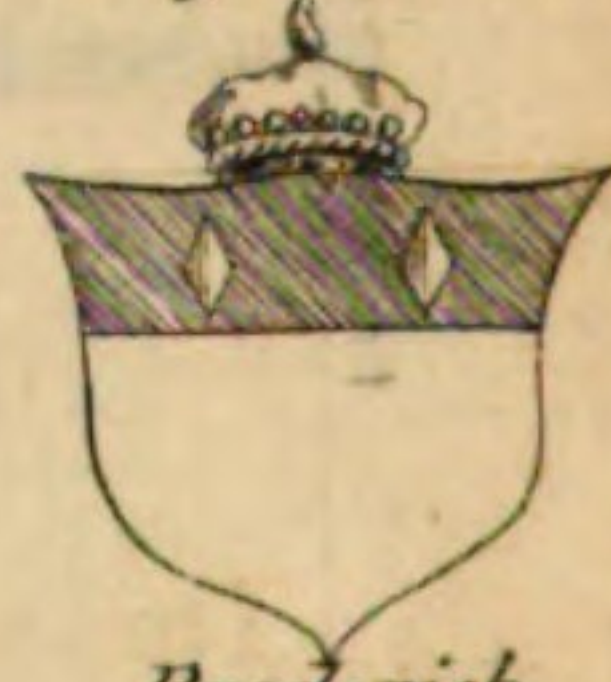
*Vaughan.
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Rob^t Fitz Stephen.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN, EARL OF ORRERY,

Baron of BROGHILL, and Baron BOYLE of MARSTON.

MY LORD,

IT might have been a presumption in the Author, to have inscribed this Work to your Lordship, if the subject of it did not, in some measure, merit your Lordship's notice: for I humbly conceive, the description of a country that owes so many great advantages to your Lordship's ancestors, cannot claim a more proper patron, than one of the noble family of BOYLE; so that I flatter myself, it will not be thought impertinent to present it to your Lordship, since it would be unpardonable to inscribe it elsewhere.

This county has had the honour to give the title of Earl to the first of your Lordship's ancestors who settled in Ireland, a dignity none ever more justly merited. Although that great man received personal honour by the title of Earl of CORK, yet the county received more intrinsic benefits from him, who was certainly the greatest advancer of every improvement in it, that ever the kingdom knew. He not only erected seats and private buildings, but churches, hospitals, schools, bridges, and other public works, owe their foundation to his munificence: nor were these all: for IRELAND received such additional strength from the considerable towns he built, witness those of BANDON, CLOGHNA-KILTY, INISKEEN, &c. that when the penetrating

CROMWELL saw them, he acknowledged "if there had been an Earl of CORK in every county, the Irish could never have rebelled."

But these (though lasting monuments of worth and magnificence) were not the only benefits this county received from your Lordship's ancestors. For when a torrent of destruction wasted the land, in the times of anarchy and rebellion, the sons of that nobleman made a brave stand against the enemy; one of whom fell, fighting for his religion and his country, in the battle of LISCAROLL, where three of his brothers also signalized themselves; and the youngest (afterwards Lord SHANNON) narrowly escaped being slain, in a magnanimous and successful attempt to recover his brother's body, with his horse and arms, from the enemy.

It would, my Lord, be tedious to mention the particular actions of your noble ancestor, the first Earl of ORRERY, in this country. The several battles he fought in it, were so many defeats given to the IRISH; in which, though always victorious, he charged at the head of single troops, in comparison of an army on the enemy's side. In imitation of his father, he also founded towns, and planted ENGLISH colonies in this county, of which CHARLEVILLE and CASTLEMARTYR are remaining instances. These were, my Lord, actions truly noble, and truths that will long shine in the IRISH annals.

This noble and heroic conduct of so many illustrious ancestors, would be thought, by many persons, a sufficient stock of honour for them to subsist upon, without any pursuits of their own; but your Lordship hath nobly distinguished yourself, by receiving nothing from your family, which you have not shewn an equal ability and willingness to repay, and transmit to your posterity; and the circle of your acquaintance observe you with pleasure, exerting the same public spirit, the same

generosity and love of liberty, and the same taste for the polite arts, that has not only rendered the name and family of BOYLE so truly amiable to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, but also so much celebrated throughout EUROPE.

May the same happy taste be ever as conspicuous in your Lordship's posterity, and may the example of your Lordship continue to influence them to the pursuit of it, as you have done THAT so well pointed out to you by your ancestors, is the sincere wish of,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And devoted humble Servant,

Charles Smith.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

AN unusual, and, I must confess, an unmerited indulgence, received from the public, upon printing a description of another county, has given the author of that tract encouragement to undertake the following performance.

The reader will be pleased to allow, that a work of this kind may have some reasonable cause to plead excuse for a few slips, either in point of style, or other minute incidents. Hurry is a plea commonly brought by most writers; a plea, as weak as it is frivolous; and the public may, with justice, retort, that there was no necessity for the appearance of such hasty performances, since publishing an immature work was, of all faults, the greatest, as it was in the power of the writer to mend his fault, at the time he pleaded his excuse. But, I humbly conceive, that although this plea is not to be admitted in favour of the general class of writers, a performance so mixed as what I now offer, and which might require much abler hands, skilled in very different branches of science to execute, (which there are no great hopes of procuring,) I presume, I may be allowed to plead this general excuse, for smaller errors that may, inevitably, creep into a work of this nature.

Such a work as this, is not to be wholly executed in the closet or study. Great part of its materials are to be sought for in the field; and every place visited, to make proper inquiry into its antiquities, and its civil and natural history: which last consists of very different branches of science. The topography of each place must be noted; its bearing, distance, latitude, and longitude observed, with all the correctness and assistances astronomy, and practical trigonometry, afford.

I conceive it is the business of a writer, who describes a country, to relate his observations without ornament; and in so plain and simple a manner, that a person who may afterwards view the places described, may be put into the easiest way to see what the author relates.— A laboured elegance of style, beautiful turns of period, and a studied connection of all parts of a discourse, will, undoubtedly, render such descriptions most pleasing to a reader of a polite and classical taste; but if he designs to be more than a reader, and to consider his author in another light, than as a writer of romance; that is, if he designs to have recourse to the originals from whence those descriptions were taken, he will soon observe the difference between a native simplicity, and the additional ornaments of a descriptive style. Some, indeed, affect a Ciceronian style in description; but were Tully himself to paint a country, he certainly would avoid a florid diction on such a subject. In my description of places, I have constantly endeavoured to draw the picture as like the original as possible; this, to me, was the most easy, as well as the most pleasing part of my task; for, as M. Paschal observes, (1) “Curiosity is little better than
 “meer vanity; for the most part, we desire to see things,
 “that we may relate them; few would undertake such
 “dangerous voyages and travels, for the bare pleasure
 “of entertaining their sight, if they were bound to
 “secrecy on their return, and for ever cloistered from
 “conversation.”

I have, in the introduction to a former work of this kind, sufficiently proved the great advantages industrious foreigners have been of, to several nations.

Among other methods of inviting artists and traders to settle in a country, artful descriptions, even beyond the truth, have been used by other nations. When the Dutch first began to plant their East India settlements, almost every wharf and landing place in Batavia, beside their churches, fortifications, and buildings, were pompously engraved on copper, and embellished with all the pleasing variety of landscape the painter's art was master of; and this, to induce the European Hollanders to quit their native soil, and strengthen their infant colonies; many years since grown so powerful, as to vie with their mother

(1) Paschal's Thoughts.

INTRODUCTION.

mother country in strength, and support it with their rich commodities. Hence I would infer, that a just description of a country, which needs no exaggeration to recommend it, may be one method of inviting foreigners to settle in it.

If we cannot, like Italy or Holland, boast of the beauties of art, and improvements of planting and building in this country, we may, at least, present our readers with natural beauties, no less pleasing and attractive. It is a true piece of wisdom in any state, by the magnificence of its public structures, by a neatness and symmetry in its private ones, which may atone for splendour and ornament, and by adorning towns with pleasant and regular plantations of trees, and public walks, to invite travellers to come and see them. There are few countries but what have instituted great marts or fairs; and contrived, by extraordinary public shews, to draw a concourse of people to them, from the neighbouring, and remote nations; whose very travelling and intercourse, increase wealth and trade, and are a secret motive to people to inhabit a country, where they may meet with more entertainment than at home. Such were the Greek olympic games, which drew together a prodigious concourse of people from all parts; and where a simple wreath, only, was the reward of the victor; which made Tygranes, (2) a Persian commander, cry to his general, "Heavens! to what men are you leading us? insensible of interest, they combat only for glory." Such were also the triumphs, trophies, and secular plays of ancient Rome; the jousts and tournaments formerly used in all the courts of Christendom; the festivals of the most celebrated orders of knighthood; and the present carnivals of Venice and other cities; with the jubilees of modern Rome. In the Netherlands, they have their kirmishes, and, in some of them, use a great deal of pageantry, as well as traffic; being equally allurements to pleasure, as to gain. No other country, in Europe, can boast of such a multitude of hands as the United Provinces; nor any spot of ground, of the same extent, can equal its riches. The persecution in the empire, for religion, under Charles V. in France, under Henry II. and in England, under queen Mary, forced great numbers out of all those countries, to shelter themselves in the Netherlands, where the laws protected those oppressed strangers; who peopled their towns, filled them with
manufac-

(2) Xenophon.

manufactures, and raised the city of Antwerp to such renown, as continued till the arrival of the duke of Alva; by whose rigorous proceedings, more than 100,000 families quitted the country, and were received and protected by the seven United Provinces, (3) then countenanced by England and France. From which period, trade flourished at Amsterdam, and decayed, in proportion, at Antwerp.—The long civil wars, in France, Germany, and, lastly, in England, increased the swarm in this republic, invited there by the maritime situation of the country, the easiness of the government, goodness of the laws, freedom of conscience, and strength of their cities; all which, in a few years, conspired to raise the credit of the bank of Amsterdam to an incredible sum. Insomuch, that some have estimated it

(3) Nothing can give an higher idea of the advantages of commerce to a nation, than the flourishing condition of the Dutch republic. Before the revocation of the edict of Nants, (which established great numbers of manufacturers both in England and the United Provinces) the manufactures of that republic consisted in very little more than their linen and woollen cloths. It was to those refugees, the Dutch owed the erecting among them, the arts of weaving the richest silks and brocades, which latter was principally set up in Amsterdam. They also taught them the art of ribbon weaving, making paper, weaving stockings, gold and silver laces, hats, fringes, and point; dressing leather in all its different branches, as tanning, currying, alluming, making buff, purple, blue, yellow, and crimson Morocco; the art of gilding and stamping it; refining and making all sorts of sugar; making salt, bleaching wax, &c.; all which, before the edict of Nants, were little known to the Dutch.

Their sea-ports contain an almost incredible number of ships and vessels, of all sorts. Sir William Temple, in his curious remarks on those provinces, thinks them equal to all the other shipping in Europe; and yet their harbours are but very indifferent; for that of Amsterdam, which is so much frequented, is so shoal, that the smallest vessel cannot come up to the city but at high water; nor can large vessels enter the Texel, without unloading; and yet, no less than 15,000 vessels sail yearly out of this port, for the Baltic only; besides an incredible number to England, France, Spain, the Mediterranean, the East and West-Indies, &c. A celebrated Dutch writer informs us, that no less than 15,000 herring busses sail yearly out of the ports of Holland, to fish.

it at no less than 3,000 tuns of gold. (4) Sir William Temple, (who was, probably, carried to see it, being then ambassador at the Hague,) says, that whoever is entertained with the sight, shall never fail to find the appearance of a mighty real treasure, in bars of gold and silver; but the burgomaster having only the inspection of this bank, and no man taking a particular account of what issues in or out, from one age to another, it is impossible to make any just calculation, what proportion the real treasure may hold to the credit of it. Its security lies not only in the effects that are in it, but in the credit of the whole town or state of Amsterdam, whose stock and revenue equal those of many kingdoms (5).

It is asserted, that the paper credit of England and Holland, more than ten times exceeds their national cash; but this credit is founded mostly on the security of the nation itself. How such a national bank, with proper counters kept in the several trading towns of this kingdom, would augment its commerce, and render paper currency completely secure, I leave the intelligent reader to determine.

We need not seek for examples of the benefits arising from commerce among the ancient Tyrians, Carthaginians,

(4) The Dutch call 100,000 florins, a tun of gold.

(5) In 1672, when Louis XIV. was Utrecht, there was a general run on this bank, occasioned by the universal terror of the French troops. The magistrates took some of the most considerable, and most popular of those who talked loudest, and offered to convince them, by ocular demonstration, that the vast treasures deposited in the bank, were really there. An infinite number of bags certainly appeared, which the magistrates affirmed to be full of money; and that, upon proof, it would be found, that the original sums lodged in the bank were there to a stiver; but they said, at the same time, that those who continued to distrust them, and to break the public credit, by making their demands at a time when the state was in so great an exigency, should be stigmatized as bad subjects, and should not be permitted to replace their money in the bank, when the storm was over. This bold declaration had its effect; the call ceased, and the bank preserved its credit.*

* Burish's Batavia Illustrat.

or Alexandrians ; more modern times afford us a number of authentic histories of the kind. The French historians inform us, to the honour of trade, that Jaques Cœur, a native of Bourges, by his merchandise, gained as much profit as all the other merchants of France together. His immense riches, so lawfully acquired, and the probity of the man, celebrated his fame in foreign countries, and made him known at court. Charles VIII. of France, promoted him to the ministry, intrusted him with the administration of his finances, and made him his great treasurer. Yet, his elevation did not interrupt his commerce ; it only served him to persevere in it with more reputation and success. This generous merchant, whose heart was greater than his fortune, had still more exalted views in following his merchandize, and preferring his country's interest to his own gain. He found means, out of his private fortune, (which assisted more than the royal treasury,) not only to re-establish the affairs of the kingdom, exhausted by a long war, but also to carry on enterprises against its ancient enemies, and to unite to the crown, the rich province of Normandy, which England had, for many years, possessed.

It was to commerce, that noble Florentine family, the House of Medicis, owed its rise. The ancestors of Cosmus the great, (the father of his people, and deliverer of his country) according to the custom of the Italian nobility, neglected not this resource to support themselves in the honour of the magistracy, and the expences of war. Cosmus, more intelligent, or more fortunate than his predecessors, acquired such a fortune by trade, as equalled the treasures of the other sovereigns of Europe, and which made him be all his life so much sought after, and regarded in the affairs of Italy. His brother Laurence, who also merited the same title, as also that of father of the belles lettres, was so well known at the Ottoman Porte, on account of the number of factors he employed all over the Levant, and the numerous fleets he sent thither, that the proud Ottoman emperor, Bajazet, not only always regarded him as one of his allies, but also honoured him with the appellation of his friend. The successors of those two great men, by following their steps, did not deprive themselves, by a false delicacy, of the advantages of commerce. At length, the merits of another Cosmus raised this family to the sovereignty of Tuscany, from whom sprang two queens
of

of France, four pontiffs to the church, and a great number of cardinals. Posterity will scarce believe the amount of the immense fortune raised by this house, were there not many still in being, eye-witnesses of it; and to the time of the dissolution of the Medicean court, the palace of the grand duke was ever open to traders and manufacturers.

The great remoteness of Ireland from the continent of Europe, the very little that is said of it by authors, and the young gentlemen of it, when they visit foreign nations, passing all for English, make it very little known to the rest of Europe. Bleau, at the end of his volume of Scotland, (which is one of the best in his great collection) has only five of Speed's bad maps, and a few pages of the description of this kingdom. Moreri is very short, incorrect, and trifling; and Echard labours under the same defects. Moll, who published a small set of maps of this kingdom, made great complaints of the few and superficial corrections that were made on those he sent, for that purpose, to Dublin.

The old geographers, particularly those maps handed down to us as Ptolemy's, are greatly erroneous. Cambden, Sanson and Morden, only copied the errors of other geographers. I have, indeed, met in Speed, with the course of some rivers (though very incorrect) and the situation of some lakes, &c. more justly expressed, than even in some more modern maps; but he had no notion of the true distances of places, nor their latitude; and the true shape of the coasts was as ill designed. Riccioli, in his *Geographia Reformata*, was one of the first that placed our principal towns near their true latitude. Dublin he has in 53 deg. 11 min. which is nearer the truth than any who have gone before him.

Sir William Petty's surveys, as far as they go, are tolerably exact, as to distance and situation of places; but his surveyors did not trouble themselves with taking the altitude of the pole, so that the latitudes of places are wanting; neither are the roads marked down, nor is the sea coast, in any tolerable degree, exact. Those particulars being foreign to the design of his survey, which was only to render an account to the state, of the number of acres that were forfeited lands, many other tracts being left blank; and from those returns, sir William Petty formed his

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maps. The fate of a great part of sir William's performance is to be regretted. The plates of all the barony maps, to the number of 252, being on board a ship, were, during the late wars in queen Anne's time, taken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Malo's; and some say, they are now in one of the French king's libraries.

In the year 1733 (6), cardinal Fleury having thought it necessary to construct a map of France, being informed that the work could not be better carried on, than by the astronomers of the royal academy of sciences, applied to M. Cassini on that head; who was of opinion, that, in order to execute it with the utmost exactness, the same method ought to be employed, as was formerly for the meridian; by taking, through the whole extent of the kingdom, triangles linked together, by the means of objects seen successively one from another, &c. This project of making a map, by such triangles, had been already offered to M. Colbert, by M. Picart, in 1681, but was not then executed; however, M. Cassini proposed, that these triangles should be begun in a direction perpendicular to the meridian, in order to render those operations of service towards the decision of the question relating to the true figure of the earth. Upon this hint, I proceeded in my survey of this county, which will be found to be of a considerable extent. The road from Cork to Limerick, I found had been, some time ago, exactly chained, and each mile marked on a map of the same, with all the respective windings, which made 63 English miles. But laying a rule directly on the map, from one city to the other, in a right line, they are not further than 46 miles asunder, almost N. and S.; which admeasurement, being exactly chained, I thought it would be no difficult task to carry on the said line south to Kinsale, by which I had an almost north and south meridian for one degree of latitude, which also served as a base for all my several triangles. When I took the sides of these triangles, from elevated places, as on the tops of mountains, I found it necessary to reduce them to what they would be, had they been observed in plains parallel to the horizon; for this purpose, the shortest method of taking those heights, I found was by the barometer, making a proper allowance, by the best constructed tables, for that purpose. The

(6) Vide Phil. Transact, Numb. 445. p. 27. Jan. 1737.

The latitude and longitude of the outlines of this county, viz. the extreme east and west points for the latter, and the northern and southern extremities for the former, were determined by observations, of which a more particular account will be given in the second chapter of this volume.

The antiquities of this kingdom are a subject, which, although in some sort, already treated of in general, yet there is, in every part of it, sufficient scope for more discoveries in this way, which can never be made without visiting every particular part of the country, where one not only meets with the remains of edifices, inscriptions, MSS. and records, but also, in some places, with intelligent persons, skilled in the native language, traditions, and ancient writings of the country; from all which I have received many curious hints and discoveries, that I flatter myself will be no way disagreeable to a person who delights in such researches. Though, to confess the truth, the best hand that can be made of this part of study, is to collect, and gather together, what fragments remain, in the best manner we can. For as lord Bacon (7) justly says, "*Antiquitates seu Historiarum reliquiae sunt tanquam tabulae naufragii, quas homines industrii & sagaces ex genealogiis, fastis, titulis, numismatibus, archivis & instrumentis tam publicis quam privatis, a temporis diluviis eripiunt & conservant.*"

The natural history lies more open, but its knowledge is still to be discovered by inquiries made on the spot. Dr. Douglas (8) says, that the great sir Isaac Newton was sensible that something more than knowing the name, the shape, and obvious qualities of an insect, a pebble, a plant, or a shell, was requisite to form a philosopher, even of the lowest rank. We all of us (says he) remember that saying so frequently in his mouth, that natural history might, indeed, furnish materials for natural philosophy. It was not that he despised so useful a branch of learning as natural history; he was too wise to do so: but still he judged, that this humble hand-maid to philosophy, though she might be well employed in amassing materials and implements for the service of her mistress, yet must very much forget herself, and the

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mean-

(7) De Augm. Scientiar. Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

(8) Preface to Winslow's Anatomy.

meanness of her station, if ever she should presume to claim the throne, and arrogate to herself the title of queen of the sciences.

Doctor Shaw has observed, in his abridgment of the philosophical works of the hon. Robert Boyle, (9)
 “ That this great philosopher was always taken up with
 “ the objects around us, and of which we are, or may be
 “ put into possession, though we remain ignorant of their
 “ properties, virtues, and uses, till he calls them out,
 “ sets them before us, and surprises us with a sight of
 “ our own ignorance of things so near us, so momentous
 “ in themselves, and so necessary to our well being, and
 “ the true enjoyments of life. There is no condition or
 “ profession of men but may be benefited by his discoveries. The mechanic, the merchant, the gentleman, all
 “ are benefited by Mr. Boyle. He shews us trades in a
 “ new light, and makes them what they really are, a part
 “ of natural philosophy; and considering them accordingly, reveals some of their mysteries. The goldsmith,
 “ the lapidary, the jeweller, the refiner, the stone-cutter,
 “ the dyer, the glass-maker, artisans of all kinds, will,
 “ from him, receive the best informations, as also the
 “ husbandman, &c. Thus no part of mankind is neglected
 “ by him, but he shews a more particular regard to those
 “ professions, wherein the health of the species is more
 “ nearly concerned. In a word, there is scarce any art
 “ or natural production known, but he makes some
 “ improvement in it.”

Hence we see the usefulness of such discoveries, especially in a country where few or none have been made, and very little wrote, either on its origin, improvement, or natural history. In which branch, I must acknowledge the kind assistance of my friend Dr. Rutty, of Dublin, chiefly in the botanical part of this work; also, in making inquiries into the proper uses of the fossils transmitted to the physico-historical society, and experiments on the mineral waters.

It would seem preposterous to introduce a number of strangers into this kingdom, before sufficient methods are discovered for employing them. But we shall not be long to seek for work for them, our neighbouring kingdoms

(9) Gen. Pref. 2d Edit. London 1738. p. 13, in 4to.

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doms set us examples sufficient, by employing their hands in husbandry, manufactures, and merchandize. The neglect of which, with an account of such as may be easily set up among us, and the manner they are carried on in other countries, where they flourish, I intend to treat of in the following sheets.

When we shall mind our true interest, in employing and encouraging, every where, all our idle hands, and afterwards those of other nations, who may be induced to settle among us; when our nobility and gentry become examples in those particulars; when we shall be hereby engaged to enclose and improve every foot of our land; to make the utmost of our home-growth, above and under ground, and of all our sea-ports, it is very easy to foresee what an additional lustre this island will be to the diadem of the British Empire, both abroad and at home, in beauty, strength, and glory.

It would be ingratitude to close this introduction, if I did not acknowledge the many obligations I lie under to the nobility and gentry of this county, who assisted me in this undertaking; particularly in communicating several valuable materials and manuscripts, which will be found quoted in the civil history, and annals of the county; and other encouragements afforded me in the prosecution of this work. And I should still acknowledge it as a further favour, that if any thing considerable be omitted, either in relation to the natural or civil history, or antiquities of the country, they will be pleased to advise me of it, in order to print it in an appendix to this work, or in a future edition.

to be set up examples sufficient, by employing their hands in planting, manufacturing, and merchandising. The perfect of which, with an account of such as may be easily set up among us, and the manner they are carried on in other countries where they flourish, I intend to treat in the following sheets.

When we shall find our true interest, in employing and encouraging every way, all our idle hands, and otherwise those of other nations who may be induced to settle among us; which our nobility and gentry become examples in their particulars: when we shall be hereby engaged to enclose and improve every foot of our land; to make the utmost of our horse-growth, above and under ground, and of all our sea-ports, it is very easy to foresee what an additional lustre this island will be to the dishonour of the British Empire, both abroad and at home, in beauty, strength, and glory.

It would be inordinate to close this introduction, if I did not acknowledge the many obligations I am under to the nobility and gentry of this country who assisted me in this undertaking: particularly in communicating several valuable materials and manuscripts, which will be found quoted in the civil history, and annals of the county; and others the arguments afforded me in the prosecution of this work, and I should still acknowledge it as a further favour, that if any thing considerable be omitted, either in relation to the natural or civil history, or antiquities of the county, they will be pleased to advise me of it, in order to insert it in an appendix to this work, or so a supplementary volume, as may be thought proper.

In return I shall be at all times ready to supply them with any information or assistance they may require, and to answer all queries that may be put to me.

At the City of London, the 15th of January 1734.

THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT
STATE
OF
THE COUNTY AND CITY
OF
CORK.

BOOK I.

CONTAINING THE ANCIENT NAMES OF THE TERRITORIES
AND INHABITANTS, WITH THE CIVIL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION OF
THIS COUNTY, &c.

CHAP. I.

*Of the ancient Names of the Territories and Inhabitants
of this County, together with those of the middle and
present Age.*

PTOLEMY (1) places several people in this country, since known by the names of the counties of Cork and Desmond, and calls them Coriondi, Udiæ or Vodii, Velabori, and Uterini, which seem to be a corruption of the name Ibernî, and are, according to Baxter (2), only synonymous names for one and the same people.

The Coriondi, whose name still bears some affinity to the Irish name of this tract, were the inhabitants

(1) Geograp. lib. 4.

(2) p. 134.

bitants of the middle part of the county, particularly near the present city of Cork. They seem to be derived from the ancient Coritani, a British tribe, whom Cambden places in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, &c.; or, according to that other celebrated antiquarian Llhuyd, who makes them only to be a small colony, inhabiting Lincolnshire: but whether our Coriondi be a colony of the British Coritani (3), or not, is, at this distance of time, no very easy matter to determine. It is certain, that many of the ancient British people retired into Ireland, upon the invasion of the Romans, in the reign of the emperor Vespasian, about the year of Christ 76, during the government of Petilius Cerealis in Britain. And Cambden adds, that they fled hither; some, for the sake of ease and quietness; others, to keep their eyes untainted with the Roman insolence; and others again, to preserve their liberty.

The Irish, to this day, call all marshy places, bordering on rivers, corcass grounds. The boats made of wattles, covered over with raw hides, in which the old Irish, as well as the ancient Britons, used to sail, were called, in the Irish tongue, curraghs; in the old British, corcog, which comes very near the Irish name for Cork, viz. Corcach, signifying in the Irish language, a marshy place, or rather a naval place, or a place of curraghs, i. e. boats (4). Hence the latin name of those people, Coriondi, i. e. navigators, from corion, leather. The Welsh, to this day, call skins, Crugh, from the greek $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, and also in the latin, Corium. If we

(3) The name Coritani might easily be changed for the word Coridani, which last our people have been called, by a meer transmutation of the letter t into d, a change frequent in language, as Alexanter to Alexander, &c. and many examples might be given of this also in the Irish, was it proper to enlarge on so needless a criticism.

(4) Cork harbour was, in ancient manuscripts, called Bealach Conglac.

we may give any credit to the old Irish chronicles, the first who made use of leathern boats in Ireland, was Eochaid Vairceas, king of Ireland, A. M. 3394, the surname Vairceas, signifying an open skiff, or boat. They add, that this prince was banished two years before he came to the throne, but, with a number of his followers, kept the sea (5), in several vessels, from which he often landed his men, to spoil the inhabitants, in these kind of boats.—They are mentioned as a sort of miracle, by Festus Avienus (6), describing the Oestrymindes, or isles of Scilly.

Non usque navibus turbidum late fretum
Et belluosum gurgitem oceani secant,
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere,
Facere morem non abiete, ut usus est,
Curvant phasello : sed rei ad miraculum,
Navigia junctis semper aptant pellibus,
Corioque vastum sæpe percurrunt salem.

Yet not in ships they try the wat'ry plain,
And rouse the shapeless monsters of the main.
For neither gallies fram'd of lofty pine
They know to make, nor weaker fir to join
In barks; but wondrous! skins to skins they sew; }
Secure in these to distant regions go, }
And pathless seas with keels of leather plow.

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C

The

(5) The ancients called our ocean, by the name of the Vergivian sea; which sea was called, by the Britons, Morveridh, i. e. the Irish sea; for Môr, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, and Everdhon, Ireland; and hence Llhuyd thinks the ancient name Vergivium is derived. But Cambden will either have it from Morveridh, or Farigi or Fairrge, (the letter F being pronounced like a V consonant,) which signifies, in the old Irish, the seas. Marcianus Heracletea, who wrote a geographical treatise, in Greek prose, called περιπλῆξ, says, that Ireland has 16 nations, 11 famous cities, 5 remarkable promontories, and 15 principal rivers.

(6) De oris Maritimis.

The method of making those boats is also described by Lucan (7), thus

Utque habuit ripas Sicoris, camposq; reliquit,
Primum cana salix, madefacto vimine, parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæsoque induta juvenco
Vectoris patiens tumidum superenatat amnem.
Sic Venetus, stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus
— Navigat oceano: Sic cum tenet omnia Nilus,
Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro.

Cæsar the champaign leaves, and spreading ground,
When Sicorean waves his troops surround;
The twisting willows to the keel he joins,
And reeking hides cements, and close the lines.
Proud of their crew, they waft them to the shore,
Such Venice knows, such Britons had before,
And such as river Nile to Memphis bore. }

From Cæsar's own description of this passage in his Commentaries, it appears, that he had learned the method of making these boats from the Britons. For, says he, "cum in his angustiiis res esset, atq;
" omne, vice ab Afranianis militibus, equitibusq;
" obsidirentur, imperat militibus Cæsar, ut naves
" faciant, cujus generis eum superioribus annis
" usus Britanniae docuerat. Carinæ primum, ac
" statamina ex levi materia fiebant, reliquum cor-
" pus navium viminibus contextum Coriis intege-
" batur, &c." When things were brought to such extremities, and all the ways were guarded and shut up by the soldiers and horsemen of Afranius, Cæsar ordered the soldiers to make such boats as he had seen used in Britain formerly: The keels whereof were made of light stuff, and small timber, and the upper parts formed of osiers, covered with hides. And Pliny (8) says, "ad eam Britanni vitu-
libus

(7) Lib. 4:

(8) Lib. 4. cap. 16.

libus corio circumsutis navigare." We have an example also of another place taking its name from a boat or vessel, viz. the country of Liburna, being a part of Crotia, from Liburna, a kind of ship used by these people.

The Vodii or Udiæ, were a people which Baxter (9) will have to inhabit the inland parts of Munster. They took their name from their situation in a woody country; the British words Vydheiu, Guydieu, denoting wood. Ptolemy, if the maps handed down to us be his, places those people on the coast, between the mouths of the Lee and Avenmore (which last, I take to be the Daurona of that ancient geographer) S of the Coriondi. So that the great Cambden's conjecture, for placing them in the county of Kilkenny, founded only in the likeness of the sound of the words Vodii, or Udiæ, to Idou or Idouth, a territory in that county, comprehending the modern barony of Fassagh dining, cannot be admitted; as the position of that Barony is very remote from the S. coast of Munster: nor need we seek elsewhere for those Vodii, than in the very spot assigned them by Ptolemy, viz. the barony of Imokilly; which, in the Irish tongue, signifies the woody territory; the same as the word Vodii, a latin termination of the British Vydheiu, also means. The chief place in which tract is Youghal, in old writings called Ochella, derived from the words O-chill, or Y-chill, the place of a wood. In all ages, whole countries, cities, and towns, have been denominated from trees; as Cyparissa in Greece, Cerasus in Pontus, Laurentum in Italy, Myrhinus in Attica: as also ports, mountains, and eminent places; as the Viminalis, Æsculetum, &c. probably, from the spontaneous growth and abounding of such trees in the respective soils.

C 2

Ptolemy

(9) Gloss. page 283.

Ptolemy places, near the Notium of Munster (which is now called the Missen-head, and, in Irish, Mullavogy-head) a people named Vellabori, in some copies of this geographer they are called ουελλέβοροι and also ουελίβοροι. We can neither seek for the original of those people, nor of the former; as they both take their names from the nature of the country; for Bel, or Bel Abor, in the old British, signifies the head of a bay, probably Biar or Bear-head.

The same geographer calls those people, which inhabited the more western parts of this county, viz. about Bear-haven and Bantry, Uterini; and in some editions, Ibernici. That these Ibernici had their origin from the Iberi, or Spaniards, who, by the Irish writers, have been said to send early colonies into Ireland, is very probable; not only from the affinity of the name, but also from those parts of Ireland lying nearer, and more opposite to the Spanish coast than any other. The distance between cape Ortugal in Spain, and cape Clear in Ireland, being but 150 leagues, almost opposite to each other N. and S. and as far as to Ushant in France, which is two-thirds of the way, may be, in a manner, coasted; the usual method of sailing in those remote ages; they not daring to venture far to sea, not having the use of the compass to steer by, but observing the sun by day, and the stars by night, to direct them. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, many of the ancients undertook long voyages, as the Phenicians and Carthaginians, which last nation had many colonies in Spain, who often sailed to Britain, and other northern climes. Certain it is, that in Aristotle's time (10) the Greeks had some notion of this island, which limited their knowledge of the western world. I make no doubt, but the northern and eastern parts of Ireland were peopled from Britain, those parts lying opposite and contiguous to each other;

(10) De Mundo, cap. 3.

other; the navigation being short and safe, even in open boats. Yet, if all the kingdom was originally inhabited this way, it would be hard to conceive how there should remain such a diversity of manners, customs, and dialects, between the northern and southern parts; which diversity being common to all the other nations of Europe, can be owing to nothing else, but to the different colonies they were first peopled with.

I should not dwell so much on this subject, but that many modern English writers treat this colony of the Iberi, under Milesius, as a fable. But the contrary appears from the testimony of all the old Irish MSS. which, like other early histories, are blended with truth and fable; besides, the remains of the Irish tongue is still spoken among the Vascones and Cantabrians, as is shewn by Llhuyd in his *Archeologia*, where we may also meet with many singular customs of theirs, which agree with the Irish; as wearing bonnets, short skiens, or durks. In Cantabria, the peasants still wear Irish courrans, or rough shoes, without heels; use their pipes, tunes, and ways of dancing; and, in their shape and features, resemble the tall, thin make, and black, slender hair, of our Momonian Irish; a very different kind of bodied men, from the squat, short, thick-limb'd people of the eastern coasts, resembling the Welsh, from whose country they undoubtedly came (11).

Having

(11) It may not be amiss to quote a very ancient writer in this place, * who says, that Eberus, Erimon, Ir, Don, Amergius, and Calptha, were the 6 sons of Milesius, who landed in Ireland. From Eberus sprang the Momonii, or people of Munster. From Erimon, were derived the people of Lethlenii, and the Lagenii, or people of Leinster. The Ulides, or people of Ulster, sprang from Ir. From Don, the territory of Teach Duin, in the western parts of Ireland; and from Calptha, the river Inber Calptha was called, where the Bo-

danus

* *Prima vita sancti Patrici scholia veteris scholiast.*

Having given some account of those people mentioned by Ptolemy in this country, I shall next collect together what I find, by any good authority, related of the ancient Irish septs, dispersed in this large county; with the names their different territories went by, before the arrival of the English.

Cork, before the arrival of the Strongbonian conquerors, was a kingdom of itself, the kings of which were the Mac Carty's; that family being found in possession of it by the English. Diarmuid, who was Mac Carty More, king of Cork or Desmond, swore fealty, gave hostages, and subjected his kingdom to a yearly tribute to king Henry II. in the year 1172 (12). This kingdom comprehended all that tract of country, from Lismore to Brandon hills, in the county of Kerry, where they face the eastern parts of that county. Besides the county of Cork, and the western parts of Waterford, it also comprehended another county, formerly called Desmond; which county, being now a part of those of Cork and Kerry, it may not be amiss to mention its extent. It was divided into three tracts. 1st, Clancare, which lay next the sea, between the bay of Dingle and Kilmaire river. 2nd, Bear, lying between that river and Bantry; and 3rd, Iveragh or Evaugh, situated between Bantry and Baltimore. There was also another part of it, which lay near the Shannon, being the small barony of Iragticonner. Desmond, in the Irish language, signifies South Munster.

The

danus empties itself. These ancient accounts differ much from each other; some making only three sons of Milesius to land in Ireland, whom Keating † follows; but the landing of these, as well as of Partholauus, they all place in the bay of Bantry, which they call Inber Sceine.

(12) Ware's Ann. p. 7.

† Page 83.

The Irish antiquarians allow but eight families of royal extraction in Munster; of which, they place four in Carbery (13), which comprehended all the S. W. part of this county: And these were, besides the Mac Carty's above-mentioned, O'Mahon or Mahown, O'Donovan and O'Driscoll (14). Those Mahowns derive their pedigree from Kean Mac Moyle More, who married Sarah, daughter to Brien Boruma, king of Munster, by whom he had Mahown, the ancestor of all that sept. For, in that king's reign, surnames were given to the Irish, and were commonly deduced from the name of their principal ancestor, with O or Mac annexed. It is from this Kean, that the village of Iniskean, in Carbery, has its name: and from this sept, that Bandon is called sometimes Droghid Mahon, and the castle near it, Castlemahon. The head branch of the family resided in west Carbery, and were called O'Mahownfune, alias Owinyerer, or of the west, where

(13) The territory of Carbery took its name from an ancient Irish Chief, so called. There were three brothers, according to the Irish antiquarians, 1. Carbry Riada, 2. Carbry Musc, and 3. Carbry Bascoin, who are said to be sons to Fiachad, who was Brother to Eana Aighnach, Monarch of Munster. They, and their posterity, were called Earnihade Mumhan; from the first of these, this barony is said to take its name; and some add, that from him, or his race, Dailriadi, in Scotland, was called. The second brother is said to give his name to Muskery, as did the youngest to Corca Bascoin, a territory where the city of Cork now stands. In the reign of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, Carbry Musc presented a poem to the king, wherein he celebrated the valour, generosity, and magnificence of that prince, who so greatly liked the performance, that he rewarded him with the two Urmhumhains, i. e. upper and lower Ormond, called afterwards, from this Carbry, Muskery, and contained all the country from Ossory to Carrigneshure.—Keating.

(14) According to the genealogical tables added to Keating, all the tribes and septs of the O'Mahony's, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, are descended from Cas, brother to Nadfraoch, and son of Corc, kings of Munster.

In an ancient life of saint Kieran, quoted by Archbishop Ussher, Carbery is called Corcaluidhe.

where they had many castles, the chief of which were at Ardintenant and Three Castle-head (15). This family had also anciently possessions in part of the modern barony of Muskery, viz. the parishes of Kilmurry, Moviddy, Caneboy, Aglish, &c. which bore the name of Ive-flan-lee, from Flan, one of the Mahony's nursed there, who conquered almost all this tract, as appears from those ancient Irish lines.

O Glaise crithe fuair flan
Na ciocha thuaig adteorinn
Mar ar shaig cuan achros
Gan chios uatha ach deaglais.

West from the stream of Glaisecrithe brook,
To Muskery's paps, where holy Patrick struck
His crosier; thence unto the southern main
The conquering Flan o'er all this tract did reign.
No rent, or tribute, for this land he paid,
But to the church alone, his offering made.

From this Flan, descended Beake; from whom, according to the Munster Annals, the territory of Kinalmeaky (16) took its name, which was anciently part of Carbery (17).

The family of O'Donovan (18) was the next mention-

(15) Vide a note of the names of all the plowlands belonging to O'Mahown-fune in Luaghe, a part of west Carbery, in the Lambeth library, L. fol. 105.

The division of the territory of Ivagh (a part also of Carbery) among the O'Mahony's, may also be seen, in the manuscripts of the same library, X. X. fol. 10.

(16) Kinalmeaky signifies the head of the noble root. From Kean a head, Neal noble, and Mekan a root, in old Irish, probably alluding to this sept of the Mahony's.

(17) The last of this sept, who was called Conogher O'Mahony, was slain in Desmond's rebellion, and died seized of the seigniorship of Kinalmeaky. Cox, vol. 1. p. 383.

(18) The O'Conailles and O'Cullinanes, also derive their pedigree from the same origin as O'Donovan. What is remarkable

mentioned, as allowed to be of royal extraction; their territory, in this county, went formerly by the name of Clancabill, a part of west Carbery, comprehending the large and mountainous parish of Drumaleague, and other tracts; in which parish they had their chief residence, at Castle-Donovan. This family came hither, from a barony in the county of Limerick, called Coshma, where they built the famous castle of Crom, which afterwards fell to the Kildare family; and from which the motto, Crom a Boo, still used by that noble house, was taken. The representative of this ancient family, has his seat at Banlaghan, in west Carbery. Another ancient sept, also said to be of royal extraction, are the O'Driscoll's (19), who took this surname, as they pretend, from Heidersgoil, son of Fin, who sprang from Ith, son of Bregioan, which Ith, they will have to be uncle to king Milesius. Other antiquarians, with more probability, say, they had their name from Conary More Mac Eidriscoll, king of Ireland. But be that as it may, this sept had possession of a large tract, both in this county and in Kerry, called Iveragh, and also Cothilia, in old Irish records, being a very considerable country on the S. W. coast. They had in it several strong castles, viz. Dunashad, now Baltimore; and opposite to it, in the island of Inisherkin, Dunelong castle; in which island, sir Florence O'Driscoll founded a Franciscan abbey, anno 1460. The island of Cape Clear also belonged to them; the castle of which place, together with all their other castles, were, by sir Fineene O'Driscoll, delivered up to the Spaniards, anno 1601; but were retaken by the English,

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two

markable of this last family of the O'Cullinanes, is, that it was never known without one or more physicians in it, which is remarked by Camden; insomuch, that when a person is given over, they have a saying in Irish, even O'Cullinane can not cure him. Which profession still continues in the family,

(19) Keating's Tables.

two years after. In order to ingratiate himself with queen Elizabeth, a fleet of English ships of war were supplied, for a considerable time, with fresh provisions, by this sir Fineene O'Driscoll, who also nobly entertained all the captains, and other officers, in his castles. The queen being informed of it, pardoned his joining the Spaniards, and sent for him to court. But before he arrived there, the queen died; and during his absence, great part of his possessions were intruded into by sir Walter Coppinger, which caused this ancient family to fall to decay.

I have already taken notice, that the Mac Carty's were kings of Cork, but the chief of this name in Carbery, was Mac Carty Reagh, who was also the chief person in the whole territory of Carbery. He is not only in the Irish chronicles, but also in several patents and records, stiled prince of Carbery; and it is certain, that he enjoyed a chief rent, more or less, out of the greatest part of this barony, computed to be 300l. per annum; which, for the most part, was paid in hogs, beeves, sheep, and the like; and was counted a greater and more noble chiefry, than was received, in those times, out of any other seigniory in Ireland.

It is also manifest, from the honourable marriages (20) and noble alliances of this family of Mac Carty Reagh, that it was always esteemed amongst the

(20) Donald Mac Fineen Mac Carty Reagh, was married to Elinor, daughter to Gerald, the eighth earl of Kildare, who was Lord lieutenant of Ireland, anno 1496, by whom he had four sons. 1. Florence, commonly called the deaf, who died without issue male. 2. Cormac Mac Carty Reagh, ancestor to the family of Banduff, in Carbery. 3. Sir Donogh, alias Mac Carty Reagh, ancestor of Charles Mac Carty More, who lived in the reign of king William, and of Donogh Mac Carty, of Carigypheeaghane, in Kerry, esq. 4. Sir Owen Mac Carty Reagh, ancestor to the family of Trale, in Carbery, and of Owen Mac Carty, lieutenant-colonel in 1689, to Mac Carty More. Sir Donogh and sir Owen were Mac Carty Reagh, during their lives. Thomas, their elder brother, had issue Donald.

the most considerable in Ireland ; nor was there any of this house in rebellion against the crown of England, until the unhappy year of 1641 ; which makes it strange, that so great a man as the head of this house was, had then but 1200*l.* per annum. But the Irish give two reasons for this ; the first is, that the younger sons of the family had drawn off many tracts from the patrimonial estate ; and, another, that in the infancy of Daniel, who was called Nipipy (21), (who was Mac Carty Reagh by tanistry) his uncle, sir Donogh Mac Carty, gave his own son Florence, a better estate in Carbery, than he left to the heir ; or than his son got by Mac Carty More's daughter. For he gave him Tough Carri-ganassig, containing 12 plowlands ; Tough Mountain, being 7 plowlands ; and Tough Iniskean, 12 plowlands. So that he left Mac Carty Reagh, only the 10 plowlands of Kilbritton (22), 3 of Cool-

D 2

main,

(21) This Donald Ni-pipy was so called, because, in his time, some pipes of wine were cast on shore at Burrin, and consequently, were his right, being a wreck, and accordingly he had them, which, in those superstitious times, was reckoned very fortunate ; the wreck being esteemed (as the Cornish mens' phrase is) God's goods. His grandson, Donald Mac Cormac, was high sheriff of this county, and a protestant, anno 1635. The additional name of Reagh, was annexed to this family, from the time of Donald Reagh, one of its ancestors, to distinguish it from the other family of Mac Carty More.

(22) Kilbritton belonged to the Lords Kingsale, long before Mac Carty Reagh possessed it. For, by a composition of Walter de la Haye, the king's escheator of Ireland, anno 23, Edw. I. 1295, the manor of Kilbritton and Ringrone, with the mills, fisheries, &c. thereto belonging ; the lands of Corrots-heran, Holderness, Liffynin, Tathax, Lysside, and Kingsale, in the county of Cork ; and other places in the extent roll taken on the occasion, being seized into the king's hands, upon the death of John de Courcey, who was slain by Mac Carty the same year, in the island of Inchydonna, (as appears by a certificate of Samuel Mollineux, Ulster king at arms, concerning the said battle.) This Walter restores the said lands, &c. on a composition of 12*l.* 12*s.* to James Keating, per brevi do-

mini

main, 2 of Dowladaniel, 4 of Ballynadee, 1 of Bur-
rin, 2½ of Gorticlogh, now Skibbereen, one plow-
land of Knockandee, and some other parcels, be-
sides his chief rent.

Of all the Mac Carty's of Carbery, the above-
mentioned Florence Mac Donogh was the most fa-
mous. He was a man of extraordinary stature,
and as great policy; he had competent courage,
and as much zeal as any body, for what he ima-
gined to be true religion, and the liberty of his
country. He married Ellen, daughter and heiress
to the earl of Clancare (23), and, purely by his
merit,

mini regis, &c. And the said Walter de la Haye restores the
country of Glynardall, and other lands in the county of Kerry,
to the said Keating, for the use of the heir of the said John,
lord Courcey. Concordat cum original. in thes. infra Cast.
Dubl. rememb. Philip Percevall. penes dominum de Kingsale.

(23) Donald Mac Carty More, earl of Clancare (a territory
in the county of Kerry) was so created by queen Elizabeth,
anno 1566, having resigned his estate to her. and then had it
restored, to hold of the crown of England, by fealty, after
the English manner. He was, at the same time, created baron
of Valentia, an island adjoining. Camden says, he was a man
eminent, of great power in those parts, and a bitter enemy to
the Fitz-Geralds, who dispossessed his ancestors, kings of
Desmond, of their country.

In a manuscript, called a Breviate of the getting of Ireland,
&c. in the College library, E. Tab. 3. N. 18. Mac Carty
More, of Desmond, and these following, are enumerated among
the chief Irish captains of Munster. Mac Donogh, of Duhal-
low. O'Donogh, of Ross, by Loughlean, in Kerry. O'Do-
nogh, of Glanfleske. O'Kief, of Drumtariff, in this county.
Mac Awly, of Clan-Awly. O'Callaghan, of Clonmeene, in
the same. O'Sullivan More, of Dunkerron, in Kerry. O'Sul-
liyan Bear, of Dunboy, in this county. Mac Gillycuddy, of
Doneboe, in Kerry. Mac Fyneen, of Ardentully, &c. These
were all followers of Mac Carty More; they brought into the
field 60 horse and 1500 foot. They, and all other of Mac
Carty's followers, with his own forces, were to be at the call
of the earls of Desmond. Mac Carty Reagh, of Carbery,
could raise 300 footmen, and 60 horsemen; his territory ex-
tended, in length, 50 miles, and in breadth, 30 miles. Those
following were his followers. O'Driscoll, of Baltimore. Barry
Oge

merit, dispossessed her bastard brother Donald, of the name and title of Mac Carty More, which he himself assumed, by the unanimous suffrages of Tyrone, the clergy, and the people: this is the more strange; for, in Ireland, they usually preferred bastard sons before daughters, in order to preserve the name and the family, as in the Roman adoptions, and to defend the country. For this marriage, without the queen's licence, this Florence was sent to the Tower of London, where he was kept eleven years; and then, being set at liberty, he joined in Tyrone's rebellion.

The other clans of the Mac Carty's, in Carbery, and their territories, were, first, the branch of Clancrimine, so called from Mac Crimin, a sept of the Mac Carty's, whose seat was at Ballynorohor, anciently one of the best castles in this county; which he justly forfeited, together with his life, for a barbarous murder by him committed, anno 1641. A second branch of the Mac Carty's possessed a tract, called Glawnacrine, being the parish of Fanlobush, now Dunmanway; near which place, they had their residence, in a castle lately demolished by sir Richard Cox. This family was famous for extravagant hospitality, a practice formerly much applauded in this county. The last of this house was called Teige O'Downy, who besides the fore-named castle, had another, which is still standing, called Togher. A third branch of this family, had the surname, or rather the sobriquet of Rabagh, i. e. the hospitable.

West of the last territory, was another small tract in Carbery, called Clandonel-Roe's country, the Mac Carty's also possessed it. As did another small branch of the same name, a little territory to the

Oge Roe, and Barry-Oge, Oge, O'Mahon, of Ardintenan, O'Donovan, Mac Patrick, O'Crowley, O'Mulrian, &c. He was also subject to the call of the earls of Desmond.

the east of Dunmanway, formerly called Mac Inganauras, though some give this last to the Collins's.

These were the chief Irish septs in this large barony of Carbery, which is the greatest in Ireland; nor could I hear of any other who possessed any considerable territory in it, except the O'Crowley's, who inhabited a tract, called Kilshallow, which lay west of Bandon, on the river of that name. This family derived their descent from Diarmuid, of Mylurig, in Conaught. Their country, in old MSS. is described to have been woody and mountainous; and mention is also made of a smart skirmish happening in it, between the Mac Carty's, of Carbery and the O'Leary's of Muskery, anno 1600.

I have already observed, that Kinalmeaky was a part of Carbery, as was also the modern barony of Ibawn and Barriroe, which, though divided by an arm of the sea, comprehends but one small barony. The tract called Ibawn, i. e. the fair territory, was, after the coming in of the English, wrested from the old proprietors, by Lord Arundel, commonly called Lord Arundel, of the Strand; and, from him, it fell to the Barrymore family. There are the remains of an ancient castle on the strand of Cloghnikelty, formerly called Arundel castle (24), but now Rine castle. Barryroe has its present name from a branch of the Barry's (25); but anciently it belonged to the O'Cowig's, who have been quite extinguished by the conquerors; yet there are

(24) Spencer, in his view of the state of Ireland, observes, that the lord Arundel, of the Strand, who was anciently a great lord, and had an estate of 3,500l. per annum, was, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, a tenant to the lord Barry, to whom he performed those services which were only due to the queen.

(25) The greatest part of this tract, is now in the Barrymore family. In the Lambeth Library, MS. X. X. fol. 25. are the lord Barry's titles to the lands of Barryroe.

are some remains of them in a promontory called Dun O'Cowig, which was fortified with a small old castle. They were originally descended from the O'Driscoll's, before mentioned. There was also a sept of the O'Donovan's in those parts, named O'Hea, whose residence was at a castle, called Ahimilly; and they had a territory, called Pubble O'Hea, in this tract. The residence of the Barry's, in this barony, was named Rathbarry, which was a stately castle in its time; it is now called Castle-Freke, and is the seat of sir John Freke, bart. All this tract fell into English hands, anno 1642, being taken by colonel Myn.

Another Irish sept, west of Carbery, are the O'Sullivan's, who were distinguished into the names of O'Sullivan Bear, and O'Sullivan Bantry (26). Bear, probably, retains its name from the Iberi, before mentioned. Bantry (in ancient times named Bentraighe) was reckoned a part of Carbery, and is said to have its name from Beant Mac Farriola, a person descended from the O'Donovan's and Mahony's. A son of his, called Bair Briver, possessed that small rugged tract, called by the name of Minterbairr, being now the parish of Killegrohan. I find, in latter times, the O'Daly's had this territory, who were successively bards or poets to the O'Mahon, and the Carew family. O'Glavin, who

(26) Vid. An inquisition concerning O'Sullivan's lands in Bear and Bantry, preserved among the MSS. of the Lambeth library, X. X. fol. 13. Vid. also, an account of the particular forces of O'Sullivan in this part of the country, in the same library, manuscript X. X. fol. 105.

In a manuscript, called, a Breviate of Ireland, and the diversity of Irish in the same, preserved in the college library, E. Tab. 3. N. 8. wrote by Philip O'Sullivan Bear, and presented to the king of Spain, anno 1618, by Florence, titular archbishop of Tuam; after O'Neil, and O'Donnell, the author sets down Don Dermotius O'Sullivan among the ancient Irish seculars in Ireland. This Dermot was then at Madrid, and assumed the title of earl of Bearhaven.

who was also their termor, or steward, possessed a part of it. By these names, Daly and Glavin, I design the family, and not any particular branch of it. In Bantry bay, there is still a place called Adragoal, probably named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi, who landed here. Ardgoal, or Ardgyle, in Scotland, is the same name. A colony of the clan of Gaul, or Celtiberi, sailed over from Ireland to the western Isles, and gave the country of Argyle, in Scotland, their name. They called that country Gael Albenich, from Old Albania; and those of Ireland, Gael Erinich; both nations, to this day, retaining the same language, manners, and customs.

Kerricurihy and Kinalea are now one barony; the former was anciently called Muskery Millane, and was possessed by the Mac Carty's, but granted, after the conquest, to Richard de Cogan, as I shall shew hereafter. It is, in old manuscripts, called Long a Gowganig, i. e. Cogan's ship; and comprehended, not only the tract now called Kerricurihy, but also the barony of Imokilly, in which last the Carews, soon after the English conquest, likewise settled. In queen Elizabeth's time, it went by the name of Kerry-wherry. The other part, called Kinalea, was anciently named Insovenagh; and being also a territory of the Mac Carty's, was granted to Robert Fitz-Martin, by king John (27), anno 1208. But, in latter times, it was possessed by Barry Oge.

Having thus far treated of the ancient tracts, and septs of the maritime parts of this county, I now proceed to the inland territories. And first, of the large barony of Muskery, which still retains its ancient name, and was, according to the conquests of the Irish upon each other, sometimes of a greater, and at other times, of a lesser extent. Kerricurihy, called, as before, Muskery Millane, being once a part

part of it; as was also Muskery Donegan, a tract lying round Baltimore. It was anciently a wild and woody country, and so continued till the days of Cambden. The Mac Carty's (28) were, for many years, the chief proprietors of it; and so continued long after the conquest of the English; the head of this branch being created viscount Muskery, and earl of Clancarty, which titles have been forfeited since the revolution.

The other Irish septs of Muskery, were the O'Leary's, who had a considerable territory in the west of this barony, called Iveleary, and many castles. Also the Swiny's, Riardan's and Murphy's, who were all followers of Mac Carty. The modern barony of Barrets, was also a part of Muskery; as was, formerly, the present barony of Barrymore.

The eastern extremity of Barrymore, was called, in the English grants, the cantred of Olethan, also Ivelehan; part of it had the name of Coshbride, which territory extended into the county of Waterford, and there still retains its name. Besides the Mac Carty's, who possessed the western part, which belonged to Muskery, the O'Lehans, an ancient Irish sept, inhabited the eastern, whose chief seat was Castle-Lehan, now softened into Castle-Lyons. This country was granted, soon after the English came over, to the Barry's, who were, for some ages, called lords Barry, of Castlelehan. The great island, anciently called Arda-Neimhid, was also possessed by the same family.

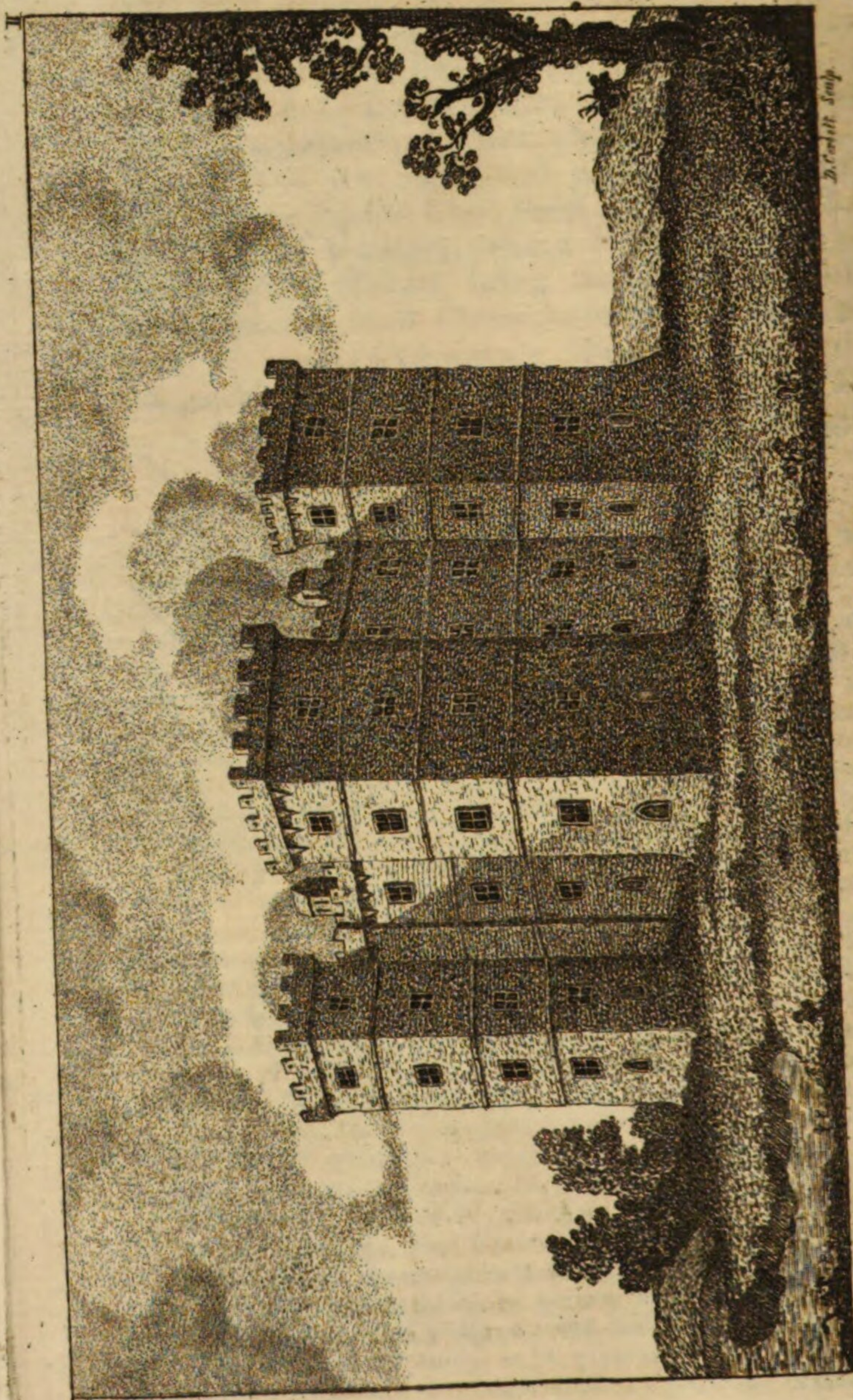
The modern barony of Duhallow, in some old manuscripts, Alla, is a large tract, of which Mac-
VOL. I. E Donough,

(28) I purposely omit giving a particular account of this branch of the Mac Carty's, called the Clancarty family, in this chapter, as they will frequently occur in the historical part of this work.

Donough, a branch of the Mac Carty's (29), was chief. He is, in several old chronicles, stiled prince of Duhallow; and lived in this country, with his followers, in great splendor, till the year 1641. His dependants were O'Kief, chief of Poble O'Kief, a country in the north-west part of this county; Mac Auliff, chief of Clan-Auliff; and O'Callaghan, chief of the territory, called Poble O'Callaghan (30), west of Mallow, being the present parishes of Kilshanick, and Clonmeene, where the chief sept of the O'Callaghan's lived, and where a descendant of the family still remains. Mac Donough's

(29) Vid. a note in the Lambeth library, manuscript X. X. fol. 15. concerning the several septs and lordships of the Mac Carty's, of Carbery. Also the division of Duhallow, among the Carty's, X. X. fol. 43. 97.

(30) By an inquisition taken at Mallow, on the 25th of October, 1594, before sir Thomas Norris, vice-president of Munster, William Saxey, esq.; and James Gould, esq.; chief and second justices of the said province, by virtue of a commission from the lord deputy and council, dated the 26th of June before, it is found, among other things, "that Conogher O'Callaghan, " alias the O'Callaghan, was and is seized of several large " territories in the inquisition recited, in his demesne, as lord " and chieftan of Poble-Callaghan, by the Irish custom, time " out of mind used; that as O'Callaghan aforesaid, is lord of " the said country, so there is a tanist, by the custom of the said " country, who is Teig O'Callaghan; and that the said Teig " is seized as tanist, by the said custom, of several plowlands " in the inquisition mentioned; which also finds, that the cus- " tom is further, that every kinsman of the O'Callaghan had a " parcel of land to live upon, and, yet that no estate passed " thereby, but that the lord, (who was then Conogher O'Cal- " laghan,) and the O'Callaghan for the time being, by custom " time out of mind, may remove the said kinsmen to other " lands; and the inquisition further finds, that O'Callaghan " Mac Dermot, Irrelagh O'Callaghan, Teig Mac Cahir O'Cal- " laghan, Donogho Mac Thomas O'Callaghan, and others, " were seized of several plowlands according to the said cus- " tom, subject nevertheless to certain seigniories and duties, " payable to the O'Callaghan; and that they were removea- " ble by him to other lands, at his pleasure." In the reign of king James I. tanistry was condemned as a lewd and barbarous custom. Vid. Davis's Reports, p. 28, &c.



D. Collett Sculp

Kanturk Castle

nough's chief residence was at Kanturk, near which are the sumptuous ruins of one of his castles (31). Anno 13th of James I. letters patent were passed to Dermot Mac Owen Mac Carty, of the town, and lands of Keantwirk, Lohort, and divers other lands, &c. containing the greatest part of the territory of Duhallow, with a chiefry and other duties and customs, out of the territories of Poble O'Callaghan, Poble O'Kief, and the lands of Donough-Oge, with the royalties of all waifes, strays, goods of felons, court-leet, and court-baron, view of frankpledge, &c.; a weekly market, and annual fair, with power to impark 550 acres, to have free chace and free warren throughout the said territory, and divers other ample privileges, to be held in free and common soccage of his majesty's castle of Dublin. Dated at Dublin, June 6, 1615 (32).

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The

(31) Penes Comit. de Egmont.

(32) Upon the first of Feb. 1666, it was certified, by the court of claims, that sir Philip Perceval, knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermot Mac Owen Carty, alias Mac Donough, upon the territories of Duhallow, and manor of Kanturk, than they were worth; and that the said sir Philip was in actual possession of them, upon the 23rd of October, 1641. That the equity of redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermot's engaging with the rebels; and that sir Philip Perceval, bart. then a minor, grandson and heir of the said sir Philip the elder, was legally entitled to the said lordship and manor.

On the 20th of Feb. 18 Car. II. 1667, the said sir Philip Perceval, bart. passed patent for the said lordship and manor, to him and his heirs for ever.

On the 10th of December, 27 Car. II. 1675, the said sir Philip Perceval, bart. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, passed another patent for the said lordship and manor.

On the 15th of January, 36 Car. II. 1683, sir John Perceval, bart. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, brother and heir to the said sir Philip Perceval, passed another patent for the same. From whom the same descended to John, late earl of Egmont, &c. son and heir to the said sir John Perceval, bart. from whom it descended to John, now earl of Egmont, &c. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, son and heir to the said earl.

Penes Comit. de Egmont.

The large tract, now known by the names of the modern baronies of Armoy or Fermoy, Orrery and Kilmore, and Clangibbon, was, before the arrival of the English, a principality of the O'Kief's, called Fearmuigh; which, say the Irish antiquarians, is a contraction of Fera Muighe Fere, which Flaherty interprets, viros Mogruthii Militis; and adds, this Mogruth was a Druid, who, for services to his prince, had those territories given him, vid. Ogygia, p. 336, or, according to others, it is a contraction of Fera Muigh fene, signifying the husbandman's grassy plains, and thus Colgan calls it (33). The princes of this tract did sometimes so enlarge their territory, by conquest, that this whole county, in some Irish manuscripts, is called Fermuigh, the patron saint of which was, in ancient times, St. Molac (34), whose festival was on the 30th of January. But of this saint and his church, recorded in old manuscripts to have been so famous, there are now no traces here. The O'Kief's of this country pretend to be descended from a brother of Feidlimid Eochaid, second son of Aongus, monarch of Ireland.

Anno 954, Donogh Mac Kief, king of Fermoy, commanded the Irish forces in an expedition against the Danes, under Kenedy, prince of Munster, whose father Callaghan, with his brother Duncan, were retained prisoners by them. Donogh, with the assistance of an Irish fleet, pursued the Danes into Ulster, and, after an obstinate battle, rescued the prisoners, who were then on board a Danish vessel (35).

Keating mentions another prince of this territory, called Dubhagan, who was slain in a battle, fought by Flan Fiona, monarch of Ireland, assisted by the Leinster forces, against Cormac Mac Cuillipane, king

(33) Act. Sanct, p. 148. (34) lb. id. (35) Keating, p. 548.

king of Munster, in the plains of Magh Ailbhe, near Leighlin. This battle was fought about the year 908, in which king Cormac, who was also bishop of Cashel, lost his life.

Keating also says, (p. 264.) that this country was bestowed, by Fiachadh Muileeathan, king of Munster, upon an eminent Druid, for delivering his army out of the power of his enemy. This fable is still believed, and reported in this country; and all their antiquaries add, it was given to this Druid for causing the sun to stand still, an hour or two, till the above-named monarch's forces gained the victory; and so by synderosis, they will have it called Fermoy. But this country was also named Armoy, i. e. the fresh field, and sometimes Urmagh, which has the same signification. This territory, after the conquest, was granted to Flemming, and, by the marriage of his daughter Amy, came to the Roche's, or de Rupe, who were lords viscount Fermoy, and anciently barons of Poolecastle, alias Castlelough; and all this tract is yet called Roche's country (36). Another part of the ancient Fermoy, now Condons and Clangibbon (37), was,

(36) It is said, that Roche, who married the heiress of Flemming, first ingratiated himself, by killing one of the Condon's, against whom Flemming employed him as his champion; and that he slew this Condon, by a cross-bow shot in the thigh; which part happened to be uncovered, by the rising up of his euirass.

(37) The White Knight, otherwise styled Clan Gibbon, was descended from Gislebert, or Gilbert, called, by the Irish, Gibbon; the eldest son, by a second wife, of John Fitz-Gerald, ancestor to the houses of Kildare and Desmond. From whom also descended Mac Gibbon, of Mohawnagh. They had large possessions in this territory; a part of which is now the estate of the right hon. the lord baron of Kingston, whose grandfather, sir John King, was, September 4, 1660, so created by king Charles II. This first lord, married Catherine, daughter to sir William Fenton, knt. and dame Margaret Fitz-Gerald, his wife, sole heiress to the family called the White Knights, from whom the estate is descended to the present lord.

was, after the conquest, granted to the Canton's, alias Condon's, one of whom was called baron of Ballyderawne, now a ruined castle, near the exit of the river Araglin. Orrery, after the English conquest, was possessed by the Barry's, from whom, in old records, it has been called Orriria-Barria. They had several castles in this tract, which they held till the general rebellion of 1641. The northern parts of it, near Limerick, were possessed, mostly, by the Fitz-Geralds, till the same time.

Thus, having given an ample detail of the old Irish septs, and ancient territories in this county, I proceed to lay before the reader, an account of the grants made to the first English adventurers, by the kings of England.

This kingdom being reduced to the power of the English, and publicly proclaimed so to be, king Henry II. distributed large possessions to the several adventurers who had assisted in the reduction of it. This monarch granted the whole kingdom of Cork to Robert Fitz-Stephen (38) and Milo de Cogan. The words of the charter are as follows:

“ Henry,

(38) Robert Fitz-Stephen was son to Stephen, constable of the castles of Abertiny and Pembroke, and Anne, daughter to Rees Gruffydh, prince of south Wales. She had been concubine to king Henry I. by whom he had a son, Henry, father to Miles and Robert Fitz-Henry, who were also adventurers under Strongbow. Her second husband was Gerald, ancestor to the Fitz-Geralds, by whom she had Maurice and William; which Maurice, came into Ireland with this Robert Fitz-Stephen, anno 1169 or 1170, and took Wexford, whereby a way was opened for conquering this kingdom. Robert had two sons, Radolph, and Mereduk, who died in Cork, March 14, 1179-80, greatly lamented, and was slain in 1185, with Milo de Cogan, the younger, who was some time governor of Dublin, and joint sharer with his father in the kingdom of Cork, between Waterford and Lismore, by treachery, having (according to Giraldus Cambrensis) but a little before married the daughter of Milo de Cogan.

This Robert Fitz-Stephen, after his father, was also governor of Cardigan or Abertiny castle, in Wales, and ancestor to

the

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
“ land, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and
“ earl of Anjou; to all archbishops, abbots, earls,
“ barons, justices, and all his ministers and faith-
“ ful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greet-
“ ing. Know ye, that I have granted, and by
“ this my charter confirmed, to Robert Fitz-Ste-
“ phen and Milo de Cogan, the government of
“ my city of Cork, with the cantred which belong-
“ ed to the Ostmen of the said city, which I retain
“ in my own hands; to have and to hold them to-
“ gether during my pleasure, and as long as they
“ shall serve me faithfully. I moreover, by this
“ my charter, give, grant and confirm to them
“ and their heirs, all the kingdom of Cork, ex-
“ cept the said city, and the before-mentioned
“ cantred, which I retain in my own hands; to
“ hold to them and their heirs, of me and my son
“ John, and our heirs, by an exact division to-
“ wards the cape of Saint Brandon, on the sea-
“ coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and
“ as far as the water near Lismore, which runs be-
“ tween Lismore and Cork, and falls into the sea,
“ by the service of 60 knights, to be performed
“ thereout to me and my son John, and our heirs;
“ the service of 30 knights to be performed by
“ the said Robert, and his heirs; and the service
“ of 30 knights, by the said Milo, and his heirs.
“ Wherefore, I will and strictly command, that
“ the said Robert and Milo, shall have and hold
“ the government of the said city and cantred, in
“ manner as is before mentioned; and that they
“ and their heirs, shall have and hold all the king-
“ dom

the Fitz-Stephen's of this country, now extinct. He was the first Englishman that landed in Ireland in an hostile manner, with 30 knights, 60 esquires, and 300 foot soldiers, and after several successes, he was by king Henry II. together with Hugh de Lacy, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his half brother, and Robert de Bruce, made joint governors of Ireland.

“ dom aforesaid, except the said city and cantred,
 “ (which I retain in my own hands) from me and
 “ my son John, and our heirs, by an exact divi-
 “ sion, as is above described ; well and peaceably,
 “ freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honoura-
 “ bly, in wood and in plain, in meadows and
 “ pastures, in waters and mills, in warrens, ponds,
 “ and fishings, in ways and paths, and in all other
 “ places and things belonging thereto ; with all
 “ their liberties and free customs ; so that from the
 “ aforesaid river that runs between Lismore and
 “ Cork, the whole land, as far as Waterford, to-
 “ gether with the city of Lismore, shall remain in
 “ my hands, for the government of Waterford.
 “ Witnesses present, John, bishop of Norwich,
 “ Adam, bishop of St. Asaph, and Augustine, bi-
 “ shop of Waterford, Richard de Lucy, William
 “ Fitz-Adelm, my sewer, Hugh de Lacy, Hugh
 “ de Burid, Roger Fitz-Remsey, Maurice de Pren-
 “ dergast, Robert Dene, Robert Fitz-Eliodore,
 “ Jeoffrey Poer, and Harvy de Monte Marisco.
 “ At Oxford.”

This charter seems to be granted about the year
 1177 ; for, at that time, according to Hoveden (39),
 “ the king came to Oxenford, and, in a general
 “ council there held, created his son John, king
 “ in Ireland, by the grant and confirmation of pope
 “ Alexander.”

Two years after, Fitz-Stephen and Cogan came
 to a partition of seven cantreds ; which Giraldus
 Cambrensis (40), who lived at that time, thus de-
 scribes : “ Therefore Dermot of Desmond, (41)
 “ being brought to terms, and other powerful men
 “ of those parts, Fitz-Stephen and Milo divided
 “ seven cantreds between them, which were conti-
 “ guous to the city, and which they then possessed

“ in
 (39) In vita Hen. II. (40) Expugnat. Hib. lib. 2.
 cap. 18. (41) Mac Carty.

“ in great security ; three of which, eastward, fell
 “ to Fitz-Stephen’s lot, and four, westward, to
 “ Milo’s. The one had the fewer in his division,
 “ because they were the best ; and the other had
 “ the larger number, because they were of worse
 “ quality. The government of the city remained
 “ in common to them both, and the tribute of the
 “ other 24 cantreds, which remained undivided,
 “ was to be equally distributed between them,
 “ when they should be brought under subjection.”

Cambrensis has left us but very imperfect accounts of the distribution made by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to others ; the death of Cogan, which happened in 1184, putting some stop to the undertaking. But the confirmation charters of king John, granted in the 8th year of his reign, afford some light in this matter ; for he then “ confirmed to William de Barry, the donation made by Robert Fitz-Stephen (to Philip de Barry, his sister’s son (42), and fa-
 VOL. I. F “ ther

(42) This Philip de Barry, succeeded his elder brother, Robert de Barry, who was the first man (says Cambrensis) that was wounded in the conquest of this kingdom, and was also the first who ever manned an hawk in this island. The same author gives a noble character of him, and says, “ he was a man rather ambitious to be eminent, than to seem so.”

This family hath afforded several eminent persons, besides the above Robert de Barry, viz. Giraldus Cambrensis, who, in 1185, attended king John into Ireland, in quality of his secretary, and was bishop of St. David’s, alias Minevia, in Wales, and refused the bishopricks of Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, which were then vacant. During his stay here, he collected materials for his topography of Ireland, and his vaticinal history of the conquest of it ; but finished them in England. 2. Sir David de Barry, who was lord justice of Ireland, anno 1267. He subdued the Mac Carty’s in this county, founded the abbey of Buttevant, and enlarged the revenues of that of Ballybeg, founded by his grandfather, Philip de Barry. 3. Gerald de Barry, lord bishop of Cork, anno 1359. 4. James Barry, lord Buttevant, (anno 1555.) 5. David, viscount Buttevant, who did great service in Tyrone’s rebellion, in 1601. 6. David, the first earl of Barrymore, who served against the Scots,

“ ther of the said William, whose heir he was) of
 “ three cantreds in his lands of Cork, i. e. Olethan,
 “ with all its appurtenances, and of two other can-
 “ treds, i. e. Muscherie-Dunegan, and the cantred
 “ of Killede, by the service of ten knights, as the
 “ charter of the said Robert, which he had there-
 “ of, testified.” Thus far the charter of confir-
 mation, which agrees with the charter of Fitz-
 Stephen, except that the two cantreds of Musche-
 rie-Dunegan and Killede, granted to Philip de
 Barry, are not mentioned therein by name ; but he
 was to have two cantreds in the kingdom of Cork,
 such as should fall to him by casting lots. King
 John’s charter of confirmation of Fitz-Stephen’s
 grant to Philip Barry, is enrolled, (43) de anno 21
 Eliz. and Fitz-Stephen’s grant is in the same roll ;
 the former whereof bears date the 21st of Feb.
 regni Johannis 8vo. (44) “ He also granted to
 “ Adam de Rupe, (or Roch,) the cantred of Rosse-
 “ lhir, with all its appurtenances, save the de-
 “ mesnes of the bishop of that see, by the service
 “ of

Scots, anno 1639, and in the Irish rebellion of 1641, as will
 further be seen in the annals of this county.

There is an island, called Barry Island, on the S. W. coast
 of Glamorganshire, in Wales ; which, with a castle on the op-
 posite shore, had their names from this family.

(43) Harris’s Ware, p. 195.

(44) By an inquisition taken at Cork, before William de
 Rose, prior of the hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem, chief
 justice of Ireland, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 29 of Ed-
 ward III. 1355, it appeared from the oath of Girald Fitz-
 Maurice and others, that it would not be to the king’s loss, nor
 to any others, if the king granted William Barry power to be-
 stow one carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Cleyn-
 boly, in the Great Island, and the advowson of the church of
 Downgourney ; and leave to John Barry, to give 20 parcels of
 land in Muscry O’Lethan, and Ibawne, and to John Fitz-
 Gerald, to give one carucate and half of land in Garanacor, in
 Ibawne, and the advowson of the church of Rathratha, and
 two acres of land, in Kylmide, in Kinaletha, with the ad-
 vowson of that church, &c.

“ of five knights; also to Richard de Cogan, the
“ cantred of Muscrie O’Millane, with the appurte-
“ nances, by the service of 5 knights, lying be-
“ tween the harbour of Cork and the port of Inso-
“ venagh, and 25 knights fees, which he ordered
“ to be set out to him in some other place, by the
“ advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, lord justice of Ire-
“ land, and John Mareschall, by the service of 4
“ knights; saving to the king, and his heirs, the
“ aforesaid harbour, and his own demesnes. Also,
“ to Robert Fitz-Martin, 20 knights fees in the
“ cantred of Insovenagh, and 20 knights fees in
“ some other place, which he ordered to be set out
“ to him by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, lord
“ justice of Ireland, and John Mareschall, and Phi-
“ lip de Prendergast, by the service of 4 knights,
“ in full of all services.” Lastly, he gave to two
brothers, “ Henry and Maurice Fitz-Philip, one
“ cantred of land, in which Dunalahoth is situated,
“ by the service of 5 knights.”

In the reign of king Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a title as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his share of that great estate. But by an inquisition taken at Cork, before sir Anthony Lucy, lord justice, on the 31st of August, the 5th of Edw. III. it was found “ that Robert Fitz-Stephen died,
“ seized of the moiety of the estate granted by king
“ Henry II. to him and Cogan; and that the said
“ Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died without
“ issue of his body; that the claim of Thomas de
“ Carew, asserting, that he and his ancestors were
“ heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because
“ the said Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died
“ without heir of his body (45); and further, that
“ the said Fitz-Stephen, in his life-time, enfeoffed
“ Maurice Fitz-Thomas, before he was created
F 2 “ earl

(45) A collateral branch cannot be heir to a bastard, nor any but the issue of his body.

“ earl of Desmond, of the castle and manor of
 “ Dunemarke, and the moiety of the estate granted
 “ to him by king Henry II. (46)”

For want of male issue, the kingdom of Cork descended to daughters, and notwithstanding what was found by the above-mentioned inquisition, which was much influenced by the power of Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, the first earl of Desmond (47), a large part of this country came, by marriage,

(46) This title was again set up in the reign of queen Elizabeth, anno 1568, by sir Peter Carew, who brought his cause before the lords of the council, and came to Ireland very well recommended, being fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate; who, besides other lands in Leinster, laid claim to one half of the kingdom of Cork, viz. Imokilly, Trybarry, Muskery, Trycourcy, Carbery, Kinalmeaky, Collymore, and Collybeg, (two territories, near Skibbereen, in west Carbery); Ivaugh and Synnagh O'Donovan, Bantry, Bear, Minterbarry, Clandonogh, Cloigboigh, Iveragh, Kerycurrihy, Clanmoris, Iragticonnor; (these two last in Kerry,) Duhallow and Coshbride.

This sir Peter Carew sent his agent, John Hooker, to Cork, where he had a solemn meeting with Mac Carty Reagh, sir Cormac Mac-Teig, lord Muskery, Barry-Oge, O'Driscoll, O'Daly, and others. They proposed to advance 3000 kine, with sheep, hogs, and corn, in proportion for the present; and that if sir Peter would live among them, they would pay him an annual reasonable rent. Upon which, Hooker took an house for sir Peter, at Cork, and another at Kingsale. But as sir Peter was travelling to Cork, he fell ill at Ross, in the county of Wexford, and died there the 27th of November, 1575. Cox, vol. 1. p. 327.

(47) The Carew's of Ireland are said, by Cambden and other genealogists, to be * descended from Arnolph de Montgomery, who built the castle of Pembroke, in Wales. He had the title of that earldom, and afterwards fortified his castle in the behalf of his brother, the earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of his rebellion against king Henry I. They were both banished the realm, anno 1112; and this Arnolph being outlawed, the castle of Pembroke came to the crown. Odericus Vitalis, p. 573. (who was a monk of Utica, and a writer of the Norman history) says, that he married Lafracoth, a daughter

* Dugdale, vol. 1. p. 481.

marriage, to (48) Robert de Carew and Patrick de Courcey, who enjoyed it, anno 20 Henry III. viz. about the year 1236. De Courcey's part was afterwards subdivided among daughters, who were heirs general of that ancient family. The Carew's were stiled marquisses of Cork, and built the castles of Ardentully, Dunkerron, and Dunemarke, (49) in the

to one of the kings of Ireland, and their posterity took the name of Carew, from Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire.

Anno 3d Edward II. 1310, the king issued a precept to Maurice de Carew, to distrain the lands of David le Barry, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for services and duties due to him, as lord of several of their possessions. Bibl. Lamb. L. fol. 38.

In the same place, may be seen a note of such lands as Thomas Fitz-Maurice held of Maurice de Carew, at the death of the said Thomas, which were forfeited to the king; but restored again to Maurice de Carew, anno 1312.

In the same library, there is a grant from John de Carew, lord of the manor of Castle-Cork, to Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, of the custody of all the lands belonging to George Fitz-Adam, dated anno 1334. Ibid. fol. 23.

Anno 1340, the king issued writs to the sheriffs of Cork, and Kilkenny, to possess John de Carew, of the manor of Clonmentach. Ibid. fol. 35.

Anno 1567, the possession of Castle-Cork, and all other lands belonging to this family, in this county, were delivered into the hands of Richard, the son of sir Peter Carew, which amounted to near one half of the county, as appears from MSS. in the same place.

About this time, sir Peter Carew first petitioned sir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, and not only laid claim to a vast estate in this county, but also to the lands of Ballinacletchen, in Odrone, against sir Christopher Chever; which petition, with sir Peter's answer, and the names of such lands as he claimed in this county, may be seen at large, in the Lambeth Library. See also farther concerning this claim, in the fourth book of this work.

(48) Hooker, p. 46. Hammer, p. 158. Brady, p. 369.

(49) Anno 1601, when sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, was in the west of this county, he and his army quartered at Dunemarke, a castle in Bantry bay; which the author of *Pacata Hibern.* calls Carew Castle, and says it belonged to the president's ancestors,

Anno

the west of this country ; and others in Imokilly, to protect them from the natives. The chief men of this family, with many other English settled here, removed into England, upon the breaking out of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, to the great prejudice of the English interest in this country. De Courcey, who remained in Ireland, besides dividing his lands as portions to his daughters, lost many of them by force, and, in particular, the cantred and castle of Kilbritton, which were wrested from him by Mac Carty Reagh, who, with numbers of the Irish, attacked the few English that remained in this part of the kingdom. Notwithstanding, this ancient and noble family enjoys a considerable estate to this day, in the barony, called, from them, Courcey's country, and have constantly preserved their loyalty untainted, being never concerned in any rebellion against the crown of England. Their ancient seat was, for many ages, at Dun Mac Patrick, so called from Patrick de Courcey who gave the name of Mac Patrick to his posterity. This place, in ancient records, is said to have been a royal seat of the kings of Ireland, being called Dunkearma. The right hon. Gerald de Courcey, the present lord Kingsale, quarters the arms of Cogan, in right of the marriage with the daughter and heir of Milo de Cogan, the first grantee of the kingdom of Cork (50).

Besides

Anno 1304, an order issued to pardon Maurice de Carew 400*l.* arrears, which he owed the king for his lands in Desmond, because he was serving the king, in Scotland. Manuscript, in Bib. Lamb.

(50) The ancient nobility in this county, in Henry IVth's time, according to a letter then said to be wrote by the inhabitants, were, the lord marquis Carew, whose yearly revenue was 2200*l.* per ann. The lord Barnwell, of Bearhaven, who had 1600*l.* per ann. The lord Uggan, of the great castle, 1300*l.* per ann. The lord Balram, of Emforle, his revenue, 1300*l.*

Besides a considerable estate, which came to Maurice Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, by his marriage with Juliana, heiress to John, lord Cogan, of Belvoir, (51), which I take to be Bellvelly, in the great island,

1300l. Lord Courcey, of Kilbritton, his revenue, 1500l. sterl. The lord Mandeville, of Barnehelly, 1200l. sterl. The lord Arundel, of the Strand, 1500l. per ann. The lord baron of the Gaurd, 1100l. The lord Slinie, of Baltimore, 800l. sterl. per ann. The lord Roche, of Poole Castle, his revenue, besides havens and creeks, (which the letter takes notice all the other lords also had) 1000l. per ann.

This letter says, that the king had all Barry Oge's estate by forfeiture, worth 1800l. sterl.; and desires, that those lords and the Irish may be bound over, upon pain of life and goods, not to make war upon each other, by which the country was brought to destruction, and the Irish, who were formerly drove to the mountains of Glanerought, were now returned, and become stronger than the English, of whom, only the lords Roche, Courcey and Barry, then remained; and requests, that proper persons may be sent over to command the English, and quiet the country. See the letter at large, in Campion, p. 94. Sir Richard Cox, vol. 1. p. 162. says, this letter was wrote in Henry VIth's time, anno 1449. But I have seen a letter from archbishop Usher, to the lord Courcey, dated at Drogheda, Dec. 12, 1626, (of which I took a copy) wherein the primate says, this letter was wrote in Henry the IVth's time, and gives an account of the lords Courcey mentioned in several ancient records, which he furnished lord Kingsale with, on occasion of a dispute between that lord, and sir Dominick Sarsfield, who was created viscount Kingsale, by king Charles I. but was obliged afterwards to change his title for that of Killmallock.

(51) This Maurice was the only son to John Fitz-Thomas, by his first wife. He married Johana, or Juliana, daughter and heir to John, lord Cogan, of Belvoir, who brought into the Desmond family, the estate of Carigoline, Carigrohan, Castlemore, Mallow, Rathgogan, &c. His second wife was Matilda de Barry. Those lands are mentioned, with many others, in an inquisition, taken the 3d of Edw. III. 1310, by which Juliana de Cogan enfeoffed him in the said lands.

Staniburst, in his description of Ireland, printed 1586, in Holling. Collect. p. 37. says, that Maurice Fitz-Thomas, a Geraldine, was created earl of Desmond, anno 1300; but falsely, for he was created in 1329, as appears by his patent, dated at Gloucester. He made the following verses for him:

Evasi tandem, jactatus fluctibus altis

Et precor in portu sit mea tuta ratis.

island, Robert Fitz-Geoffry Cogan granted to James, the seventh earl of Desmond, all his lands in Ireland, being half this county ; (of which he possessed himself, by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated the 12th of June, 1438) to the further prejudice of the Carew and Courcey families. The earl married in Conaught, and brought the Ne Sheehy's into this county, which he retained as his life guard ; a sept afterwards very eminent, both in this and the county of Limerick. This earl, by the aid of James, earl of Ormond, whose family he had assisted against the Talbot's, obtained a patent, in 1444, for the government or custody of this county, together with those of Limerick, Waterford, and Kerry, in which he was suffered, (during the government of Richard, duke of York, who was his gossip, and of Thomas, earl of Kildare, his kinsman) to raise upon the king's subjects, the Irish impositions of coign and livery, cosherings, bon-naught, &c. Notwithstanding these illegal extortions, he procured licence to absent himself from all future parliaments, only sending a sufficient proxy in his room ; as also to purchase whatever lands he pleased, by what service soever they were held of the crown. Thus, by these and other usurpations upon the liberties of the people, this family came to be the most powerful subjects of their time ; and gained large possessions, not only from the natives, but also from the English, many of whom, rather than undergo such exactions, quitted the country, and had their estates seized by Desmond and his followers, who were very numerous in this county (52), as well as in Waterford, Limerick and Kerry.

I shall

(52) Gerald Fitz-Gerald, grandson to the above mentioned earl, and youngest son to Thomas, the eighth earl, (who was beheaded at Drogheda, for his unjust exactions, according to Davis, or, according to Russel's history of this house, which I have

I shall here only take notice, that (as sir John
 Vol. I. G Davis

have in manuscript, by the malice of king Edward the IVth's queen, for advising the king not to marry her) built the castle of Mocollop, upon the borders of this county and that of Waterford, and was the founder of the family of Coshbride, a territory in both counties.

He was knighted, and married the daughter of Maurice, lord Roche, viscount Fermoy; by whom he had James, his heir, and Thomas, the father of John, who built the castle of Kilmacow, lately fallen to ruin. There were many of the Fitz-Gerald's castles in this tract, near the river Bride; those in this county are, Mogeely, once a seat of the earls of Desmond, of which hereafter. Also Connough, built by Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe, eldest son of James, the fifteenth earl of Desmond, by a daughter of Maurice, lord Roche, from whom his father was divorced, upon pretence of being too near of kin. This Thomas did not concern himself in the rebellion of his relations; but lived peaceably in his castle of Connough, where he died, anno 1593, and was interred among his ancestors, in the franciscan abbey, at Youghal. He had issue by Ellis, daughter of Richard Poer, lord of Curraghmore, three sons, James, John, and Gerald, and one daughter, Margaret, who was married to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, and was mother of Cormac or Charles, great grandfather to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, who lived at the time of the revolution.

As this sir Thomas was set aside by his father, upon pretence of his being illegitimate, the earldom fell to Gerald, who was the eldest son, by a second wife, and daughter to lord of Ely, O'Carrol; so that Thomas had only the barony of Kilnataloon, and the manor of Castlemore, near Cork, assigned him. Vide a grant of lands from James, earl of Desmond, to this Thomas, in the Bodleian library, Land. fol. 27.

After Desmond's rebellion was over, the eldest son of this sir Thomas took up arms, joined O'Neal, earl of Tyrone, in his rebellion, and was afterwards known by the name of the Sugane earl of Desmond, of whom I shall give a further account, in the third book of this work.

The Fitz-Gerald's of Castle-Martyr, formerly called seneschals of Imokilly, (being so appointed by the earls of Desmond, who were lords of this barony) derived themselves from a second son of Maurice, knight of Kerry, fourth son of John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who was murdered at Callin, in Desmond, by Mac Carty. This estate was given them by their cousin, Thomas Nappah, which they enjoyed till the rebellion of 1641, when it was forfeited by Edmund Fitz-Gerald. Sir John Fitz-Edmond, of Cloyne, was also descended from the house of Desmond. The

Davis (53) observes) Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first earl of Desmond, raised the greatness of his house, by Irish exactions and oppressions; so Gerald, the last earl, reduced it to nothing, by the same means, and, at length fell into open rebellion, where he perished, with numbers of his followers.

When this last earl was attainted, September 25, 1582, he was possessed of a prodigious estate in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, &c. His lands extending 150 miles, and containing 574,628 acres of English measure, on which were many strong castles; he was lord of the regalities of the county palatine of Kerry, lord of Imokilly, in this county, &c. (54) He had a great number of vassals, and of his kindred and surname, above 500 gentlemen; raised coin and livery, shragh, &c. upon his tenants, through all the county of Limerick. He had all wrecks of the sea, through all

The whole barony of Kerrihurihy was given to sir Maurice, of Desmond, by his brother James, the 15th earl of Desmond. This sir Maurice murdered James Fitz-Maurice, (who was, a little before, returned out of England, to take possession of the earldom, upon the death of his grandfather, Thomas Meale, earl of Desmond) in the barony of Fermoy, as he was going to the county of Limerick. This sir Thomas, of Desmond, possessed this barony 30 years, and was himself slain, anno 1556, by Dermot Mac Teig Carty, lord Muskery. He left issue, two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter was married to Mac Carty Reagh, the second to lord Roche, and the third to the said Dermot Mac Teig, lord Muskery. Thomas, the eldest son, soon died after his father's murder, leaving issue, Thomas Oge, who was also slain; but James, his second son, lived long after. He brought the Italian forces to Smirwick, in Kerry, and was slain by the son of William de Burgo, alias Bourk, anno 1579, for which his father was created lord baron of Castleconnel. By this rebellion, the barony of Kerrihurihy became forfeited to the crown, by act of parliament, 28 Eliz. cap. 7.

(53) Historical Collections.

(54) Anno 1418, the manors of Moyallow, Broghil, and Kilcolman, were assigned to Maurice, son of Thomas, the 6th earl of Desmond, by his uncle James, who usurped the earldom.

all the ports and creeks of the county of Kerry; 13s. 4d. out of every fishing boat in the port of Ventry and Ferreter's island. It was asserted, that he was able to raise, at a call, 600 horse, and 2,000 foot; all which possessions were utterly forfeited, and by act of parliament, vested in the queen and her heirs; as were those (55) of his confederates, a great part of which were restored to

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them,

(55) The following persons were, by an inquisition held at Shandon castle, in Cork, September 9, 1588, found to be concerned in the earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of them, attainted by act of parliament. Patrick Condon, of Cloghleigh, esq. Sir John Desmond, knt. John Pigott, esq. Sir John Fitz-Gerald, knt. Sir James Fitz-Gerald, knt. Edmund Fitz-Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy. Edmund Power, of Ballyinn. Donnough Mac Cormac Oge, of Loughfaily. Dermot Oge O'Leary, of Carrignecuragh. Richard Fitz-Garret, of Drumada. Dermot Mac Edmund Oge, of Bantry. Teig Mac Edmund Oge, of the same. Conogher Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same. Teig Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same. Teig Roe Mac Fineen, of the same. Dermot Mac Fineen, of the same. Eugene Mac Fineen, of the same. Daniel Mac Conogher Mac Mahony, of Rossbrin. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Carigoline. Ulick Barret, of Curribehy. Cormac Mac Carty. David Mac Gibbon, of Coshuekily. Maurice Fitz-Edmund Garrett, of Rathcourcy. John Fitz-Garret Mac Shane, of the Great Wood. Gibbon Roe Mac Shane Oge, of the same. Conogher O'Mahony, of Castlemahon. Rory O'Donoghoe, of Ross-Donoghoe. John Barry, of Ballygoran. James Mac Conogher, of Drumbeg. James Fitz John, of Poulinkerry. John Fitz-David Condon, of Kilbree. Richard Fitz-David, of Rahenisky. Feneen Mac Art, of Downbolloge. Gerald Fitz-Richard, of Ballynaclashy. Art Mac Donnel Mac Art, of Glanprehan. Thady O'Keif, of Knockaregan. Edward Barry, of Bragoge. Richard Magner, of Castle-magner. John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballymarter. John Fitz-James Fitz-Edmond, of Tymacmague. Garret Fitz-Richard Fitz-Morris, of Ballintemple. John Fitz-Garret, of Dromada. Martin Fitz-Richard Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy. John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballycrenan. Patrick Callaghan, of Clonmeene. Richard Rynferk, of Rinkinfecky. Garret Fitz-John, alias Mac Robinson, of Ballymacudy. John Supple, of Ightermurragh. Fordorough Mac William Mac Brien, of Kilnatoragh. William White, of White's-island. Edmund Fitz-

them, as to Patrick Condon, and the white knight, their countries: Also a considerable quantity to several of the Fitz-Gerald's and others. The rest of the forfeitures were divided into seigniories; and granted, by letters patent, to several English knights, esquires and gentlemen, who were called undertakers, from those grants, and their being obliged

Fitz-William Oge, of Garra-James. Richard Mac Morris, of Lisquinlan. Gerald Supple, of Ightermuragh. Thomas Mac Carty, of Kilbolane. Theobald Roch, of Creg. James Gare, of the island of Inchydouny. Teig Mulrian, of Owny O'Mulrian. In the same inquisition, the manor of Glyn, alias Cullin, the castle and 30 carrucats of land of Cloghroe, the island of Inchydouny, and the ancient corporation of Ballynemony, were found to belong to the queen.

The same jury enquired into the death of James Barret, of Barret's country, and made a return thereof.

They also presented the names of all persons whom they suspected were apt to work mischief, and were ill disposed to the government. They also made a return of all the abbies and religious houses which were in this county, and became annexed to the crown. They presented the names of such persons, in this county, as held lands of the queen, by knights service in capite; and died, leaving their heirs in minority, with the quantity and value of all such lands. They returned all such as alienated their lands without licence; also, an account of lands concealed from her majesty in this county, which fell to the crown by escheat, attainder, suppression of abbies, and who were then in possession of them. At the same time, there is another presentment of the grand-jury of this county, shewing how, and in what manner, the earl of Desmond's rents were paid; and a list of all the Irish poets, chroniclers, and rhymers, that were then in this county. All which presentments are preserved in the Lambeth library, according to a catalogue of them among the MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

The chief lords and gentlemen in this county, in queen Elizabeth's time, were, besides those above-mentioned, the earl of Clancare. The lord viscount Buttevant. The lord Muskery. The lord viscount Roche, of Fermoy. Courcy, lord baron of Kingsale and Ringrone. The bishops of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. Sir Warham St. Leger. Sir Fineen O'Driscoll. Sir Owen O'Sullivan. O'Donovan. O'Callaghan. Mac Auliff. Also the Barret's, Condon's, Barry-Oge, the Barry's, Carty's, Flemming's, (Skiddy's), Meagh's, Water's, Geraldine's, Russel's, O'Kief, sir Owen Mac Carty Reagh, the seneschal of Imokilly, &c.

obliged to perform several conditions mentioned in the queen's articles, for the plantation of this province; an abstract of which, is as follows:—

“ All forfeited lands (56) were to be divided into manors and seigniories, containing 12,000, 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres each, according to a plot laid down. The undertakers to have an estate in fee-farm, yielding for each seigniorie, of 12,000 acres, for the first three years, 33l. 6s. 8d. sterl. viz. from 1590 to 1593, and from mich. 1593, 66l. 13s. 4d. sterl. and rateably for every inferior seigniorie, yielding, upon the death of the undertaker, the best beast, as an heriot. To be discharged of all taxes whatsoever, except subsidies levied by parliament. Bogs, mountains, &c. not to be included, till improved, and then to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each English acre. Licence to the undertakers to transport all commodities, duty free, into England, for five years. That none be admitted to have more than 12,000 acres. No English planter to be permitted to convey to any meer Irish. Every owner of 6,000 acres, to impark 600 for the breeding of horses, &c. and the other seigniories, a rateable proportion. The head of each plantation to be English, and the heirs females to marry none but of English birth; and none of the meer Irish to be maintained in any family there.

“ Each freeholder, from the year 1590, to furnish one horse, and horseman armed. Each principal undertaker for 12,000 acres, to supply three horsemen and six footmen, armed; and so rateably, for the other seigniories; and each copy-holder, one footman, armed. That for seven years to come, they shall not be obliged to travel out of Munster, upon any service; and after that time, no more than ten horsemen and twenty footmen, out of one seigniorie of 12,000 acres, and so rateably; and such

(56) Manuscript in Lismore.

such as serve out of Munster, to be paid by the queen.

“ That the queen will protect and defend the said seigniories, at her own charge (57), for seven years to come. All commodities brought from England, for the use of the same seigniories, to be duty free, for seven years. The acres to contain 16 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the perch, after the manner used in England. Dated 27th of June, 1586, 28 Eliz.”

The plot of the queen's offer for the peopling of Munster.

“ For a seignior, containing 12,000 acres, the gent. was to have, for his own demesne, 2,100 acres. Six farmers, 400 acres each. Six freeholders, 100 acres each; and lands to be appropriated for mean tenures (of 50, 25, 10 acres), 1,500 acres; whereon 36 families, at least, must be established. The other seigniories, of 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres, were laid out in the same manner, in proportion. Each undertaker was to people his seignior in seven years.”

Notwithstanding no person was to be an undertaker for more than 12,000 acres; by the above articles, Sir Walter Raleigh procured a warrant of privy seal, dated Feb. 3, 1585-6, granting him three seigniories and a half, in the counties of Cork and Waterford; the lands mentioned therein may be found in the history of that county (58) and accordingly letters patent were passed, dated the 16th of October, 29 Eliz. 1586, granting the said three seigniories and a half to sir Walter Raleigh (59), in the counties of Cork and Waterford.

The other undertakers and grantees in this county were, besides sir Walter Raleigh,

To

(57) This article was not performed.

(58) Page 44.

(59) Sir Richard Cox says, by mistake, (led into it by the above-mentioned articles) that sir Walter Raleigh had but 12,000 acres granted him; but the contrary appears from the privy seal, and letters patent above-mentioned, which remain in the castle of Lismore.

To Sir Warham St. Leger,.....	6,000 acres.
Hugh Cuff, esq.....	6,000 acres.
Sir Thomas Norris,.....	6,000 acres.
Arthur Robbins, esq.....	18,000 acres.
Sir Arthur Hyde,.....	5,574 acres.
Fane Beecher, esq.....	12,000 acres.
Hugh Worth, esq.....	12,000 acres.
Thomas Say, esq.....	5,775 acres.
Arthur Hyde, esq.....	11,766 acres.
Edmund Spenser, esq.....	3,028 acres.
Sir Richard Beacon, in } Cork and Waterford, }	... 6,000 acres.

The grants in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, were also very great. Some of the undertakers encroaching upon the loyal Irish, a proclamation was issued to restrain them. In the year 1602, sir Richard Boyle purchased all sir Walter Raleigh's grants (60); and not only those, but also a great part of Beecher's seignior, on which he built the town of Bandon; and so stocked and planted the country with English, that, on the 30th of August, 1611, there were reviewed at Tallow, by sir Richard Morrison, knight, vice-president of Munster, and the other commissioners authorised for that purpose, a troop of 80 horse, mostly gentlemen and freeholders, completely armed, besides 186 pikemen, 356 armed with shot, 6 halberts, besides drums, trumpets, &c. in all 550, being English tenants planted on the seigniories granted to sir Walter Raleigh, by sir Richard Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork (61). And on the 30th of August, 1622, there were reviewed before his Majesty's commissioners, at Bandon-bridge, being part of the seignior granted

(60) The bargain and sale from sir Walter Raleigh to sir Richard Boyle, bears date the 7th of December, 1602, the 45th of Elizabeth.

(61) Manuscript at Lismore.

granted to Fane Beecher, esq. a troop of 66 horse, well armed and mounted, commanded by captain Andrew Kettleby, and 564 foot, well armed and trained, commanded by captain Anthony Stawell, captain Herbert Nicholas, captain Richard Crofts, and captain Anthony Skipwith, with five lieutenants, five ensigns, six serjeants, and six drums. Among whom were 125 English tenants, who had leases for 200 years, and several freeholders, all tenants to sir Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork.

On the 5th of September, the same year, there were (62) reviewed at Tallow, by the same commissioners, 235 horse, in four troops, well mounted, armed, and disciplined, commanded by sir Robert Tynte, knt. sir John Leake, knt. captain Robert Gore, and captain Roger Carew, with 20 other officers, lieutenants, cornets, &c. Also, 754 foot, in eight companies, commanded by captain Richard Smith, captain Thomas Mansfield, captain John Strongman, captain Richard Joliff, captain Anthony Southwell, captain John Oglethorp, captain Gregory Segar, and captain Gyles Bernard, with lieutenants, ensigns, serjeants, drums, &c. among whom were 18 freeholders, and 30 copyholders, all tenants to the earl of Cork, and by him planted on the seigniories purchased from sir Walter Raleigh.

The great services performed by these forces and their descendants, under the lords Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, and Broghil, sons to the said earl, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, will appear hereafter (63).

The

(62) MS. at Lismore.

(63) The following are the number of horse and foot the earl of Cork's tenants were obliged to furnish upon occasion, with the patrimony given by his lordship to each of his sons, which affords a short view of the great possessions acquired by that noble lord.

On

The long continuation of the civil wars in this country, from the year 1641, to the year 1660, very much weakened the English interest in it; but the loss was, in a great measure repaired, by the officers, soldiers, and adventurers, who began to settle in the country. The chief of whom, as I find them signed to a declaration, published at Cork, February 18, 1659, antecedent to the restoration of king Charles II. were, colonel Ralph Wilson, lieutenant-colonel John Widenham, lieutenant-colonel Benjamin Lucas, lieutenant-colonel A. Barrington, lieutenant-colonel Francis Foulk; majors William Wade, William King, N. Purdon, Richard Goodwyn; captains Andrew Ruddock, J. Wakeham, Vol. I. H Geoffry

On the estate of lord Dungarvan, his eldest son.

In the county of Waterford.

The manors of Dungarvan, Pilltown, Affane, Cappoquin, and Bewley. Also the manors of Lismore, Tallow, and Lismenny, Ballinatrav and Stronecally, furnished, by their leases, 155 foot, and 43 horse.

In the county of Cork.

In and near Youghal, the manor of Inchiquin, the lands of Kilmacow, the manors of Kilnataloon and Coole, the possessions of part of St. Francis's abbey, in Cork city, 58 foot and 37 horse.

In the estate assigned to lord Kinalmeaky, his second son.

Part of Gill-abbey, the manor of Kinalmeaky, lands of Kilbeg and Kilbroghan, the manor of Coolefadda, the town of Bandon-bridge, and Ballymodan, lands in the barony of Carbery, 395 foot and 114 horse.

In lord Broghil's possessions, afterwards earl of Orrery.

Part of the abbey of Molana, in Mac Awliff's country, in the manors of Broghil and Rathgogan, the manor of Askeyting, and several other lands in the counties of Limerick and Kerry, 418 foot, and 132 horse.

In the possessions assigned to Francis Boyle, esq. afterwards lord Shannon.

The manors of Carigoline, Carigtoghill, and Barry's-court, and the lands and manor of Tracton-abbey, 430 foot, and 145 horse.

In the estate assigned to Robert Boyle, esq. his youngest son.

Lands in the barony of Fermoy and Condon's, the abbey lands of Fermoy and Castle-Lyons, lands in the counties of Clare and Tipperary, and in the province of Conaught, 223 foot, and 30 horse.

Geoffry Dillon, James Manserghe, Robert Russel, John Nicholls, Sampson Towgood, Thomas Cullen, D. Coghlan, Hump. Hartwell, Thomas Lucas, Will. Pope, Will. Hartwell, John Friend, Christopher Perkins, &c. besides several officers, who had afterwards their debentures allotted them in this county. What also contributed to strengthen the English interest in those parts, and weaken that of the Irish, was, that numbers of the latter, who had estates in this county, were transplanted into Conaught, and had lands assigned them there.

In the year 1666, the militia of this county were commanded by the following gentlemen, under the earl of Orrery, then lord president of Munster. Anthony Woodbiff, esq. Emanuel Moor, esq. Mr. Francis Armitage, Mr. Robert Harris, captain Robert Gookin, lieutenant George Syms, Mr. John Langton, Mr. William Baldwin, captain Richard Hull, lieutenant Thomas Beecher, cornet Bryan Townsend, Mr. Edward Townsend, &c. officers of horse. The foot officers were, captain John Freke, captain John Giffard, captain Richard Townsend, major Boyle Hull, lieutenant Francis Beamish, Mr. Richard Hutchins, lieutenant John Giffard, lieutenant Curtis, &c. Lord Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, takes notice, that the militia were all in excellent order, and well disciplined. They were undoubtedly as well officered as any militia since their time, most of the commanders having served in the civil wars. In August, 1666, the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, made a progress through this county, and was escorted by the horse militia of each barony, who made a fine appearance, the earl of Orrery, and chief gentry of the country, being their officers.

In the year 1667, the militia of the city of Cork, consisted of 600 foot, and 60 horse, all ready for duty (64).

In the year 1681, they amounted to 500 foot, and two gallant troops of horse; and might have been much

much larger, if there had been a demand. Those in the county, at that time, consisted of 1,600 foot, and 26 independent troops of horse; though the whole barony of Muskerry (a small part excepted) was in the earl of Clancarty's hands, and occupied by his popish tenants.

Anno 1691, when sir Richard Cox was sent by the lords justices, to govern this county and city, and the militia thereof, notwithstanding many protestants were dispersed and lost to the country, sir Richard raised, in three weeks, eight complete regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, which 11 regiments contained 6,000 men. This militia defended a frontier of 80 miles against the enemy's forces, made irruptions into their quarters, and brought off a booty worth 30,000*l*. Besides, when the siege of Limerick was formed, 1,000 of them guarded the important pass of Killaloe, as appears from general Ginkel's letters of thanks to them, where their courage, fidelity, and diligence, are applauded.

I forbear to mention the number of the militia taken at the last arrays, anno 1746, as they do not much exceed those in 1691; whereas one might reasonably expect, at least, five times the number. For the cause of this decrease of the protestant interest, in this county, I refer the reader to an excellent pamphlet, called *Seasonable Advice to Protestants, &c.* published anno 1746.

An Alphabetical List of the Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for this County, in the year 1773, exclusive of the Mayors of CORK and YOUGHAL, the Sovereign of KINSALE, and the Provost of BANDON, all for the time being. — Note, Thus marked, were appointed since the first edition of this work, published in 1750.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Adderly, Thomas, esq. | *Austen, William, esq. |
| Aldworth, Boyle, esq. | *Ball, Robert, esq. |
| Aldworth, Richard, esq. | *Beecher, Edward, esq. |
| *Aldworth, St. Leger, esq. | Bernard, Arthur, esq. |
| *Anderson, William, esq. | *Bernard, Francis, sen. esq. |
| *Ashe, Richard, esq. | Bernard, Francis, jun. esq. |
| *Atkin, Walter, esq. | *Bernard, James, esq. |

- * Bernard, John, esq.
- * Bernard, Roger, esq.
- Berkeley, rev. Robert,
- * Bligh, rev. Robert,
- * Bonsfield, Benjamin, esq.
- Bowerman, Henry, esq.
- * Bowles, George, esq.
- * Brereton, George, esq.
- * Brown, rev. Edward,
- * Browne, Richard, esq.
- * Browne, rev. St John,
- * Bullen, John, esq.
- * Bullen, Robert, esq.
- * Butler, Thomas, esq.
- Callaghan, Robert, esq.
- * Capell, Joseph, esq.
- * Carey, Peter, esq.
- * Carey, William, esq.
- * Chester, Richard, esq.
- * Chinnery, Broderick, esq.
- * Chinnery, rev. George,
- Chinnery, Nicholas, esq.
- * Colthurst, sir John, bart.
- * Colthurst, John, esq.
- * Connor, Roger, esq.
- * Conton, Christopher, esq.
- * Coote, Chidley, esq.
- * Copinger, Maurice, esq.
- Corker, Thomas, esq.
- * Cotter, sir James Lawrence, bart.
- * Cowley, William, esq.
- * Creagh, Michael, esq.
- Creed, John, esq.
- * Crofts, Wills, esq.
- * Croker, Taylor, esq.
- * Cross, Philip, esq.
- Dalacourt, Robert, esq.
- * Davies, Henry, esq.
- Davies, Rowland, esq.
- Davis, rev. Michael,
- * Deane, Jocelyn, esq.
- * Deane, sir Robert Tilson, bart.
- * Devonshire, Abraham, esq.
- * Donoghue, John, esq.
- * Drew, Francis, esq.
- * Durdin, Alexander, esq.
- * Earberry, Matthias, esq.
- * Elphin, right rev. Jemmett, lord
Bishop of,
- * Evans, Eyre, esq.
- * Evans, Nicholas Green, esq.
- * Evans, rev. Thomas Waller,
- * Eyre, Richard, esq.
- * Falkiner, Riggs, esq.
- * Fitzgerald, Richard, esq. of Mitch-
elstown.
- * Fitzgerald, Robert, esq.
- Fitzgerald, Robert Unincke, esq.
- Fitzmaurice, hon. John,
- * Fitzsimmons, Walter, esq.
- * Freeman, Joseph, esq.
- * Freeman, Matthew, esq.
- Freke, sir John, bart.
- French, Savage, esq.
- * Fuller, William, esq.
- Gibbons, Thomas, esq.
- Gifford, Arthur, esq.
- * Godsell, James, esq.
- * Goold, Michael, esq.
- * Gordon, Robert, esq.
- Grady, Standish, esq.
- * Gray, Francis, esq.
- * Gray, Richard, esq.
- Gumbleton, Richard, esq.
- * Hendley, Matthias, esq.
- * Herrick, Falkiner, esq.
- * Hewitt, rev. Henry,
- * Hewitt, Isaac, esq.
- * Hingston, rev. James,
- Hoare, Edward, esq.
- * Hoare, Samuel, esq.
- * Hodnett, rev. William,
- * Honner, Robert, esq.
- * Hull, William, esq. of Caherinal,
- * Hull, William Richard, esq.
- * Hungerford, Thomas, esq.
- * Hutchinson, Massey, esq.
- * Jackson, Rowland, esq.
- * Jeffries, James St. John, esq.
- * Jephson, Denham, esq.
- Jervais, Samuel, esq.
- * Jones, Edward, esq.
- * Kearney, James, esq.
- * Kenny, rev. John,
- * Knight, Christopher, esq.
- * Lawton, Hugh, esq.
- * Leader, William, esq.
- * Lisle, right hon. John, lord baron of
- * Lloyd, Edward, esq.
- Longfield, John, esq.
- * Longfield, Richard, esq.
- * Lumley, William, esq.
- Lysaght, John, esq.
- * Lysaght, Nicholas, esq.
- * Lysaght, William, esq.
- * M'Carty, Ruby, esq.
- * Mannix, Henry, esq.
- * Marshall, John, esq.
- * Massy, Hugh, esq.
- * Meade, David, esq.
- * Mellefont, Richard, esq.
- * Mockler, rev. James,
- Moore, Emanuel, esq.
- * Morris, Abraham, esq.
- * Morris, Jonas, esq.
- * Mount-Cashel, right hon. Stephen
lord viscount,
- * Newenham, sir Edward, knt.
- * Newenham, Robert, esq.
- Newman, Adam, esq.
- Newman, Richard, esq.
- * O'Callaghan, Daniel, esq.
- * O'Leary, Denis, esq.
- Parker, John, esq.

- * Parker, Matthew, esq.
- * Parker, Robert, esq.
- * Parsons, Thomas, esq.
- * Peard, Christopher, esq.
- * Pearde, Henry, esq.
- * Philpott, Usher, esq.
- * Purcell, James, esq.
- * Purcell, rev. Richard,
- * Purdon, Bartholomew, esq.
- * Purdon, George, esq.
- * Puxley, Henry, esq.
- * Roberts, Randal, esq.
- * Roberts, William, esq.
- * Roche, Edmond, esq.
- * Rogerson, John, esq.
- * Rye, John, esq.
- * St. Leger, Warham, esq.
- * Sealy, George, esq.
- * Shannon, right hon. Richard, earl of
custos rot.
- * Snow, William, esq.
- * Spaight, Thomas, esq.
- * Spread, William, esq.
- * Stawell, George, esq.
- * Stawell, Sampson, esq.
- * Stawell, William, esq.
- * Steele, Robert, esq.
- * Strangford, right hon. and rev.
Philip, lord viscount,
- * Sullivan, rev. John,
- * Supple, Edmond, esq.
- * Supple, James, esq.
- Supple, William, esq.
- * Swayne, Benjamin, esq.
- * Tanner, Jonathan, esq.
- * Thornhill, Edward Badham, esq.
- * Tisdall, rev. Michael,
- Tonson, Richard, esq.
- * Tottenham, Cliffe, esq.
- * Townsend, Edward Mansell, esq.
- * Townsend, Richard, esq.
- * Townsend, rev. Richard,
- Townshend, rev. Horatio,
- * Townshend, John, esq. of Mardyke,
- Travers, Boyle, esq.
- Travers, Robert, esq.
- * Traverse, Walter, esq.
- * Underwood, Richard, esq.
- * Uniacke, John, esq.
- * Wallis, Henry, esq.
- * Wallis, John, esq.
- * Warren, Robert, esq.
- * Watkins, Westrop, esq.
- White, Richard, esq.
- * White, Simon, esq.
- * Widenham, rev. Thomas,
- * Witheral, Joseph, esq.
- Wrixon, Henry, esq.

CHAP. II.

Of the Ecclesiastical State of this County.

THE reader will find an account of the several abbies, monasteries and religious foundations, in the topographical part of this work, Book II. in their respective places.

In this county, there are three episcopal sees, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and a part of the diocese of Aghadoe, viz. the parishes of Drishane, Cullen, Nohavel, Killmeen and Drumtariff, in the barony of Duhallow. The church of Drishane is in repair, the others in ruins. The rectories are impropriate, and belonged, formerly, to the dissolved nunnery of St. Catherine's, anciently called Monaster Ni Calliagh, in the county of Limerick. The bishop of Limerick presents to the vicarages.

SECT I.

SECT. I.

A State of the Diocese of CORK (1), with respect to the several Parishes, Taxation in the King's Books, Patrons, State of the Churches, Proxies, and Glebes, as mentioned in the Down Survey, with other Observations.

THERE is no valuation of this see, in the king's books. In a MS. in Marsh's library, there is mention made of a taxation thereof, anno 31st Eliz. at 40l. sterl. and in another MS. in the College Library, at 25l. sterl. 33 Eliz. (2)

As by act of parliament, all ancient popish patrons recover their right of presentation, upon their conforming to the church of England, I have made mention of such as I could discover, which are, for the most part, taken from an old roll transcribed by Robert Travers, register of this see, anno 1628.

In this diocese, were anciently the following rural deaneries, viz. Kerriwherry, Kinalea-Citra, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkinane, Clansalney and Fenyragh; and afterwards, Kerrycurihy, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkemoone and Kilsalney.

Abbreviations. Par. for parish. Rect. for rectory, or rectorial. Ch. for Church. K.B. for king's books. Vic. for vicarial, or vicarage. Preb. for prebend. Pat. for patron.

DIGNITARIES.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Finbarr. Consisting of the vic. of Templebredy, the entire rect. of Cullin, anciently called the rect. of St. Flannan, and the impropriate rect. of Temple-Martin. The cathedral in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxies for the whole, 15s. Glebe in Cullen, 13A. 2R. 16P. The deanery house at Dean's Court, near the Cathedral.

Chantorship. Consisting of the rect. of Currigippane, the rect. of Corbally, the rect. of Carrigrohan, anciently St. Peter's, and one rectory of Kinneigh. Carrigrohan, ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the

(1) Vide a catalogue of all the possessions of this see, in the decretal epistles of pope Innocent III. and by him confirmed, anno 1199.

(2) This see is now taxed at 40l. sterling, as appears by a certificate out of the auditor-general's office,

the K. B. 8l. Proxies for the whole, 5s. 9d. Glebe in Carrigippane, 3A. 1R. 8P. In Carrigrohan, in two parcels, 7A. 1R. In Kinneigh parish, belonging to the whole, 19A. 3R. 8P. This ch. was anciently a cathedral, founded by St. Mocolomoge, but united to Ross. (3)

Chancellorship. Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Bridget, the other vic. of Kinneigh, the vic. of Kilbonane, the vic. of Aglish, and the rect. and vic. of Moviddy. This last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The present chancellor holds all these, anno 1747, the corps of the chancellorship being very small. The chancellorship taxed in the K. B. 2l. Kilbonane, 1l. Moviddy 1l. 10s. Proxies rect. of St. Bridget, 5s. vic. of Kinneigh, 1s. 6d. vic. of Kilbonane, 1s. vic. of Aglish, 2s. and Moviddy, 3s. 4d. Glebe of Kinneigh, vide the Chancellorship. In Kilbonane, 12A. 16P. In Moviddy, 48A. 2R. 8P. In Aglish, 5A. 3R.

Treasurership. Consisting of the entire rect. of Kilbogan, the entire rect. of Rathdowtan, one rect. of Maclooneigh, and the entire rect. of Ballynadee; the last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxies for the whole, 18s. Glebe in Maclooneigh, 4A. 3R. 8P. Anciently, Patrick, son of Robert de Courcey, presented to the rectory, and, in another roll, one Garrot is said to be patron.

Archdeaconry. Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Peter's, Cork, the ch. of Dunbolloge, (anciently called St. Georgii de Dunbolloge, and to which, formerly, belonged a partible, called Wormley, to which the lord Roche presented) the entire rect. of Nohavel, the rect. of Kilmohonoge, (to which, formerly, belonged a partible of Bellgooley, presented to by one Brit,) and the entire rect. of Dunisky. St. Peter's and Nohavel ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 7l. 1s. 8d. Proxies for the whole, 1l. 7s. Glebe at Dunbolloge, 1A. 2R.

PREBENDS.

Prebend of Kilbrogan. The rect. and vic. of the ch. of St. Michael, of Kilbrogan, and one rect. of Aglish belongs to the same preb. Kilbrogan ch. in repair, the other in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for Kilbrogan, 6s. for Aglish, 2s. 6d. Glebe of Aglish, vid. the Chancellorship.

Prebend

(3) In some old records, called Sanct. Moium & Mocolle-moge de Kinneigh.

Prebend of Killaspugmullane, (i. e. the ch. of the Bishop's Bell) besides which parish, one rect. of Canaboy, alias Canaway, belongs to this preb. This last ch. in old records, is called Sanet. Brendani de Kannavoy. Killaspugmullane in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Glebe of Canaway, 6A. 2R.

Prebend of Cahirlagi. (This ch. made a preb. anno 1349, by John Roche, bishop of Cork, as appears from an ancient record.) The ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Mac Cotty anciently presented to it. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 5s. Glebe 5A.

Prebend of Lisleary. (Anciently named Sanctæ Brigidæ de Lisly Clerigy.) This ch. made a preb. anno 1332, by John de Baliconingham, bishop of Cork. The ch. is in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Meagh, or O'Mide, presented anciently to this preb. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy, 6s. 9d.

Prebend of the Holy Trinity, alias Christ-Church, Cork. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Proxy 9s. Not taxed in the K. B.

Prebend of Killanully. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4l. Proxy 6s.

Prebend of Inskenny (anciently *Ballimolmihel*.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 5s. Proxy 6s.

Prebend of Kilnaglory, (anciently called *Beatae Mariæ de Beaver*, and made a preb. anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 5s. Proxy 3s. No glebe.

Prebend of Kilbritton, (anciently named *Capella de Kylsinthin de Kilbritton*.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 13s. 4d. Proxy 4s. No glebe.

Prebend of St. Michael Shanbally, Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxy 3s. It was, according to an ancient roll, made a preb. anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork. Ware says, Philip, of Slane, died this year, who was bishop.

Prebend of Desertmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 3s.

Prebend of Drumdalegue. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. as a preb. of Ross, 1l. Proxy 3s.

Vicars Choral, in number four. In a MS. wrote by Robert Travers, register, anno 1628, (transcribed from an ancient roll) p. 10, are these words: "Concessio Richardi episcop. Corcagiensis prebendariis ecclesiæ cathedralis Corke, ut propter exilitatem nullum habeant vicarium, sed presbiterum anualem qui parochianiis suis deserviat. Dat.

“Dat. crast. annuntiat. B. M. 1278.” Note, according to Sir J. Ware, Robert Mac Donogh was bishop of Cork, at this time; but his name was Richard, as appears from this MS. And in the same page, is as follows: “Con-
 “cessio magistri hospitalis de Morn ejusdem tenoris pre-
 “bend de Moyallo. Dat. die ascensionis Beat. Virginis
 “anno 1298.” In the same MS. p. 10. “De propieta-
 “tibus vicariorum ecclesiæ cathedralis. Concessio iisdem
 “vicariis facta per Walterum episcopum, Philip. decanum
 “& capitulum Corcagiæ, 204 pedum terræ in longitudine
 “jacent. inter ecclesiam predictam ex parte orientali, &
 “curiam episcopi ex parte occidentali, in latitud. 200
 “pedum, inter viam regiam ex parte Australi, & viam
 “quæ ducit ad curiam predict. ex parte Aquilon. Dat.
 “crastino purificationis anno 1328. Appropriatio vicariæ
 “de Corbally per Johanem episcop. Geraldinum deca-
 “num, & capitulum Corcagi. iisdem vicariis facta. Dat.
 “5. Novembris 1348. Quæ appropriatio predict. confir-
 “mata fuit per Edwardum regem anno regni sui 22^o. per
 “suas litteras patentes. Teste Walter de Bermingham
 “justic. Hiberniæ. Collatio iisdem fact. per Milonem
 “episcop. Corcagiens. eccles. parochialis de Desertserges
 “3^o. Junii 1431. Concessio ecclesiæ Beat. Mariæ de
 “Narde iisdem vicariis facta per Jordanum episcop.
 “Corcagiensis. Dat. 3^o. Septemb. 1441. Concessio ec-
 “clesiæ Kilroan iisdem, per eundem episcop. anno 1447.
 “Donatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Drynagh & particulæ
 “de Drumlag. in parochia de Desertserges, facta iisdem
 “vicariis, per Robertum Coggan, anno 1437. & confirmat.
 “per eundem episcop. anno 1456. Donatio iisdem vicariis
 “facta per Edmund Riddefort, rectoriæ Fanlobbis &
 “Kineagh, confirmata per Jordanum episcopum Corcag.
 “& Cloniensis an. 1477. Legatio iisdem vicar. per Will.
 “Nogle terrarum nuncupatar. Clasdow, alias Clasduff,
 “Boirnecarty, Ynerynybrenig, &c.” There were anci-
 “ently only two vicars choral in this cathedral, as appears
 “from an inquisition taken, anno 1370, and the same is ob-
 “served in the instrument relating to Cahirlag, p. 25. of the
 “same MS.

To these vicars choral now belong, the entire rect. of
 Narde, called, anciently, Beatae Mariæ de Narde (4) i. e.
 Vol. I. I the

(4) This ch. of Narde was anciently possessed by Gill-abbey.
 Anno 1270, the parish of Narde was granted to Reginald,
 bishop of Cork, by prince Edward, then lord of Ireland, by
 dona-

the ch. of the Blessed Mary of the Spikenard. The scite of which church was, where the barracks of Cork now stand. The entire rect. of Marmullane, anciently called *Beatae Mariae de Marmillane*, given to the vicars, by the Roche's of Carig. This ch. in repair. The vic. of Corbally, the entire rect. of Killowney, and the rect. of Drynagh; these three churches in ruins. The rect. of Desertserges, and the rect. of Fanlobbish; these two in repair; the last is now the parish ch. of Dunmanway, the scite of which was removed, by act of parliament. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 16l.

PARISHES.

Ardnegihy, an entire rect. The ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

Aglish, one rect. belongs to the preb. of Killbrogan, which see. The bishop presents to the vic. Proxy for the vic. 2s. Glebe, 5A. 3R.

Athnowen rect. and vic. (anciently called *Beatae Mariae de Athnowen*.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The master of Mourne preceptory was formerly pat. of this rectory, on the E. of the river Bride, and the prioress of Grany, on the W. The bishop always presented to the vic. Taxed in the K. B. 11. 10s. for the vic. Proxy 4s. There is also one rect. which is improp. Proxy 3s. 4d. Ballydologe, alias Kilroan, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. (Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry presented to the rect. and the bishop to the vic.) Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 6s.

Ballymartel, alias *Killmeedy*, an entire rect. Ch. in repair.

donation from his father, king Henry III. "for the relief and amendment of the state of the church of Cork," as the record saith: As also, the chapel of St. Peter, at Cork, to hold in frank almoigne. Dated the 20th of May, that year. But A. D. 1299, king Edward the 1st recovered against Robert, bishop of Cork, by writ of right of advowson, the patronages of the same churches, viz. St. Mary of Narde, in the suburbs of Cork; the ch. of Kilmanock, Nochynvall, and that of St. Peter's, of Dungarvan, in the suburbs of that city. The bishop's defence, as to the advowson of St. Mary of Narde, Kilmanock, and St. Peter's, was through the above-mentioned grant. But judgment was given against him, because king Edward, when he made the grant, had no right to the said advowson, his father, king Henry, being then alive, and the prince having, at that time, nothing in Ireland, but by his father's gift; which shews that the prince was no other than a viceroy, or lord lieutenant. As to the church of Nochynvall, judgment was given against the bishop by default.

repair. Pat. the king. Anciently the Martel's presented. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

Ballynadee. Vide the treasurership.

Ballymodan. Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. Pat. to the vic. the bishop.—Anciently Barry-oge. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. 6d. for the vic. and 3s. for the rect.

St. Bridget. Vide the chancellorship.

Brinny vic. The Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 2s. Anciently the prioress of Grany presented to the rect. and the bishop to the vic. The rect. is improp. Proxy 2s. 6d.

Caheragh, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 4s.

St. Catherine's. Vide St. Mary Shandon.

Cahirlag. Vide the prebends. Glebe, 5A.

Carigaline, anciently called *Beaver*, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 1l. 6s.

Carigippane rect. belongs to the chantorship, which see. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3A. 1R. 8P.

Carrigrohan. Vide the chantorship.

Christ-Church, Cork. Vide the Holy Trinity, a preb.

Conway rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 4s. Another rect. is part of the preb. of Killaspugmullane, which see.

Corbally vic. belongs to the vicars choral, which see. The rect. is part of the corps of the chantorship, which see.

Crossenhare, alias *Ballymoney.* Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. in the diocese of Ross, 2l. Proxy 6s.

Cullen, an entire rect. is part of the corps of the deanery, which see.

Desertserges vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of *Desertselligie*, 2l.

Desertmore. See this among the prebends.

Downderrow. Ch. in repair. An entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearny, esq. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1l. 4s.

Dunbullog is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see. Glebe, 5A.

Dunisky, an entire rect. is part of the archdeaconry.

Durris, alias *Durrus* (5) rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. It anciently belonged to the priory of St. Catherine's. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 1l. 6s. 8d. Proxies for the vic. 4s. and for the rect. 4s.

Drumdalegue. See this among the prebends.

Drynagh (called also *Dundrynan*) rect. belongs to the vicars choral. the Bishop presents to the vic. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 2l. and the vic. the same, which last pays 3s. proxy. It anciently belonged to Gill-abbey, and a part to Mourne preceptory, as appears from some old MSS.

Fanlobbish. The rect. belongs to the vicars choral, which see. The bishop presents to the vic. which is taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s. pays proxy 3s. Anciently called Sanct. Morragh, alias Gobbancorn de Fanlobbish. The scite of this church is removed, by act of parliament, to Dunmanway, by 2 Anne, c. 11.

Garivoe rect. Ch. in ruins. Lord Kinsale is pat. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 9s.

Inchegeelagh rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat the bishop; anciently the master of Mourne preceptory allocated to the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. It has also one rect. imp. the earl of Cork impropiator. Proxy 2s. Glebe, by the Down survey, 74A.

The *Church of the Little Island*, formerly called *Sancti Lappani de Insula parva*. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The ancient pat. to the rect. were the heirs of Walter de Cardyffe. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3l. vic. 2l. Proxies 6s.

Inskenny, a prebend, which see.

St. John of Jerusalem, an entire rect. This ch. in ruins, in the south liberty of Cork. Also *St. Nicholas*, a ch. in repair, that belongs to the choir. Pat. the bishop. The prior of Bath, in England, anciently presented to St. John's, and the heirs of John Ballyfort, to St. Nicholas. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for St. John's, 4s.

Inishonane rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-oge presented. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 5l. 6s. 8d. the vic. 2l. 10s. Proxies 1l.

Kinsale. The rect. is improp. and anciently belonged to the prior of Bath, in England; the present impropiator is Mr. Robert Chudleigh. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. It was anciently called Sanct. Molossia de Kuntaile. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxies 3s. for the vic. and the same for the rect.

Kilbrogan, a preb. which see. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Killanully, a preb. which see.

Kilnaglory, a preb. which see.

Kilbritton, a preb. which see.

Killaspugmullane, a preb. which see.

Kilgoban is part of the corps of the treasurership, which see.

Killmihil rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory presented to the

the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. 11. proxy 8s. Glebe, in the Down survey, 8A.

Kilcoan, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry presented to the rect. Taxed in the K. B. 11. Proxy 3s.

Killcully rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Lombards. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

*Kilcone*y, alias *Kilowen*, rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B.

Kinneigh, Vide the chantorship for one rect. The bishop presents to the vic. which is taxed in the K. B. 11. 10s. Proxy 1s. 6d.

Kilbonane : the rect is improp. which belongs to — Rye, esq. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Anciently the prioress of Grany was rect. the vic. is taxed in the K. B. 11. Proxy 1s. Glebe, 12A. 16R.

Knocavilly, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-oge. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 4l. Vic. 2l. 10s. Proxy 10s. Glebe, 20A.

Kilmoe rect. and vic. Ch. in repair, and dedicated to St. Brandon. Pat. the king and bishop, alternately. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 5l. 10s. Proxy 4s. Glebe, 3A.

Kilcrohane : the rect. is improp. Mr. Richard Daniel, impropriator; it belonged formerly to the priory of St. Catherine's. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 10s. Proxy 4s.

Kilmacomoge rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxies 2s. The scite of this ch. was removed, by act. of parl. 2 Anne, chap. 2.

Leighmony, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Anciently the Barry's. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 4s.

Lisleary. Vide the prebends.

Macloneigh is part of the corps of the treasurership. One rect. taxed in the K. B. 11. the vic. 2l. One rect. of this parish belonged to Mourne preceptory. There is another rect. and vic. to which the bishop is pat. Glebe, 4A. 3R. 8P.

Maragh rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Milo de Courcy. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 6s.

Marmullane. Vide the vic. choral.

St. Mary Shandon, Cork, rect. and vic. and the rect. of *St. Catherine*, near the same; the former ch. in repair, the other is not. Pat. the earls of Kildare and Barrymore, alternately. Anciently the lord Barry presented to *St. Catherine's*; and the lords Roche formerly were pat. of the rectory of *St. Mary Shandon*, and the bishops of the vic. The

The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 3l. and the vic. 3l. 10s. Proxy for St. Mary Shandon, 8s. for St. Catherine's, 1s. There is another ch. in this parish, called St. Anne's, of which see more, chap. ix. lib. II.

St. Michael. Vide the prebends.

Moviddy rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory was pat. to the rect. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, 48A. 2R. 8P.

St. Nicholas. Vide St. John of Jerusalem.

Narde. Vide the vic. choral.

Nohavel is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see.

St. Paul's, an entire rect. Ch. in repair, in the city of Cork; of which see more, chap. ix. lib. II. The earls of Kildare and Barrymore, alternate patrons. Proxy 6s.

St. Peter's, Cork, is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see.

Rathclarran rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. 16s. 8d. Proxy 11s. 6d.

Rathconny, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Stanton's were pat. Taxed in the K. B. (by the name of Rathwony,) 1l. 10s. Proxy 3s.

Rathdowntan belongs to the treasurership.

Ringcurran rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Anciently Barry-oge. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 4l. and the rect. 4l. Proxy 9s.

Ringrone rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. in dispute between the sovereign and burgesses of Kinsale, and lord Kinsale, with the bishop, alternately. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxies 1l. 4s. Glebe, 3A.

Skull rect. and vic. Anciently called Sancta Maria de Scholia, and belonged to the university of Ross. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king and the bishop, by turns. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 6l. 6s. 8d. Proxies 4s.

Taxar, (anciently *Ty-Sassin*, i. e. the Englishman's house.) An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 5s. Glebe, 4A. 1R.

Templebreedy vic. is part of the corps of the deanery. The rect. is improp. Proxies 6s. Temple-Martin, an improp. rect. is part of the same.

Temple-Michael, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxy 6s.

Templetrine, an entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearney, of Garret's-town, esq. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 4l. Proxies 6s. Anciently pat. were the Roche's.

Templeusque. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxies 5s.

Trinity

Trinity Church, Cork, a preb. which see among the prebends. The bishop presents to the vic. formerly the king.

These following are taken from an ancient MS. of Robert Travers, register, anno 1628.

Garinehie in presentat. hered. Johan. de Wall.

Particula Lysgormyn, in presentatione Coppynger.

Sanct. Bracknan de Ross-beg, Sanct. Catherin. juxt. Waterford rector.

Particula de Montamiston, the vic. belonged to the deanery, and the rect. to Gill-abbey.

Particula de Gortnagross, Garod, the ancient patron.

Particula de Ballymolan, White of Kinalea Ultra, patron.

Sanct. Eldridæ de Dwaghe, particula de Cloghare & Kil-dorrery. Anciently belonged to the treasury.

Particula de Kilmanohill, White de Duagh, patron.

Sanct. Michaelis de Duagh Barry-oge, rect. and vic.

Particula Cowlpogidity, alias Coulobeta Pertinet. ad Kilmanahill, White de Duagh patronus.

Beat. Mariæ de Killmanan, priorissa de Grany est rect. episcop. confert vicar.

Beat. Mariæ de Mael, magist. de Mourne rector. in feqdo, episcop. confert vic.

Clonhegy, magist. de Mourne est rect. episcop. confert vic.

Deserthony, magist. de Mourne est rect. vicarius de Moyallo est vicar.

Impropriations in the diocese of Cork, are the impropriate rectories of Ballyfoile, alias Poliplick, its proxy 6s. Ballynaboy, its proxy 8s. Ballyseard, which rect. belonged, formerly, to Tracton-abbey, its proxy 5s. Barnahealy, which rect. was possessed by the monks of Gill-abbey, also called Monasterium de Antro, and was a particle of the parish of St. Einbarr, its proxy 1s. Clontead belonged to Tracton-abbey, its proxy 6s. Kilmoney belonged to Gill-abbey, its proxy 3s. Kinure belonged to Tracton, its proxy 3s. Kilpatrick, near Tracton, belonged to the same; its proxy 4s. And the improp. rect. of Templebrakney belonged to the same. To all these, the heir of lord vis. Shannon is impropriator. The improp. rect. of Ballymodan has been already noticed. Killmurry, its proxy 10s. Kilmihil, its proxy 2s. Inchegeelagh has been already noticed. Durrus, already noticed, they all belong to the earl of Cork, with the improp. rect. of Killmacomoge. The improp. rect. of Kinsale, already noticed, as was Kilbonane. The improp. rect. of Aglish, — Cross, esq. impropriator, proxy 2s. The improp. rect. of Kilcrohane, already noticed. The improp. rect. of Templequinlan, proxy 1s. 8d. These are in the diocese of Ross.

A STATE

A State of the Diocese of Ross. The bishoprick is taxed in the K. B. 10l.

DIGNITARIES.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Fachnane, Ross. Ch. in repair. The rect. of Desert belongs to the said deanery. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. 2s. Proxy 8s.

Chantorship. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Pat. the bishop.

Chancellorship. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l.

Treasurership. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d.

Archdeaconry. Consisting of the rect. of Kilmacabea, the rect. of Kilfaughna-beg, the rect. of Kilcoe, the rect. of Kilcaskan, the rect. of Aghadown; this last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The archdeaconry is taxed in the K. B. 3l. 10s. Proxies for the whole, 5s. 4d.

PREBENDS.

Preb. of Timoleague. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4l. The vic. also taxed 4l. Glebe, 3A.

Preb. of the Island. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 4d. The vic. taxed 1l. 13s. 4d.

Preb. of Carrigrohanmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Temple-Bryan. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Donaghmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 1l. the vic. 1l. Proxy 8d.

PARISHES.

Aghadown rect. vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop, and taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

Ardfield vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

Castrum Ventry vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s.

Carrigrohanmore, a preb.

Clare-Island vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

Castlehaven. Vide Glanbarahane.

Creagh rect. and vic. alias *Skibbereen*. A ch. newly built at Skibbereen. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 10s. Proxy 3s. 1½d.

Desart vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 8d.

Donaghmore, a preb.

Glanba-

Glanbarahane rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. The rect. presented to by the king's patent, the vic. by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

Kilmacabea rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

Kilfaughna-beg rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

Kilcoe rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 1s. 8d.

Kilcaskan rect. Vide the archdeaconry; the vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

Killaghconnenagh vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 4l. 2s. The vic. 5l. 3s. 4d. Proxy 8s. 9d.

Kilcatern rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d. for the rect. the same for the vic. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 13A.

Kilmanagh rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 10A.

Kilmaloda rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 3s. 4d.

Kilkerranmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 8d.

Kilgaruff vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

Killsilagh rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 4s.

Killmine rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 5s. Proxy 3s. 4d.

Kilnegross, an entire rect. Ch. in repair, (being lately built.) Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 6s. 8d. Proxy 3s.

Lislee vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 8d.

Myros rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3l. Vic. 6l. 6s. 8d. Proxy 5s. 4d.

Rathbarry vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 1d.

Temple-bryan, a preb.

Templequinlan vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 3s. The rect. is improp.

Temple O' Malus rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. the vic. 2d.

Tullagh rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. 1d.

Of

Of the ancient franchises of the see, viz. wrecks of the sea, &c. there is an inquisition among the records of the court of King's-bench, Dublin, in the case of Lawrence, bishop of Ross, who was elected 1290*.

SECT. II.

A State of the Diocese of CLOYNE, with the Names of the Dignitaries, and other Ecclesiastical Benefices in the same.

THERE is no record relating to the state of this diocese further back than the year 1663, nor any entry relating to the livings, the old records being destroyed in the civil wars. By an act of parliament, the 2d of George I. the burgary of Cloyne, formerly the inheritance of sir John Fitz-Gerald, knt. subject to the payment of a fee farm rent to the see of Cloyne, became vested in the crown, by the forfeiture of the said sir John Fitz-Gerald, anno 1641; which lands were granted, by king Charles II. in augmentation to the see of Dublin, in pursuance of the act of settlement. By this act, the said lands are re-united to the see of Cloyne, with the consent of William, archbishop of Dublin, at the rent of 26l. per annum. The said lands and houses, called the burgary of Cloyne, consist of the lands of Ballycroneene, Ballycotten, &c.

This see is not taxed in the king's books, but in a MS. in Marsh's library, it is mentioned to be valued at 10l. 10s. sterl. anno 33 Eliz. and in another MS. in the college library, at 16l. sterl. It is now valued at 10l. 10s.

DIGNITARIES.

THE collegiate church of St. Mary, of Youghal, is united to the see of Cloyne, to which the bishop is warden. The ch. is in repair. Pat. the king. To serve this ch. his lordship keeps a curate, and an assistant curate. Taxed in the K. B. 100 marks. The vic. of Garankinfeky belongs to the mensal of the bishop of Cloyne. His lordship also holds in commendam, the union of Aghada, constituted of these parishes, viz. the rect. and vic. of Cork-beg, the rect. and vic. of Aghada, the rect. and vic. of Inch, otherwise Unich, the rect. and vic. of Rostillian, the rect. of Titeskin. The vic. of Cork-beg is taxed in the K. B. 2l. Aghada, 1l. 10s. Inch, 1l. Rostillian, 1l. 10s. Rect. of Titeskin, 1l. 6s. 8d. Cork-beg ch. in repair, being built by act of parliament, 27 Anne, chap. 12.

Deanery.

* Anno 29. Edw. I. Memb. 20.

Deanery. Consisting of the entire rect of Pharahy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l.

Chantorship. The corps thereof consists of the rect. of Kilcredan, the rect. of Ballycarany, the vic. of Lisgoold, the rect. and vic. of Impherick, the rect. of Ballygourny, alias Ballytemple. The vic. of the same. The rect. of Mogeely, with the partice of Templebelagh.—Pat. the bishop. The chantorship taxed in the K. B. 3l. Most of the ch. in repair.

Chancellorship. Consisting of the rect. and vic. of Clenore, the entire rect. of Aghacross, one rect. of Ballyvourney, the entire rect. of Monare, alias Temple-Molagy. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The chancellorship only taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d.

Treasurership. The corps thereof is the rect. of Templenicarrigy united, in a perpetual union, with those parishes, the vic. of Castrachore, the vic. of Mogeasagh, the vic. of Ballyspellane, the rect. and vic. of Inchynabacky, and called the union of Middletown, the entire rect. and vic. of Temple-Gall. The treasurership is taxed in the K. B. 3l. Pat. the bishop.

Archdeaconry. Consisting of the rect. of Disert. Ch. in repair. The rect. and vic. of Gortroe. Ch. in repair. And the rect. and vic. of Aghabulloge, alias Aghinagh. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 5s.

PREBENDS.

The ancient prebendaries were ten, viz. Glanore, Ballyhowly, Donaghmore, Cool, Coolliny, Subulter, Lackeen, Bruhenny, Iniscarah, and Kilmacdonough. In another place, I find four more added, viz. Brigoone, Ballyhea, Aghultie, and Cahirultane. They are now as follows :

Preb. of Aghultie. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the preb. of Ballyhooly, 3l. 6s. 8d. The same preb. holds the united parish of Macrony, consisting of the vic. of Kilworth, the vic. of Macrony, the vic. of Kilcrump, and the vic. of Letrim.

Preb. of Iniscarah, to which is united the rect. and vic. of Matehy, under the name of the parish of Iniscarah.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 10s.

Preb. of Brigown, alias *Marshallstown.* The rect. and vic. of Ballyvourney. The rect. and vic. of Dungandonovan. Ch. in repair at Mitchelstown. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Kilmacdonough. The rect. and vic. of Kilmahone. The rect. and vic. of Clonmult. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4l.

Preb. of Cahirultan. The rect. of Kilnamartery, otherwise Ballyoughter. The vic. of the same, and the vic. of Mogeely, as united by act of parliament, 9 Anne, chap. 27, and called the parish of Castlemartyr. Ch. of Castlemartyr in repair, built upon ground given by Henry Boyle, esq. being removed by the said act. The rect. of Litter. The entire rect. of Moyallow. The entire rect. of Killeagh. Those ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Ballymartyr taxed in the K. B. 11. 5s. Cahirultan, 6s. 8d. Glebe and spittle lands to Ballyoughter, 2A.

Preb. of Killenemer. The vic. of Carrigtohil. Ch. in repair, with the particle of Kilcurfin. Pat. to Carrigtohil, the bishop, and the earl of Barrymore, alternately; to the preb. the bishop only. Carrigtohil is taxed in the K. B. 2l.

Preb. of Glanmore, alias Glanworth, to which belongs the particle of Legans. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l.

Preb. of Ballyhea, consolidated with the vic. of the same. The vic. of Glanore. The vic. of Rathgogin. The entire rect. of Ballynorane, otherwise Aglishdraninagh. The rect. and vic. of Ardskeagh. The rect. of Shandrum, consolidated to the vic. thereof. Rathgogin (now Charleville.) Ch. in repair. This vic. taxed in the K. B. 3l. Ballynorane rect. taxed in the K. B. 11. the vic. 10s. The rect. of Shandrum, 7l. 6s. 8d. the vic. 3l. 13s. 4d. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Coole. The rect. of Castletown, and vic. of the same. The rect. and vic. of Monaminy. The rect. and vic. of Kilcummer, alias Kilerumer. The rect. and vic. of Bridgetown. The vic. of Wallstown, and the particle of Ballygregin, all united together, under the name of the parish of Castle-town. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The preb. taxed in the K. B. 11. The vic. of Wallstown, 6l. Castletown 6l.

Preb. of Killmacleanine. Ch. in repair. The vic. of Castlemagner, ch. in repair. The vic. of Dromdenny. The vic. of Ballyclough, ch. in repair. The vic. of Roskeen. The vic. of Kilcorney, ch. in repair. The rect. and vic. of Clonmeene, ch. in repair. The vic. of Tulleash, the particle of Carigtoher. Pat. the bishop. Killmacleanine taxed in the K. B. 13s. 4d. Castlemagner 2l. Drumdenny 2l. 10s. Roskeen 11. 10s. Tulleash 2l.

Preb. of Subulter. The vic. of Templebodane. Pat. the bishop. Subulter taxed in the K. B. 10s. Templebodane, alias Dronmoyre, 2l.

Preb. of Coolinje. The entire rect. of Mullowny, otherwise Knocktemple. The perpetual curacy of Kilbolane.

lane. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Coolinie taxed in the K. B. 11. 10s. Kilbolane, 2l. 10s.

Preb. of Lackeen. The vic. of Clonfert, alias Trinity Christ Church, Newmarket. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The last taxed in the K. B. 11. 10s. Lackeen taxed 10s.

PARISHES.

Aghada, a union. Vide the bishop's parishes, Art. 1.

Aghacross. Vide the chancellorship. Glebe, 4A. 2R. 32P.

Aghabulloge. Vide the archdeaconry. Glebe, 13A.

Aghultie, a preb. which see.

Aghern vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The king is pat. to the rect.. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 3l. The vic. 11. 10s.

Aghinagh rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 14A. 1R. 24P.

Ardagh, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king.

Ardskeagh rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 4A. 3R. 8P. This rect. of Ardskeagh belonged to the commandery of Mourne abbey.

Ballybeg, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq. impropriator.

Ballycarany. Vide the chantorship. Glebe, 2A.

Ballygourny. Vide the same.

Ballytemple. Vide the same. Glebe, 6A.

Ballyvourney. Vide the preb. of Brigown. This rect. belonged to Mourne preceptory.

Brigown, a preb. which see. Glebe, 7A. 30P.

Ballydelogy vic. enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. Mr. Francis Hely impropriator.

Bridgetown. Vide the preb. of Coole.

Ballyhea, a preb. which see.

Ballynorane. Vide the preb. of Ballyhea.

Ballyclough vic. Vide the preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is improp. Barth. Purdon, esq. impropriator. Glebe, 1A. 16P.

Ballyspellane rect. improp. Col. Carew impropriator.

Britway, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 17A.

Bohilane, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 8A. 2R.

Bruhenny, alias *Churchtown*, an entire vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the earl of Egmont.

Bothon, alias *Buttevant*, or *Kilnamullagh*, a perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp. Rich. Newman, esq. impropriator.

Bregoge.

Bregoge. Ch. in ruins. The bishop is pat. to the vic. The rect. is imp. Richard Newman, esq. impropiator.

Cahirdowgan, a perpetual curacy. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is imp. Anthony Jephson, esq. impropiator.

Carigdownane rect. and vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.

Cahirultan, a preb. which see.

Cariglemleary vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is imp. and belongs to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin. It anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy. Vic. is taxed in the K. B. 2l. 10s.

Carrigrohanbeg rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne abbey.

Carigtohil rect. is imp. Col. Carew impropiator. For the vic. vide the preb. of Killenemer.

Castlelehan, alias *Castlelyons* vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is imp. Mr. Francis Hely impropiator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 5l. 12s. Glebe, 17A. in two parcels.

Castlemagner vic. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine. The rect. is imp. Robert Longfield, esq. impropiator.

Castletown par. and union. Vide the preb. of Coole.

Castlemartyr union. Vide the preb. of Cahirultan.

Clondillane vic. Pat. the bishop. Rect. imp. the rev. R. Bligh impropiator. Glebe, 1A. The vic. is taxed in the K. B. 6l.

Clenore. Vide the chancellorship. The rect. is imp. lord bishop of Limerick impropiator. Glebe, 3A. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.

Clondrohid rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s. The rect. formerly belonged to the knights hospitallers of Mourne abbey.

Clonfert. Vide the preb. of Lackeen. The rect. is imp. Robert Longfield, esq. impropiator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3A. 1R.

Clonmel vic. to which is united the par. of Temple-robin, both in the great island. Ch. of Clonmel in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Clonmel belongs to the economy of Cloyne.

Clonmult. Vid. the preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe, 1A.

Clonpriest, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 10A.

Clonmeene. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine. The rect. is imp. Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, esq. impropiator. This rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne abbey.

Cooline,

Coolinie, a preb. which see.

Cool, a preb. which see.

Cork-beg. Vide Aghada. Glebe to Cork-beg, by the Down survey, 13A. And in Aghada, 12A. 1R.

Derrivillane, enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. Mr. Francis Hely impropriator.

Disert. Vide the Archdeaconry. 42A. 3R. 8P. of glebe, by the Down survey, in this par.

Doneraile, a perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Mr. Geo. Giles impropriator.

Downgorney, an entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 5A. 1R.

Dromdenny. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine for the vic. The rect. is improp. Richard Newman, esq. impropriator.

Dungandonovan. Vide the preb. of Brigown.

Donaghmore. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Glebe, 10A.

Farahy, alias *Pharahy*. Vide the deanery. Glebe in this par. by the Down survey, 37A. in one parcel, and 14 in another.

Garinkinfeky is the mensal of the bishops of Cloyne. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3A. 2R.

Garrivoe vic. Pat. the king. Ch. in ruins. the rect. is improp. Henry Rugg, esq. impropriator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3A. 2R.

Garrycloyne rect. and vic. with the rect. and vic. of Granagh, united under the name of the par. of Garrycloyne by act of par. 27 Anne, chap. 12. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Glebe. 3 A. 8 R. Garrycloyne rect. formerly belonged to Mourne abbey.

Granah rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Gortroe rect. and vic. Vide the archdeaconry. Glebe, 4A.

Glanmore, or *Glanworth*, a preb. which see. The vic. belongs to Ballyhea.

Inch. Vid. Aghada.

Ichtermurragh, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 2A. 1R.

Impherick. Vide the chantorship.

Iniscarah, a preb. which see. Glebe, 8A. 2R. 16P.

Inchynabacky, a rect. and vic. Vide the treasurership. Glebe, 6A. 2R.

Kilalty vic. is enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. and belongs to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin.

Kilbrony vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Mr. John Watkins impropriator.

Kilbrin

Kilbrin vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Robert Longfield, esq. impropriator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 11.

Kilbrogan rect. is improp. and belongs to the œconomy.

Kilcoleman rect. and vic. united to a great part of Aghabollogh, otherwise Magourney, and called the par. of Magourney. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 21.

Kilbolane. Vide the preb. of Coolinie. The rect. is improp. the earl of Orrery impropriator. Glebe, 4A. 4P.

Kilcummer. Vide the preb. of Coole.

Kilcredan. Vide the chantorship. The king presents to the vic.

Kilcorney vic. Vide the preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne abbey.

Kilcrump rect. improp. the rev. Robert Bligh impropriator. For the vic. vide the preb. of Aghultie. Glebe, 13A.

Kilcurfin. This part belongs to the preb. of Killenemer. The rect. is improp. and belongs to col. Carew.

Kilnemartery, an entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, by the Down survey, 25A.

Kilnemartera, alias *Ballyoughtera*. Vide Castlemartyr.

Kilmacdonough vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 31. The rest belongs to the preb. Glebe, 8A. 3R.

Kilmaclenine, a preb. which see.

Kilmanloe, otherwise *Scrulane*, an impropriation, Robert Longfield, esq. impropriator.

Kilmahone. Vide the preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe to Killeigh, 12A.

Kilmahon rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Killenemer, a preb. which see.

Killeagh, an entire rect. Vide Cahirultan, a preb.

Kilgullane, an entire rect. Vide the preb. of Glanworth. Glebe, 5A. 3R.

Kildorrery vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. the executors of the rev. Mr. Henry Harrison impropriators.

Kilshanick rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the vic. of Kilshane, 11. 10s. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

Kilworth vic. Vide the preb. of Aghultie.

Knockmourne vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 11. 10s.

Knocktemple. Vide the preb. of Coolinie.

Lackeen, a preb. which see.

Litter rect. vid. the preb. of Cahirultan. The bishop pre-

presents to this vic. Ch. in repair. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3l. 6s. 8d. The vic. the same.

Liscarrol vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate, Francis Price, esq. impropriator. Taxed in the K. B. 5l. 10s.

Lisgoold. The vic. belongs to the chantorship. The rect. is impropriate, colonel Carew impropriator.

Leitrim vic. vid. the preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, the rev. Robert Bligh impropriator. Glebe, 1A. 16R.

Macroomp rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Glebe, by the Down survey, 2A. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

Magourney. The rect. and vic. of Kilcoleman is united to this par. vid. Kilcoleman. The rect. of Magourney belonged to Mourne abbey.

Macronev vic. vid. the preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, rev. Robert Bligh impropriator.

Mattehy. Vid. Iniscarah, a preb. The rect. of Mattehy anciently belonged to Mourne abbey.

Middletown union, vid. the treasurership.

Moyallow, an entire rect. vid. Cahirultan, a preb.

Mogeely rect. vid. the chantorship. The vic. united to Castlemartyr. Glebe, 13A. 2R.

Monare, alias *Templemolagy*. Vid. the treasurership.

Marshalstown vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. Rect. impropriate, the executors of the rev. Mr. Henry Harrison impropriators. Glebe, 2A. 32P.

Monaminy rect. and vic. vid. the preb. of Coole. At this place was, formerly, a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mourne preceptory, alias *Templemichael* rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. The whole tythes belonged, anciently, to the preceptory. Glebe, 42A. lying in the par. of Desert.

Mulloxney, otherwise *Knocktemple*, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

Nathlash rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop.

Nonane. Vid. the Chancellorship.

Pharaby. Vid. the Deanery.

Rogeri Calvi, a rect. impropriate, Robert Longfield, esq. impropriator.

Rathgoggin rect. is impropriate, lord Orrery impropriator. For the vic. vid. the preb. of Ballyhea.

Rathcormuck rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. Redmond Barry, esq. Glebe, 17A.

Raglin rect. is impropriate, Robert Longfield, esq. impropriator. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. The rect. belonged to Monaminy preceptory.

Rosdole, or *Rosdagh*, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq. impropriator.

Roskeen vic. vid. the preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is impropriate. Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, esq. impropriator.

Rostilian. Vid. Aghada. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Shandrum rect. and vic. vid. the preb. of Ballyhea.

Sonagh, or *Sunagh*, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq. impropriator.

Subullter, a preb. which see.

Templebelagh, a partible united to Mogeely. Vid. the Chantorship.

Tullelash vic. vid. the preb. of Kilmaclenine. Rect. impropriate, Mr. Mervin Anketel impropriator.

Templebodane vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate, and belongs to the vic. choral of Christ Church, Dublin; formerly, to the preceptory of Monaminy. Glebe, 5A.

Templerobbin. Vid. Clonmel.

Temple-Gall rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Temple-Gall belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

Templeroan, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne abbey.

Titeskin. Vid. Aghada. Glebe at Titeskin, 9A. 2R.

Villa Nova, alias *Ballynoe*. Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop, to the vic. and rect.

Wallstown. Vid. the preb. of Coole.

Youghal, united to the bishoprick.

There are, at present, 30 parish schoolmasters in the diocese of Cloyne.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of YOUGHAL; with the Particulars of a remarkable Dispute between the Earls of STRAFFORD and CORK, relating to this Foundation.

THE college of Youghal was founded on the 27th of December, 1464, by Thomas, earl of Desmond; this foundation was confirmed by his son

son James, anno 1472; and by Maurice, his brother, in 1496. The community, at first, consisted of a warden, eight fellows, and eight singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table, and all other necessities allowed them, with yearly stipends (1), the whole donation, at the time of the foundation, being worth 600l. a year. In 1464, king Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Miles and Philip Christopher, chaplains in the college church of the B. V. Mary of Youghal, to purchase lands for the use of this church, to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; and the same patent pardons them for what they had purchased before this, without licence (2).

The foundation charter, and the appropriation of the several tythes to this house, were confirmed by Jordan, bishop of Cloyne, under his seal, and that of Wil. Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, who was then the bishop's coadjutor. Pope Alexander, by a bull (3) dated in 1494, confirmed these grants, and gave the warden and fellows a licence to purchase others, and unite them to the college. In 1590, pope Julius bestowed the vic. of Kilmacdonough to this house, and confirmed the bulls of his predecessors in its favour (4). In 1468, Pope
L 2 Paul

(1) This house was endowed with the following parsonages and vicarages: The churches of Youghal, Clonpriest, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Ardagh, Ichtermurragh, Garrivoe, and the vic. of Kilmacdonough, all adjacent to the town of Youghal; which churches were to be served by the warden and fellows. They had also the parishes of Ballynoe, alias Newtown, Aghern and Moyallow, in the diocese of Cloyne; besides Carigaline, in that of Cork, the parish of Miros and Caharah, in Ross, and four more in the diocese of Ardfert. In the charter of foundation, there is only mention made of the parishes of Newtown, Olehan, Aghern, and Moyallow; but the others were granted afterwards, by the earls of Desmond, and the popes above-mentioned.

(2) Rot. Canc. N. 29. anno 3 Ed. IV. (3) Preserved at
Lismore. (4) Ibid.

Paul granted an indulgence to such persons as contributed towards re-edifying the church of Youghal. (5) In the charter of foundation, the patron is stiled earl of Desmond, lord of Decies, lord of Imokilly, lord of the regalities and liberties of the county of Kerry, and patron of this foundation (6).

This collegiate church enjoyed its revenues and privileges, some time after the reformation; for, in the year 1587, Thomas Witherhead, D. D. was collated to the wardenship of this college, by the then bishop of Cork and Cloyne, William Lyon, and held it after in commendam with the united sees of Waterford and Lismore, to which he was promoted the 20th of July, 1589 (7). Upon the death of Dr. Witherhead, the priests and fellows elected Nathaniel Baxter to succeed him, and signified their choice of him to the queen; which election she was pleased to confirm, by letters patent, dated the 25th of Feb. following; and on the 23rd of May, 1592, he was inducted by the same bishop (8). He continued in the wardenship till the year 1597, without any interruption; when, about that time, the revenues of this house were threatened with the fate of most other monastic foundations. So that Baxter, on the 25th of August, this year, was obliged to pass a bond of 1,000 marks, which was to be forfeited, in case he did not, in forty days after demand, resign his office of warden into the queen's hands, and did not suffer Thomas Southwell, of Brancaster, esq. in Norfolk, and John Fitz-Harris, of Ballycrenin, gent. to take possession of the same (9). Baxter, finding that his wardenship was now become precarious, on the 30th of June, 1598, privately passed a letter of attorney to Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris, and William Parker, authorising them to dispose of the

(5) Preserved at Lismore. (6) Ibid. (7) Exempl. of his Pat. at Lismore. (8) Ibid. (9) Ibid.

the college revenues, who accordingly set them, and the college-house, to sir Thomas Norris, then lord president of Munster. Dr. Meredith Hanmer succeeded Baxter in the wardenship; and on the 27th of October, 1602, with the consent of the priests, renewed the lease that Dr. Witherhead had made to sir Thomas Norris, (who was then dead,) to William Jones, of Youghal, esq. in trust for sir Walter Raleigh; and demised to him the college-house, with all the lands, tenements, tythes, and offerings belonging thereto, to hold the same during the remainder of the term of sir Thomas Norris's original lease, reserving to himself and the fellows, only the parsonage of Carigaline, and the rectory of Moyallow.

About the year 1602, sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, took the college, with an intention to reside in it, from Jones, and laid out 220l. in repairing the house; but on the queen's death, sir George returned into England, where, on the 9th of Jan. 1603, he obtained a patent from king James I. for the advowson and patronage of this wardenship, and all the spiritual promotions belonging thereto, with a grant of two houses in Youghal, &c. to hold the same in free and common soccage of his Majesty's castle of Dublin; which patronage he sold to sir Richard Boyle, who became afterwards earl of Cork, and who purchased Jones's interest in the college, together with sir Walter Raleigh's estate.

But sir Walter being attainted before the deeds were perfected, sir Richard Boyle, in consideration of 1,000l. paid to the king, and for the better plantation of Munster, obtained a patent, ann. 1604, for all sir Walter's lands in Ireland, in which this college is particularly mentioned.

Sir James Fullerton also obtained a patent from king James I. Nov. 7, 1603, for several concealed church lands, by virtue of which patent he laid claim

claim to this college; but sir Richard also gave him a sum of money for his title. After this, sir Richard Boyle, by his interest with sir Geo. Carew, procured his kinsman, Dr. Richard Boyle (afterwards bishop of Cork and Cloyne,) to be made warden of this house, in the room of Dr. Hanmer, who resigned; and he was confirmed therein, by patent, dated 24th Feb. 1602 (10.) In 1605, sir Richard Boyle, being in treaty with sir Jeffery Fenton, on a marriage with his daughter, (who insisted, particularly, on the revenues of this house for her jointure) obtained a lease of them from the warden and fellows in fee farm, for ever (11,) paying the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks yearly. The reason sir Richard gives (12) for his procuring this deed was, that sir Jeffery's council were of opinion, that as his best title to the revenues, was from the lease granted by Baxter to sir Thomas Norris, and the renewal of it to Jones, the settlement would not be so valuable, except he procured a new lease of it for ever; and this he the reader gained, not only as his kinsman, bishop Boyle, was then warden, but as he

(10) Exempl. at Lismore.

(11) This indenture bears date, April 8, 1605, between William, lord bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, the warden, priests, and collegioners of the new College of Youghal, of the one part, and Lawrence Parsons, gent, clerk of the crown (in trust for sir R. Boyle,) of the other. Whereby the said bishop, &c. grants to the said Lawrence, the new college, with all the edifices, &c. The lands of Ballymulcaske, one plowland near Youghal, the parsonages and rectories of Youghal, Inchiquin, Killeigh, Ichtermurragh, Ardeak, Aglishane, Beaver or Carigaline, Moyallow, Newtown, Orehane, and Aghcaromoe, the parsonages of Miros, Skull, and Killemuck, in Carbery, the vic. of Kilmacdonough, Garivoe and Kilcredan, all in this county. The rect of Aglish Idronine, in the diocese of Ardfert, with all their advowsons, patronages, &c. to hold the same, paying to the warden and his successors, the sum of 20 marks sterl. by even portions, at the feasts of easter and michaelmas, viz. for the usual stipend of the warden, 6l. 13s. 4d. and the same for his diet; and to the priests, their usual stipends and diet.

(12) In his answer to the attorney-general's bill,

he had 40 years of the old lease granted to Jones, unexpired ; besides, both the church and college-house, were almost in ruins, occasioned by Desmond's rebellion ; these he engaged to repair, and actually expended above 2,000*l.* in rebuilding them (13). In this manner, sir Richard Boyle became possessed of this foundation, and enjoyed the revenues of it, till the year 1634, when the lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, summoned him (being then earl of Cork,) to appear in the high court of castle-chamber, in Dublin, where sir William Reeves, the attorney-general, exhibited a very severe bill against him (14),
and

(13) *Id.* Lease, at Lismore.

(14) The substance of the attorney-general's charge was, that the earl had got possession of the college from one Jones, who held it for sir Walter Raleigh, for 28*l.* That the earl prevailed on his relation, the bishop of Cork, to deliver up the seal, charter, and other records of the college to him, which he still detained, and procured a deed of conveyance from him, of the college and its revenues. That not caring directly to take possession of them, he caused the bishop to continue warden, and two or three persons as fellows, allowing them, for some time, a small salary to support them ; but did not allow them to live in the college, using it himself for a dwelling-house. He was charged with preventing every new election, when any vacancy happened ; so that he became, in time, invested with the patronage, wardenship, and sole right of the fellows. That he discharged the ancient collector of the college rents, and obtained an assignment from sir J. Fullerton, of the revenues, for a small consideration, who had only letters patent granted him to possess concealed lands. That Michael, lord bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Robert Dawborne, dean of Lismore, and John Lancaster, clerk, (who had been elected fellows, by the former warden and fellows, and by the earl's permission,) had often solicited him to return the college seal and evidences, but being refused, they, together with the bishop of Cork, then warden, obliged themselves, in April, 1627, by an oath, not to make any composition with the earl of Cork, without the general consent of them all, to be obtained under their respective hands and seals. And after writing several letters to the earl, to persuade him to return the college seal, charter, and other records, he gave them a
meeting,

and the bishops of Cork and Waterford, who were charged in assisting lord Cork to gain and keep an illegal possession of this college and its revenues. When the earl of Cork had notice of this charge, he was much surprised; and not expecting any such attack, being then in Dublin, he was not ready, for want of his papers, to make an immediate answer to the charge; therefore, it being parliament time, pleaded his privilege. Upon this, the suit was put off till next term, at which time his lordship made a very fair answer to the attorney's bill (15), and supported it by several living witnesses, besides the original leases, deeds, and patents, above mentioned, by virtue of which he enjoyed the revenues and patronages of this house.

The meeting, where the bishops of Cork and Waterford consented to make up matters with the earl, on consideration of his paying 40 marks to the warden, and 20l. annually to the fellows; but this was without the consent of the other wardens. And that soon after, the earl procured a grant of the college, by a new patent. By all which methods, he still continued in possession of its revenues, to the value of 800l. a year, besides the advowsons and oblations of the churches. The attorney-general prayed, that the earl's patent might be cancelled by the king's prerogative, and that condign punishment be inflicted on the earl, and the bishops of Cork and Waterford.

From the original, signed by the clerk of the council chamber.

(15) The earl of Cork, in his answer, set forth his several titles to this house above mentioned. He denied the turning out the fellows, or refusing to admit new ones to be elected. He acknowledged his having lived in the college, and that he used it as a dwelling-house, sir Thomas Norris, sir G. Carew, and Mr. Jones, having done the same, several years before he had possession of it. That he never refused to restore the seal and writings, except once, that three letters were delivered him from the warden and fellows; but he was then at a considerable distance from them, nor did he chuse to send them by a common messenger, without a proper receipt. That he soon after came to a new agreement with the warden and fellows, all of whom were present, and fully satisfied with it. That upon

The lord Wentworth, finding by lord Cork's answer, that he had more to say in his defence than he at first imagined, delayed to pronounce sentence, and adjourned the court; in the mean time, he sent several persons to him, some with persuasions, and others to terrify and induce him to leave the determination of the matter extra-judicially to him; protesting, that if he did not, he would fine him 30,000*l.* deprive him of his office of lord high treasurer of Ireland, and commit him close prisoner to the castle of Dublin; but, at the same time promised, that if he would submit his cause to him, he would prove the best friend, on this occasion, he ever had. Lord Cork, perceiving no legal remedy to the contrary, submitted to abide by the lord deputy's arbitration, who awarded him to pay 15,000*l.* fine to the king, for the issues and profits of this house, (which he had enjoyed quietly for 36 years) (16); he also seized the

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upon this occasion, he had doubled their stipends, and that he had procured new letters patent from his majesty for the patronage of the college, to him and his heirs for ever. And lastly, that he had caused all the churches to be repaired, and better supplied with pastors than they had ever been before.

From the original copy of the earl's answer.

(16) Archbishop Laud, on occasion of this suit, commenced by the lord deputy against the earl of Cork, seems to triumph, and thus writes to lord Wentworth:

“My lord, I did not take you to be so good a physician as you are; for the truth is, a great many church cormorants have fed so full upon it, that they are fallen into a fever, and for that, no physie is better than a vomit, if it be given in time, and therefore you have taken a very judicious course to administer one so early to my lord Cork. I hope it will do him good, though, perchance, he thinks not so; for, if the fever hang long about him, or the rest, it will certainly shake either them or their estates in pieces. Go on, my lord; I must needs say, this is thorough indeed, and so is your physie too; for a vomit never ends kindly, that does not work both ways, and that is thorough.”

Vide lord Strafford's letters of Nov. 15, 1633.

advowsons and patronages of the churches, into the hands of the crown, and left the earl of Cork only the college-house, and some demesnes belonging to it near Youghal (17).

In 1640, the house of commons of England summoned the earl of Cork to answer to several interrogatories relating to lord Strafford's government in Ireland. Upon which occasion, notwithstanding the above-mentioned, and several other great provocations given him by that unfortunate nobleman, by whose arbitrary proceedings, (as the earl says, in his own hand-writing) (18), he was prejudiced no less than 40,000*l.* in his personal estate, and in his inheritance, 2,000 marks a year; he was so generous as to put off his examination, after he was sworn, for six weeks, hoping (as he says) to avoid his being examined to any purpose; but being pressed to do it, he went to the king, and acquainted him with it, who gave him liberty to proceed; but he was so reserved (he adds) in his answers, that no matter of treason could, by them, be fixed on the earl of Strafford; but the commons so blended his examination with the informations of others, that they attainted lord Strafford of high treason, by an act particularly made for that purpose.

The substance of what lord Cork informed the house was, that lord Strafford had, by paper orders, and without any due course of law, taken from him several impropriate rectories, in particular that of Mortel's-town, in the county of Tipperary, which was given to one Arthur Gwyn, who was but

(17) Anno 1640, letters patent were passed, confirming the college and its appurtenances to the earl of Cork, and to the persons in trust for the jointure of the lady Elizabeth Clifford, wife to the lord viscount Dungarvan, his son and heir; which patent was also a full discharge to the earl of Cork and his tenants, for all issues and profits arising out of the college and its appurtenances. In this patent, the house called the old college-house, with its appurtenances, were reserved by the king for the use of the incumbent and his successors for ever.

(18) Lord Cork's Diary.

but a few months before, a groom to his lordship's coachman : and when he had requested that his right might be tried by law, lord Strafford overruled it, and procured Gwyn to be inducted into the living. The earl of Cork, upon this, took out a writ to sue Gwyn ; but the lord deputy sent him word to desist ; said, that he would not have his orders questioned by law or lawyers ; and that, if he did not stop the proceedings, he would commit him close prisoner to the castle.

When this complaint was urged by the commons against lord Strafford, he evaded that part of the charge, and said, he remembered that there was an affair relating to some rectories and tythes, belonging to the college of Youghal, to a great value, which lord Cork had unlawfully acquired ; that the matter came to a trial ; but that the earl of Cork, fearing the issue, petitioned that the bill might be taken off the file, which was granted, and he obtained the king's pardon, upon his paying 15,000*l*.

This part of the earl of Strafford's answer was far from being just, and so derogatory to the honour of lord Cork, that, being very much irritated at it, he immediately petitioned the house of lords (19) ; in which petition, after taking notice that the charge against lord Strafford only mentioned the rectory of Mortel's-town, he intreats their lordships to observe the evasion, by introducing the affair of the college of Youghal, not so much as mentioned in the charge ; and prays them so far to be tender of his reputation, that lord Strafford's untrue imputations laid on him, might make no ill impression in their most noble breasts, till the whole proceeding be re-examined before the house. He positively denies the suing for, or receiving any such pardon ; and requests their lordships to order inquiry to be made in the proper offices of Ireland, whether any such pardon had ever passed the

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(19) From lord Cork's petition, in his own hand.

seals there ; and also in the court of Castle-chamber, whether the bill and answers did not still remain on the file ; and whether the patronage and revenues of the college of Youghal, were not wrested from him, together with a fine of 15,000l. in an arbitrary, unjust, and illegal manner, by the earl of Strafford's direction. The earl of Cork proved the threatening messages he received from lord Strafford, by several witnesses, some of whom were members of the privy council of England. This smart rejoinder of his, turned out to be very prejudicial to the earl of Strafford's cause, who, soon after, was brought to the scaffold. On which occasion, I find the following note in one of lord Cork's diaries, wrote by himself: " This day, the earl of Strafford was beheaded ; no man died more universally hated, or less lamented by the people." Lord Cork had, indeed, no great cause to lament his catastrophe ; for, besides his other sufferings already mentioned, lord Strafford, during the time of his government in Ireland, forced the earl to pay 1,500l. in subsidies ; a larger sum, (he says) than all the lords of the council of England paid together in the same time. Yet, after lord Strafford was attainted, I find by lord Cork's papers, that he heartily strove to be reconciled to him ; probably fearing, that the king would have still protected him from the resentment of the commons.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Bounds, Extent, Length and Breadth of this County, with its Latitude and Longitude.

THIS county is bounded on the E. by that of Waterford, on the W. by Kerry, on the N. by Limerick and a small part of Tipperary, and on the S. by the Ocean. The

The Land's-end of England bears S. E. from the harbour of Cork, at about 120 miles distance, or 40 leagues.

Its greatest length, from E. to W. is from the Extent. harbour of Youghal, to the mouth of Kilmair river, 110 English, or about 93 Irish miles. Its greatest breadth is, from the extremity of the old head of Kinsale, to Charleville, by an exact measurement, 56 English, or near 44 Irish miles. But the difference of latitude is but 46 miles English. The latitude of the north part of this county, as Latitude. it was taken by several accurate observations, both by the sun and fixed stars, is in 52 deg. 13 min. north, and that of the old head of Kinsale, is in 51 deg. 27 min. The latitude of Cape Clear, the southern extremity of all Ireland, taken by an excellent new reflecting quadrant, on the island, in 1747, is 51 deg. 12 min. At the same time, I determined its longitude from London (!), by means Longitude. of

(1) The eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, which happen almost every day, afford a very fair way for establishing the longitude over all the earth. For, besides that these eclipses are very frequent, the immersion and emersion of these satellites, especially in the shadow of Jupiter, is so momentary and so sensible, that they may be observed with the greatest exactness, being exempt from those inconveniencies that accompany the eclipses of the sun and moon, which also are rare, and whose beginning and end are always doubtful, by reason of a certain ambiguous light. The longitude of places at sea, capes, promontories and divers islands, being once exactly known by these means, would, doubtless, be a great help, and of considerable use to navigation. Vide philos. trans. numb. 128. p. 691.

Mr. Flamstead says, “ that these eclipses have been esteemed, and certainly are, a much better method for the discovery of the longitude, than any yet known, by reason that they happen frequently, and are easily observable with a telescope of 12 foot, and for need, with one of eight *. He acknowledges the longitude may be obtained by observations of the moon; but the calculation is so perplexed and tedious, that it will be found much more difficult than the other, of observing

* Philos. Trans. numb. 151. p. 332.

of an observation of an eclipse of the first satellite of Jupiter. For the eclipses of this satellite afford the best methods of determining the longitude of places by land, where telescopes of a good convenient length may be used. The observer may very readily calculate the true times of the immersion and emersion of this satellite, with great exactness, by following very short rules laid down by Mr. Pound, who has rectified the tables of M. Cassini, as we find them in the philos. transact. numb. 361. p. 1021. Having corrected my watch, by the means of taking three several altitudes of the sun, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, set myself to observe an immersion of Jupiter's first satellite, which, by Mr. Pound's rectification of Cassini's tables, happened at London, on September 8, 1747, 25 min. 17 sec. after 9 at night, and by my watch I lost sight of the same satellite on the island of Inishircan, where I made the observation near the cape, 4 min. 15 sec. after 10, the same night, which gives the difference of time 39 minutes, and being converted into degrees and minutes of the equator, gives 9 deg. 45 min. difference of longitude W. from London; which is much less than the books of navigation place this cape in their tables, they making it 10 deg. 30 min. W. longitude from London.

If persons skilled in these kind of observations, which are extremely amusing, and soon learned, would be prevailed upon to make them in the several extreme points of this island, its geography would be, in a little time, much corrected. The royal academy of Paris have long since ascertained the geographical site of all the principal ports of France, by these methods; and the great Dr. Halley (2) informs

“ing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; which he prefers, and
 “is persuaded, that the eclipses of the first will scarcely be
 “found above four minutes of time different from his calcu-
 “lation *.”

(2) Philos. Trans. numb. 284. p. 237.

* Philos. Trans. numb. 154. p. 404. numb. 165. p. 750.

informs us, that the eclipses of the first satellite of Jupiter, **are** almost instantaneous, and, with good telescopes, are discernable almost to the very opposition of that planet with the sun. So that, could these satellites be observed with telescopes manageable at sea, a ship there might be able, to find the meridian she was in, to a very great exactness, beyond what might be hoped to be done by the common methods, or by the moon, tho' (says the doctor) she seems to afford us the only means practicable by seamen; and adds, that before they can make use of these operations for finding the longitude, it will be requisite that the coast of the whole ocean be first laid down truly; for which work, this method of the satellites is most apposite. In my observation, I made use of a good (3) reflecting telescope, about 18 inches long, which sufficiently serves for these observations, being very portable, and readily managed.

This county is situated under the same parallel Situation. of latitude as several of the most southern counties in England. The city of Cork is in the latitude of 51 deg. 46 min. and its longitude from London, 8 deg. 30 min. Yet most of the tables lay it down one degree more westerly.

The county of Cork is, by much, the largest in Ireland; nor is there any shire in England that exceeds it in magnitude, except that of York. Sir William Petty, in his political anatomy of Ireland (4), says, "this county seems, in respect of people and parishes, to be one-eighth part of the whole

(3) The reflecting telescope which sir Isaac Newton invented about 70 years ago, lay long neglected, perhaps, by the vain attempts made by some in putting it in practice, till it was undertaken by the ingenious Mr. Hadley; since which, by some further improvements, the old dioptric telescope has been almost laid aside, and this catoptric one become chiefly in use among practical astronomers; one of this last kind, of five feet in length, being able to manage celestial objects, equal to a glass of 100 feet.

(4) Page 15.

whole kingdom, there being other counties in Ireland not above a twentieth part of the county of Cork."

This county, upon the plantation of Munster, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, was proposed to be divided into two parts (5). King James I. in a letter to sir Arthur Chichester, dated Jan. 30, 1613, proposes "that Cork should be divided into two counties." But the project was, at that time, opposed by the first earl of Cork. It was again renewed in the late queen Ann's time; but the interest of the earl of Burlington, who was likewise joined by the lord chancellor Brodrick on this occasion, put a stop to the design.

Towns.

There are in this county four large walled towns, viz. Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon, besides eight others that send members to parliament, viz. Cloghnakilty, Baltimore, Mallow, Charleville, Castlemartyr, Middletown, Donneraile, and Rathcor-muck; and several other market towns, as Iniskean, Skibbereen, Castlelyons, Macroomp, Bantry, Killworth, Kanturk, Newmarket, &c. Its extent along the sea-coast being very large, contains ten excellent harbours, besides a great number of creeks, which I shall describe in a particular chapter. This situation gives the inhabitants of the sea-coast a great advantage by fishing, which affords employment to a good number of hands, and enables them to hold the coarse ground near the sea at great rates, especially in the W. of the county.

Quality.

It is a general saying, that there is more good land, and more bad, in this county, than in any other in Ireland. Of the latter, there are very great tracts, not only hilly, but, in some places, mountainous and barren; which, nevertheless, are abundantly supplied with provisions by the neighbourhood of the sea and the industry of the inhabitants; for this country abounds in fish and flesh; fowl, wild and tame; corn
and

(5) MS. of Sir Richard Cox.

and cattle ; butter, wool, hides, tallow, frieze, leather, woollen and linen yarn ; and, of late, the linen manufacture begins to flourish in some places, particularly at Dunmanway, Inishonane, &c. where it is in a very thriving way. It has been also planted at Anagh, Timoleague, and other places ; where, for want of proper management, it again lost footing.

Thus, this county is plentifully stored with all kinds of game, for hawking, fishing, and fowling : nor is it defective in honey or fruit, great quantities of excellent cider being made in it of late years. The firing is generally turf, cut in bogs, five or six foot deep ; but the sea-port towns, for the most part, use coal from England, although considerable quantities of this substance have been discovered in many parts of the country.

This county is extremely well watered, not only with some very considerable rivers, of which I shall give an account in a distinct chapter, but also with innumerable rivulets, brooks, springs, and fountains. The whole county contains 1,030,581 acres.

It is divided into the following baronies, the quality and value of each is estimated, by supposing a sum of 3,306l. 6s. 8½d. was to be levied on the whole county, then the proportion of each district would be as follows :

BARONIES.	PROPORTIONAL TAX.		
	£.	s.	d.
Imokilly,.....	321	14	6
Youghal liberties,.....	74	10	4
Kilnattalloon,.....	68	0	0
Barrymore,.....	259	12	6
Muskery,.....	332	3	11½
Barrets,.....	80	18	1
Cork city and liberties,....	358	0	0
Kinalea,.....	158	12	4
Kerricurrihy,.....	86	4	4

Vol. I.

N

Kinsale

BARONIES.

PROPORTIONAL TAX.

	£.	s.	d.
Kinsale liberties,.....	117	1	6
Courcies,.....	46	14	6
Kinalmeaky,.....	95	16	4
The cantred of Kilbritton,..	89	6	6
Ibawne and Barriroe,.....	110	13	6
West Carbery,.....	174	11	4
East Carbery,.....	215	0	6
Bear and Bantry,.....	85	3	4
Duhallow,.....	133	1	6
Orrery and Kilmore,.....	142	13	6
Mallow liberties,.....	25	19	8
Fermoy,.....	205	8	6
Condons and Glangibbon,..	125	0	0

THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT
STATE
OF
THE COUNTY AND CITY
OF
CORK.

BOOK II.

CONTAINING THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS
COUNTY, INCLUDING THE CITY OF CORK.

CHAP. I.

*A Topographical Description of the Towns, Villages,
Churches, Seats, &c. in the Baronies of IMOKILLY
and KILNATALLOON, with the Town of YOUGHAL.*

IN describing this county, I shall begin with the
eastern extremity, the barony of Imokilly (1); a
N 2 pleasant

(1) It contains 24 parishes, viz. Killeigh, Clonpriest, Kilmacdonough, Ardagh, part of Dungourney, Dungandonovan, Garivoe, Boghlane, Kilcredan, Ichtermurragh, Ballyoute-rough, Mogeely, Ballynacorra, Inchenebaky, Inchy, Corkbeg, Aghada, Garrane, Cloyne, Ballintemple, Kilmaghin, Titeskin, Rostillian, and Chore-abbey. In it are 200 plowlands, and 49,479 Irish plantation acres.

pleasant, fertile tract, neither encumbered with mountains, nor entirely a level; but, for the greatest part, consisting of two fair valleys; one extending from Cork harbour, to the sea; the other running parallel to it, being a pleasant vale, extending from Middletown to Youghal. These valleys are divided by rising grounds, no less fruitful than the plains below them; affording, in many places, several pleasing landscapes of the seats, improvements, and plantations in the lower grounds; and several vistas between the hills, terminated by the ocean, the harbours of Cork and Youghal, and the high mountains of Tipperary and Waterford. The valleys abound with lime-stone, useful to the husbandman for manure, and to the architect for building; not only making excellent lime, but it is, in several places, of so close a texture, and stained with such an agreeable mixture of colours, as grey, dove-colour, white, chocolate, &c. that, when properly manufactured, few marbles are more beautiful. This barony is terminated on the W. by Cork harbour, on the S. by the sea, having its whole length embellished with creeks, bays, and fine strands; the eastern side is washed by the Black-water and Youghal bay, and a range of hills divide it, on the north, from the baronies of Kilnataloon and Barrymore. Thus, having a proper soil for tillage, and such an easy convenience of manures and water-carriage, it is properly the granary of the city of Cork; for, besides supplying its inhabitants with corn, it furnishes them with fish and flesh, and, in particular, with as fine fatted veals as any in this kingdom.

I have already taken notice of its being anciently inhabited by a people, called, by Ptolemy, the *Vodii*, which signifies persons inhabiting a woody territory, and is also the literal meaning of the Irish word *Imokilly*. The town of Youghal, formerly *Ochill*, had also the same derivation. From whence,

whence, one may more than conjecture, that this tract, even down to the very sea, was anciently a forest.

Whoever the first persons were that visited this coast, either the Phœnicians or ancient Britons, they seem to have named it from the appearance it made as they sailed by it, which was not very unlike the picture drawn by Virgil, in the 7th *Æn.* if we may resemble the Tiber to our Black-water river:

*Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum
Prospicit: hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amæno,
Vorticibus rapidis, & multâ flavus arenâ
In mare prorumpit: variæ circumque supraque
Assuetæ ripis volucres, & fluminis alveo,
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras
Imperat; & lætus fluvio succedit opaco.*

The Trojan, from the main beheld a wood,
Which thick with shades, and a brown horror, stood:
Betwixt the trees, the Tiber took his course,
With whirlpools dimpled; and with downward force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.
About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within or bask'd upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.
The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main.

DRYDEN.

The large extended strand of Youghal, as far as Youghal the lowest ebbs uncover it, and probably much farther, is no other than a common turf bog, covered over with sand and pebbles; from whence, not only good turf is dug every season, but also great quantities

quantities of timber trees, as fir, hazel, &c. are found (2). Some years ago, a skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered in this strand; I saw one of the shoulder-bones in Youghal; it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and weighs above 100 weight. The remainder of the skeleton, and (as I am informed) another of the same kind, lie still buried in the strand; but I could hear of nobody that knew the very spot they were buried in. When they were first discovered, it happened to be a very low ebb; but the sea soon flowing over the place, covered it up with sand and gravel, so that it could not be again readily found. These bones lay in a turfy soil, not far from the surface: they, undoubtedly, belonged to some fish of the cetaceous kind; which seems the more probable, from their being thick, short, and ponderous; and not to an elephant or land animal, as was conjectured by those who discovered them. About 18 years ago, this strand was entirely divested of all its sand and gravel; and being left quite bare by violent high winds, great quantities of roots of various trees then lay exposed to view. The sea has greatly encroached on this part of the coast, and is likely to gain more ground, as the land within the strand lies low and flat. At the entrance of the harbour of Youghal, may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shews that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore. A considerable tract of ground was lately banked in, by a vast buttress, built of very large stones, at the charge of the earl of Burlington, whose estate it is; but the sea being very tempestuous hereabouts, especially with S. W. winds in winter time, no mound that art can form, seems to be capable of resisting its fury.

(2) Mr. Charles Merret, in the philos. trans. N. 223. p. 343. says, that in Lincolnshire, they dig great roots of trees out of the sands, at low water, near a mile from the shore, which he takes to belong to fir, the bark smelling aromatic, like that wood.

fury. Near ring-point, several large horns were dug up in this strand (which belonged to the moose deer) by Mr. Hayman, near Youghal. This strand, to the land, is terminated by a large extended bog, which was continued, before it was encroached upon by the ocean, a great way beyond the lowest ebb.

Clay-Castle, on this strand, is a very bold, sud-
den, rising ground, or rather a small promontory, Clay-Castle.
composed of a loose sandy clay, which has also been encroached upon by the sea, very considerably, within these few years. This hill stands about a mile S. W. from the town of Youghal, and affords a very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist; for the pieces of the bank which break off and are washed down by the sea, are, by degrees, petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone. This grit, which is a species of freestone, is composed of a mixture of fine sand, and a yellow loam or clay, tempered by the sea water, which beats against the hill. I have taken up several pieces, half clay, half stone, and the sand adhering thereto. The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring, in which this petrifying quality can reside; but whatever it be, it seems to exist entirely in the clay (3). Wood,

(3) The same kind of petrification has been observed at Harwich, in England, where the washing of the cliffs discovers a blueish clay, which tumbling down, in a short time turns into stone. There some pieces may be seen, that are new fallen, as soft as the clay in the cliff; others, that have lain longer, crusted over and hard, but if opened and broke, the clay still soft in the middle; others, that have lain there longer, petrified to the heart, and with those the walls of the town were, for the most part, built, and the streets generally paved. Taylor's hist. and antiq. of Harwich, enlarged by Dale, p. 101, 102.

Allen, in his nat. hist. of chalybeat and purging waters, p. 106. refers the production of those stones to a vitriolic juice in conjunction with the loam, because the common copperas stones are plentifully found on Harwich coast. Where the cliff was gravelly, these stones lay very thick, as well as where it was loamy. Taylor

Wood, and several other things daubed over with this clay, are also petrified on the spot. An ingenious gentleman sent me an account, that he had a formed stone, resembling a petrified mushroom, which was found on this strand. At the extreme point of Ring, which terminates this shore to the S. W. is a most extensive point of view, from which may be seen a great part of Youghal bay, and the coast as far as to Ardmore-head, in the county of Waterford; as also Ballycotton bay and island. The rocks which terminate this barony towards the sea, are partly limestone; and others are of a slaty kind, some of which prove very good slates.

Youghal. Youghal is the most considerable town in this barony; it is called, by foreigners, Jokile and Youkelain, in latin, Ochella. The liberties of this town contained 6,120 Irish plantation acres. They are

Taylor adds, p. 104. "That the water which distils from under this cliff, petrifies wood as well as clay; and says, a large piece sent from thence, is reserved in the repository of the royal society."

Upon the river Done, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, doctor George Gordon informs us, that a little below the bridge, near the river's mouth, there is a bank, the face of which is broken down, and it is full of stones, which one would think were in fieri; they are all rather round than oval, of different sizes; the faces of most of them are broken off; they are soft and will easily rub down with the hand; they are of different grits and colours, and are made up of different sands and clays, mingled together. The clay is soft, both to the hand and taste, in some pieces white, and in others grey, though, in some places, the sand and clay are hardened to the consistence and colour of such oval stones as we usually see in the fields; but where they are at the softest, the bed that each stone lies in is always hard, and of another grit and colour. Philos. Transact, N. 175. p. 157.

The above petrification of Clay-castle, in many respects, agrees with that of Harwich cliff, except that there are neither copperas stones found on the strand, nor are there any springs issuing out of the cliff, so that the cause of these petrifications seems as yet to be quite in the dark.



are now taxed in common with the barony of Imokilly. It was incorporated (4) by king Edward Charters. the IVth, in the second year of his reign, by the interest of Thomas, the great earl of Desmond, who, the following year, 1463, was made lord deputy of Ireland. This family had, formerly, a great interest in this town; for they not only erected the collegiate church and college house, but also founded two religious houses adjoining to it. King
 VOL. I. O Richard

(4) This town was then incorporated and governed by a provost and burgesses, who had a grant of the custom, called cocquet, for the reparation of their walls, &c. An account of which custom was to be yearly rendered to the two burgesses, and not to the king's exchequer. The provost or suffrain (as he is also called in this charter) was to have cognizance of all pleas, fresh force, debts, &c. to any sum, power to punish regrators and fore-stallers, by fine and imprisonment, and all fines were to go to the corporation. No stranger was to expose goods to sale, without licence of the chief magistrate, on pain of forfeiting his goods. Assize of bread, regulation of weights and measures, and all other matters belonging to the clerk of the market, to be in the chief magistrate, who is also escheator, and admiral. He may hold pleas of lands, and cognizance of all assize; no sheriff or any other minister of the king, to have any jurisdiction in the said town, except the lord chief justice, chancellor, or treasurer, be present. If the suffrain, burgesses and commonalty, be impleaded, the trial shall be by a jury of the townsmen. The burgesses are not to be distrained for not attending assize or sessions in the county, unless when the king's lieutenant is present, or a special mandate under the privy seal requiring it. The town was to be one of the petty limbs of the cinque ports of Ireland, and to enjoy all the liberties of any one of the king's cinque ports of Ireland. From the exemplification.

In a parliament held at Wexford, on the Friday before the feast of St. Martin, before Thomas, earl of Desmond, lord deputy of Ireland, anno 3, Edward IV. 1463, an act passed to ratify and confirm all letters patents, grants, franchises and privileges, confirmations, &c. to the suffrain, bailiff, portrieve, and commons, or to the mayor, bailiff, portrieve and commons, of this town of Youghal, by the king that now is, or any of his progenitors. Ret. Cane. N. 21.

Richard III. (5) in the second year of his reign, granted several privileges to this corporation; as did also king Henry VII. (6) queen Elizabeth (7), and king

(5) King Richard's charter grants a power to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty, to elect their mayor yearly, on the Friday next before the feast of St. Mathew, as also two burgesses. To have power of all pleas, and actions of messuages, lands, rents, services, &c. to hold a court for that purpose, on every Friday, any one (being mayor or bailiff,) to act in the absence of the other; all fines, &c. to go to the use of the corporation; and if the mayor, bailiffs, &c. be concerned, such trial to be removed to the king's court of common pleas.

Freemen are exempted from all toll, murage, pontage, lastage, puage, quayage, ironage, ferryage, carriage, passage, pannage, and anchorage, and all suits, customs and usages in Ireland and England. The corporation to have custom and coquet of all things customable, from Ardmore-head and Cable-island, up to the island of Tooreen, to go to the repair of their walls; an account of which was to be made before two burgesses, and not to the king's exchequer.

(6) Henry VII. by his charter, dated at Lewis, August 25, 12 regn. 1497, grants them a power to chuse their mayor and bailiffs, as aforesaid, on the Tuesday next before the feast of saint Mathew. The corporation to implead and be impleaded, by the name of mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Youghal. To have cognizance of all pleas, actions, &c. their courts to be held every Friday. As also a court of pye-powder, &c. The customs called coquet, were likewise confirmed by this charter, and all other matters related in the former charters.

(7) Queen Elizabeth's charter bears date at Westminster, 3d July, anno regn. 1me. 1559, and confirms all their former privileges, with a power to purchase lands to the value of 6l. per annum. The same queen, by letters patent, dated at Dublin, July 18, ann. regn. 27, 1585, confirms the above charter, and grants to the corporation the office of guager, provided it does not diminish her revenue. A mease of herrings to be paid the mayor, in the like manner as Waterford and Dungan receive the same, to be applied to the maintenance of the quay and walls. The passage, or ferry-boat, is, by this charter, granted to the corporation, at the rent of 6s. 8d. per annum.

king James (8), for the reparation of their walls (9) and other public places.

O 2

The

(8) King James, by his charter, dated at Westminster, Jan. 20, an. regn. 6, 1608, confirms all their privileges, subsidy and poundage excepted, and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Youghal. Grants to the mayor the office of admiral, and its perquisites, from Ardmore-head, and Cable-island, up to Tooreen; as also the custom of murage, cranage, quayage and anchorage, of all goods imported and exported. The mayor, bailiffs, &c. to be exempted from all juries held out of the town, except the suit concerns the king. All causes to be tried by the townsmen. All lands, &c. anciently belonging to the corporation, confirmed. Two weekly markets, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, with two annual fairs, on St. Luke and Ascension-day, granted to the corporation, with courts of pye-powder, &c. Power to have a staple and a mayor, and constables of the same, as the city of Dublin has. The mayor may appoint an alderman for his deputy. All waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c. granted to the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, to be justices of the peace, and to hold sessions of gaol delivery, &c. for the town. No freeman to be impleaded out of the town. The mayor to be coroner, say-master, and feodary. All perquisites arising therefrom, to be for the use of the corporation. The mayor and recorder to be justices of the peace, in the county of Cork, and the mayor to be of the quorum. The mayor may appoint clerks of the market, a clerk of assize, and a clerk of the assay, and no other person to intermeddle. He can appoint a sword bearer, and may have a sword carried before him. All ships to load and unload at the quay, and no where else, unless by the mayor's licence. A court of record to be held every Friday, by the mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, or their deputy; as also every Tuesday, to take cognizance of all actions, real and personal. The corporation has power to distinguish themselves into several guilds and fraternities, (of which there are several in this town). The late king James also incorporated this place, by a new charter, April 18, 1688, which appoints Thomas Ronayne, esq. mayor; William Fitz-Gerald, and Thomas Vaughan, jun. bailiffs; with 19 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a recorder, and town-clerk. But this charter is of no force.

(9) In the year 1631, captain John Fipsham, and captain Christopher Burghe, presented a petition to king Charles I. of several abuses and neglects committed by the townsmen of Youghal, concerning the repair of their walls and fortifications; praying

Abbeys. The religious houses founded in this town, were two; one at the north, and the other at the south end

praying his majesty would be pleased to grant them the management of the said repairs, and collection of the petty customs, and refer the same to what committee he thought fit, with power to enquire what sums were received, and how expended; and that the petitioners might receive the remainder of the said customs, towards repairing the walls, and making a platform.

The petition represented, that these customs amounted to about 100*l.* per ann. which the corporation received since the wars, but that they had not expended 50*l.* upon the walls in that time, which were become weak and ruinous. That there was no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour, which had encouraged men of war and pirates, several times, to enter the bay, and surprise and carry off ships riding in the same. The town and fortifications being so weak, that two ships might, with ease, batter down the walls, and surprise the town. That one ensign Steward obtained a grant for rectifying these abuses, and for building a fort to defend the town and harbour; upon which, letters were directed to the earl of Cork, and to the lord president, directing them to examine the defects, and to certify their knowledge of them. But the said Steward so demeaned himself in his demands, (not pertinent to his grant) and so opposed the said committees, that the said earl treated with the mayor and brethren, who undertook to build a platform at the quay, for the defence of the town and harbour. But they did not perform their agreement, which was made five years since, neither is there one piece of ordnance mounted in the town, which is subject to great danger.

This petition was referred to the lords committee for Irish affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3, 1631. *Dorchester.*

Upon which, an order of privy seal was directed to the lords justices of Ireland, that they might enquire into the matter, and if they found the allegations of the petition to be true, that letters patent might be granted to the said capt. Fimsham and Christopher Burghe, to receive the remainder of the said customs, and collect them for the future, for the building of a new platform, and the repair of the walls. Dated at Westminster, 17th April, an. regn. 7°. By his majesty's command. *Dorchester. MS. at Lismore.*

King Edward III. by letters patent, dated November 5, an. regn. 44, confirmed a conveyance of the manors of Youghal and Inchiquin, and other lands in the counties of Cork, Waterford,

end of the town. That on the N. was founded, an. 1628, by Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for friars-preachers, who, according to friar Clin, (in his annals) seated themselves here, on the 5th of the cal. of August, 1271. This house, upon the dissolution, was granted, first, to William Welsh, afterwards to John Thickpenny, for a term of years, and then to sir Walter Raleigh (10) in fee farm, who sold it to the earl of Cork.

The fourth abbey was founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, in the year 1231 ; or, according to Hollinshed, in 1229 ; and was, in 1460, reformed to observant friars, being before that time conventuals of the franciscan order. The occasion of its establishment is said to be thus. This Maurice was building a castle in the town, and while they were at work about the foundation, the workmen, on the eve of some festival, came and begged a piece of money from him, to drink his health. The earl ordered his eldest son to give it ; but he, instead of obeying his father's direction, abused the workmen, which his father was so concerned at, that, instead of carrying on the castle, he erected a house of grey friars, took upon himself the habit, and died here
in

ford and Limerick, to James II. commonly called the noble earl of Ormond, in consideration of his good services. Yet the conveyance was not good, because that Robert de Typort, then owner thereof, in virtue of whose feoffment the conveyance was made, had forfeited them by the act about absentees.

Carte's life of Ormond, p. 34.

Ann. 5 Carol I. letters patent passed the great seal, for an exemption of this port from all duties.

(10) By patent, dated Dublin, 3d Feb. ann. Eliz. 29th, with three seigniories and a half of land, forfeited by the earl of Desmond. This priory was granted at the rent of 12l. 19s. 6d. sterl. payable at easter and michaelmas, with a proviso, that the act passed at Limerick, anno 33 Henry VIII. for lands given by the king, shall not be prejudicial to this patent.

Signed A. St. Leger. MS. at Lismore.

in the 80th year of his age, ann. 1256 (11). This house, according to Ware, was the first franciscan friary in Ireland. Wadding says, that several religious men were interred here (12).

The
Church.

The church was rebuilt and beautified, by Thomas, earl of Desmond, soon after the erection of the college. It is a large gothic structure, the nave being about 45 yards long, and 22 broad, adorned, on each side, with six gothic arches. The chancel has been, for some years, uncovered, the east window of which was very fine, being in the ancient gothic taste. On the N. side of the church, stands a square tower, about 50 feet high. On the N. side of the chancel window, is a very old tomb, without date; there are two ruined chapels on each side of this chancel, and another W. of the church.

On

(11) Some place the death of this Maurice, a year before, and others later. He is said to be a very valiant knight, a pleasant man, and inferior to none in the kingdom, having lived all his life with commendation; but was suspected to have an hand in the death of the earl marshal, Richard, with Robert de Burgo, and others. Cambden's Ann.

(12) This south abbey was granted, by letters patent, to George Isham, dated June 16, ann. 39 of Eliz. with 10 acres of ground, together with St. Ann's chapel, and one acre near the same, with the town and villages of Rathnolan.

I find another grant of this house, by letters patent, dated at Dublin, 13th Sept. primo Jacob. I. to sir James Fullerton, knt. muster-master-general, clerk of the cheque, and one of the privy council, together with the chapel of St. Ann, and a park, called John Mahony's park, at 12l. sterl. He sold his title in this house, and the abbey of Molana, to sir Richard Boyle, knt. for the sum of 219l. 6s. 8d. Irish.

Anno 1630, this town contributed, quarterly, towards the maintenance of the army, the sum of 27l. sterl. of which the earl of Cork's tenants paid only 3l. 13s. his being privileged lands. The N. and S. abbeys, as well as the college lands, being exempted from taxes, or quartering soldiers.

MS. at Lismore.

On an ancient monument in the N. chapel, is this inscription :

D. O. M.

Domino Petro Miagh.

Civi Consuli Prætori Yocholensi Justitiæ
Cultori pietatis, amatori publicæ utilitatis zelatori.

Marito suo unice dilecto uxor Philisia Nagle

Mæsta posuit sumptibus viri, Petra tegit Petri ceneres.
Animam Petra Christi, sic tibi divisit utraque Petra
Petrum.

Vixit An. XLIII. vita functus VIII. Cal. August.

MDCXXXIII.

The south wing was formerly called the chauntry of our Blessed Saviour. It was purchased from the mayor and corporation of Youghal, by the earl of Cork, March 29, 1606. By which deed, he was not to molest the ancient burials in this place. He repaired the chapel, and, in his life-time, erected an handsome monument for his family, according to the taste of those times, in marble and alabaster. On this monument, are the effigies of this nobleman, lying at full length, on his left side, in armour, his head supported by his left hand ; and below, are figures of nine of his children, with the dates of their births on the pedestals ; thus, 1. Roger Boyle, natus 1 August, 1606. 2. Richard Boyle, natus 20 October, 1612. 3. Galfridius Boyle, natus 10 April, 1616. [He was drowned in the college well in this town.] 4. Lewis Boyle, natus 23 Martii, 1619. 5. Alicia Boyle, nata 20 Martii, 1607. 6. Sarah Boyle, nata 29 Martii, 1609. 7. Letitia Boyle, nata 23 April, 1610. 8. Joana Boyle, nata 14 Junii, 1611. 9. Catherina Boyle, nata 22 Martii, 1614.

Over the effigies of the earl, is this inscription, on a black marble :

“ Richardus Boyle miles, dominus Boyle baro de Youghal, vicecomes Dungarvan, comes Corcagiensis, dominus summus hujus regni Hiberniæ thesaurarius et de privato consilio domini regis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ,

Hiberniæ, ex antiquissimâ Boylorum familiâ Herefordiensi oriundus, qui patrem habuit Rogerum Boyle armigerum, matrem itidem generosam Joanam Nayleram e solo cantiano profectam, cum duas sibi invicem junxisset uxores, primam Joanam filiam & cohæredem Gulielmi Appesly armigeri, nulla superstite prole; alteram preclare fecundam Catherinam natam domini Galfridi Fentoni equitis, regiæ majestati hoc regno a secretis, postquam varios pro republica cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores, conscendisset, ipse jam septuaginta septem annos natus, ac mortem indies imminuentem expectans sibi & posteris suis, hoc posuit monumentum sacrum memoriæ:

Ipse de se,

Sic posui tumultum, superest intendere votis,
Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe veni."

Beneath this inscription, are these following :

" Hic jacet corpus reverendi patris Johannis Boyle, sacræ theologiæ doctoris, episcopi Corcagiensis, Clonensis & Rossensis, ac fratris majoris natu Richardi comitis Corcagiæ, &c. qui obiit decimo die Julii, anno Dom. 1620. ætatis suæ 57.

Hic etiam jacent sepultæ Elizabetha & Maria Boyle, hæc Richardi Smith militis, illa Piercii Power armigeri uxor, ambæ sorores predicti Richardi domini Boyle Corcagiæ comitis.

Hic jacet prænobilis David dominus Barry, procomes Buttevant, primus comes Barrymore, commissione regia pro gubernatione Momoniæ, primo designat. heros, principi & coronæ Anglicanæ fidelissimus, de republica durante Hibernicorum rebellionem optime mærens, veræque christianæ religionis cultor præcipuus, qui obiit 29 die Septembris 1642. annoque ætatis suæ 38."

Around the above marbles, are several escutcheons of his children; near which, are the following inscriptions:

Towards the top,

Richard

“ Richard, earl of Cork, married two wives, the first Joan, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of William Apsly, esq. who died in travel of her first son, which did not survive her. The second wife was Katherine, the only daughter of sir Geoffry Fenton, knt. secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he had issue seven sons and eight daughters.”

“ The lady Margaret Boyle, eighth daughter of the earl of Cork, died, and lieth here intombed.”

On the right side, issuing from the above inscription, in the manner of a genealogical table, are the following :

“ Sir Richard Boyle, knt. son and heir apparent of Richard, earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheiresses of Henry lord Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and hath issue,

“ Sir Lewis Boyle, knt. lord Boyle, baron of Bandon-bridge, and lord viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeaky, second son of Richard, earl of Cork, married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Fielding, knt. lord baron of Newenham Padox, viscount Fielding and earl of Denbigh. Slain in the battle of Liscarrol, Sept. 3, 1642 (13).”

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P

“ Sir

(13) In a letter to M. Marcombes, his sons tutor, directed to Geneva, and dated 18th Jan. 1639, the earl of Cork says, “ On St. Stephen’s day, my son Kinalmeaky was married, in the king’s chapel, in court, to the lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter to the countess of Denbigh. The king gave her in marriage unto him, and the queen presented her with a jewel, valued at 1,500l. which the king, with his own hands, put about her neck, and did the young couple all honour and grace, both with revelling, feasting, and bringing to their bed in court.”

In the same letter he says, “ My daughter Dungarvan was speedily delivered of a boy; and on the 12th of December, it pleased the king’s majesty to christen the child by the name of Charles, being assisted by the marquis Hamilton and the countess of Salisbury. Your friend Broghill is in a fair way of being married to Mrs. Harison, one of the queen’s maids of honour; about whom, yesterday, a difference happened between Mr. Thomas Steward, the earl of

“ Sir Roger Boyle, knt. lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, third son (14) of Richard, earl of Cork, married the lady Margaret, daughter of Theophilus, lord Howard, of Walden, earl of Suffolk.”

“ Francis Boyle, esq. fourth son of Richard, earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Killigrew, knt. late vice-chamberlain to Mary, queen of England.”

“ Robert Boyle, esq. fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork.”

“ Roger Boyle, eldest son of Richard, earl of Cork, being a scholar at Deptford, in Kent, died there the 10th of October, 1615, and there lies intombed.”

“ Geoffry Boyle, third son of Richard, earl of Cork, died young, on the 20th of Jan. 1616, and lieth here intombed.”

To each of these inscriptions are escutcheons (those who were married) impaled with the arms of their ladies, with proper differences for the several sons; and on the left hand, are the underneath inscriptions, with the several coats of arms of his daughters, impaled with the bearings of their husbands:

“ David, lord Barry, lord viscount Buttevant, first earl of Barrymore, married the lady Alice Boyle, first daughter of Richard, earl of Cork.”

“ Robert, lord Digby, baron of Geashil, married the lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard, earl of Cork, being then the widow of sir Thomas Moore,

“ of Berkshire’s son, and him, which drew them into the field;
 “ but thanks be to God, Broghill came home without any
 “ hurt, and the other gentleman not much harmed; and now
 “ they have clashed their swords together, they are grown
 “ good friends. I think, in my next, I shall advise you, that
 “ my daughter Mary is nobly married, and that, at the spring,
 “ I shall send her husband to keep company with my sons at
 “ Geneva.”

(14) Third son then living, when the monument was erected, Geoffry, the third son, being dead, was left out of the number; and yet, under his effigy, he is called the third son, as he really was.

Moore, knt. son and heir to Garret, lord Moore, lord viscount of Drogheda."

"Colonel George Goring, son and heir to sir George Goring, knt. lord baron Goring of Hurst-Pierpoint, married the lady Lettice Boyle, third daughter of Richard, earl of Cork."

"George Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare, married the lady Joan Boyle, fourth daughter of Richard, earl of Cork."

"Arthur Jones, esq. son and heir of sir Roger Jones, knt. lord viscount Ranelagh, married the lady Katherine Boyle, the fifth daughter of Richard, earl of Cork."

"Sir Arthur Loftus, knt. son and heir of sir Adam Loftus, knt. vice-treasurer, and treasurer at wars in Ireland, married the lady Dorothy Boyle, the sixth daughter of Richard, earl of Cork."

"Charles Rich, esq. second son of Robert, lord Rich, of Leeze, earl of Warwick, married the lady Mary Boyle, the seventh daughter of Richard, earl of Cork."

On the top of the monument are these lines :

"Precatio viventis.

Quam patre, quam prole, & gemino quam conjuge
faustam

Fecisti, ô faustam fac faciendo tuam."

Under which is the effigy of the earl of Cork's mother, Joan Naylor, lying on her left side, her arm leaning on a bible. She is habited in the dress of the times ; on her head is a large straw hat, and she has on a queen Elizabeth's ruff and fardingale, all of alabaster, painted over. On the same monument, are also effigies of his two wives, Joan and Catherine, one at his head, and the other at his feet, both in praying postures, also in alabaster, placed in two niches, supported by pillars of a reddish marble.

On the south wall, is a cartouch of white Italian marble, to the memory of the first earl of Orrery, with this inscription :

Memoriæ sacrum
 Rogeri Boyle, primo comitis
 De Orrery, et Baronis
 De Broghill;
 Qui dum vixit multis pariter et summis
 Honoribus et officiis fungebatur;
 Mortuus vero summo cum viventium luctu
 Obiit decimo sexto
 Die Octobris anno Domini 1679.
 Annoque ætatis suæ 59.
 De quo non hic plura requirat lector,
 Quoniam omnia de ingenio et moribus,
 vel ex fama,
 Vel ex operibus, dignoscere possit.

In the same chapel, there is an ancient tomb, on which are the effigies of a man and woman lying at full length. At the feet, is this inscription :

“ Here lieth the bodies of Richard Bennet, and Ellis Barry, his wife, the first foundress of this chapel, which being demolished in the time of rebellion, and their tomb defaced, was re-edified by Richard, lord Boyle, baron of Youghal, who, for reviving the memory of them, repaired this tomb, and had their effigies, cut in stone, placed thereon, anno domini 1619.”

On a stone in the same chapel, part of the inscription being covered by a wall, are these lines :

(15)—Lord president of Munster, an. dom. 16—
 Munster may curse the time that Villers came,
 To make us worse, by leaving such a name :

Of

(15) Sir Edward Villers, knt. was lord president of Munster, anno 1624. He died Sept. 7, 1626.

Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But those whose hearts are married to the state,
But, if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that Villers came.

On a flag stone, near the rail of the communion table, is this inscription:

"Here lieth the body of John Fitz-Gerald, of the Decies, who departed this life, the first of March, anno dom. 1664. Also, here lieth the body of Katherine, his wife, daughter of the lord John Power, baron of Curraghmore, who departed this life, the 22d of August, anno dom. 1660. Who were removed by the earl Grandison, their grandson, to his vault in the chancel, anno 1736. And here also are interred, his two daughters, the ladies Anne and Katherine Villers. Also his son, the right honourable William, lord Villers, who died the 16th of December, 1739."

On a pillar, near the W. door, is this inscription:

"Near this pillar, lieth interred the body of John Perry, esq. who departed this life, October 29, anno dom. 1712, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of this town, and, by an early application to business, acquired a very considerable fortune in the island of Antigua, and other foreign plantations. By his last will, among several other charitable legacies, he bequeathed to the poor of Youghal, 300l. sterl. the interest thereof, or the produce by purchase, is to be yearly distributed, May 29, at the church door of the said parish, as the lord bishop of Cloyne shall then nominate and appoint. Be merciful after thy power, &c."

I cannot quit this church without taking notice, that it is as well filled on the sabbath-day, as any parish church in Ireland. There are also in this town, one presbyterian, and one quaker's meeting-house. Not far from the church, is the college, which was repaired and beautified, for a dwelling-house, by the
first

Charities. first earl of Cork ; but most of it, at present, is in a ruinous condition. Near it, stand an alms-house and free-school, founded by the same nobleman. The first, for six poor widows, who have each of them lodging, firing, and 5*l.* per annum. The school-master has 30*l.* a year salary. The earl of Cork procured letters patent, and a licence of mortmain, for these endowments, as well as for his alms-house and schools, at Lismore and Bandon, which bear date 19th of Feb. 1613. Near this, is another alms-house, built by Mr. Maurice Ronayne, of Dlaughtane, in the county of Waterford, for the support of six poor widows, who have a small stipend allowed them. Mr. Thomas Croker bequeathed 4*l.* a year, to be distributed every St. Thomas's day ; and Mr. John Spence also left 20*l.* to be yearly distributed to the poor of this parish for ever, anno 1690.

Situation. This town, from south to north, is about an English mile long, consisting mostly of one street, intermixed with new and old houses ; this street, towards the south end, is crossed by an high square tower, called the clock-gate, from one being underneath, and a clock placed thereon, so that it is divided into upper and lower. The upper, which is the greater part, extends north, and the base town (as Camden calls it) to the south. The whole is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a tolerable good harbour before it. The walls, on the west side, extend the entire length of the town, ranged along the hill ; they are flanked with some old towers, which, with the wall, were weak and ruinous, till lately repaired, as were also the gates. On the side of the hill, beneath the town wall, are a range of pleasant gardens, that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect which the town makes from the opposite side of the river. Most of these gardens are well stored with various kinds of fruit, which, lying

lying open to a good exposure, ripen early; so that these lines of Mr. Thomson may be here justly applied,

—————The sunny wall,
Where autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,
My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought.
Presents the downy peach; the shining plumb:
The ruddy, fragrant nectarine; and dark,
Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.
The vine, too, here, her curling tendrils shoots;
Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south,
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

House rent is very low, and good provisions cheap; so that people of a moderate fortune may live here very comfortably.

The entrance into the bay, is dangerous to stran- Harbour,
gers, there being a bar that cannot be passed till &c.
half flood. Towards the sea, the town is defended
by a small fort or block-house, mounted with can-
non; near it, is a mole for shipping, and a quay to
load and discharge goods; adjacent to it, stand the
exchange and custom-house. Over the former,
the town council meet to transact the affairs of the
corporation. The revenue here is managed by a
collector, and other proper officers; but, of late
years, the trade of this port is very inconsiderable,
being mostly confined to vessels trading to Bristol
with woollen yarn. It is said, this town formerly
rivalled the city of Cork in trade; and considering
its situation on a fine navigable river, and its com-
modious harbour, where ships are no sooner almost
under sail, than in the ocean, it is surprising its
commerce should be in so declining a state (16).

There

(16) Anno 1698, according to capt. South's account, there were in this town, 40 seamen, 114 fishermen, and 46 boatmen; whereas Cork had but 183 in all. Among those in Youghal, were 135 papists. Phil. Trans, numb. 261. p. 591.

There is, at present, a manufactory of earthen ware here, which they begin to make tolerably good.

This town returns two members to parliament, and gives title of baron to the right hon. Richard, earl of Burlington. Sir Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork, being created baron Boyle, of Youghal, by letters patent of king James I. dated Septemb. 6, ann. reg. 14th of England, and 50th of Scotland, 1616 (17). It was in this town that the first potatoes were landed in Ireland, by sir Walter Raleigh. The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk, was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered therein, and to the great surprise of the planter, vastly increased; from those few, this country was furnished with seed (18).

It is said sir Walter brought them, together with tobacco, into Ireland, from Virginia. He also brought the celebrated Affane cherry, at the same time, from the Canary islands (19).

In

(17) Original patent at Lismore.

(18) Ben. Johnson, in his play called "Every man out of his Humour*," mentions potatoes as a great rarity, when he wrote.

(19) August 6th, 1617, sir Walter Raleigh set sail from the harbour of Cork, on his last voyage to the West Indies. In a letter to Mr. Carew Raleigh, sir Walter's son, from the earl of Cork, (dated at Dublin, Jan. 16, 1631) the earl says, "That
 " sir Walter's last coming into Ireland, cost him above 1,000
 " marks, whereof he had supplied him in ready money with
 " 350l. besides the oxen, biscuit, beer, iron, and other ne-
 " cessaries he furnished him with. And adds, that the day
 " he took shipping upon his last fatal voyage from Cork, he
 " dined with him at sir Randal Clayton's house, where, at
 " the table, he let fall some speeches, as if he was not fully
 " furnished for his voyage; which the earl observing, imme-
 " diately procured him an hundred French crowns, which he
 " knew would be current money in any place he should put
 " in to water or victual. After dinner, he and the earl with-
 " drawing to a window, the earl offered him 100l. more,
 " telling

* Act. 2.

In this town, is a barrack for two companies of Barracks foot. At the arrays, in 1746, there were 1,000 protestants in this place fit to bear arms.

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This

“telling him, he feared from his discourse, that he was not
“sufficiently furnished with money for his voyage, and there-
“upon made him this offer, which he refused, protesting
“that all his defects were supplied by the earl, beyond his
“hope or expectation: adding, that if he was driven into
“any harbour, he had jewels that he would sell, rather than
“take any more money from him. Upon which, he called
“to him the lord Barry, the lord Roche, his son, Mr. Walter
“Raleigh, capt. Whitney, and several others, who dined there;
“and taking his son by the hand, told him and the other gen-
“tlemen, how that the earl had kept a continual open house
“for three weeks, to entertain him and all his company. That
“he had supplied his ships with several kinds of provisions,
“and with 350l. in ready money, and had given money to
“most of the captains of his fleet, and that the earl would
“now press 100l. more upon him, which he did not want.
“And addressing himself to his son, said, ‘Wat, you see how
“nobly my lord Boyle hath entertained me and my friends;
“and therefore I charge you, upon my blessing, if it please
“God that you outlive me and return, that you never question
“the lord Boyle for any thing that I have sold him; for if he
“had not bought my Irish land, it would have fallen to the
“crown, and then one Scot or other would have begged it,
“from whom neither I nor mine should have any thing for it,
“nor such courtesies as now I have received.’ And thereupon
“the earl accompanied him to the boat, where, at taking
“leave, sir Walter repeated all the earl’s civilities. And this,
“says lord Cork, was the last time I ever saw him.”

In the beginning of this letter, the earl says, that “he paid
“sir Walter the full of what he owed him for his estate, long
“before this event; which he purchased at a time when it
“was utterly waste, and yielded him no profit.” The earl
paid him 1,000l. after his attainder, which debt being forfeited
to the crown, he generously made choice of paying to sir
Walter, rather than to accept of a composition tendered him
by sir John Ramsay, afterwards earl of Holderness, who, for
500 marks in ready money, offered to procure him a full dis-
charge, under the broad seal, for that debt; which obliged the
earl to stay two months after in London, to sue out a release
for that money from the crown; and the expences, he says,
stood him in 200l. more.

MSS. at Lismore.

Taken by
Desmond

This place suffered much in the wars of the earl of Desmond ; it was taken and sacked by him, ann. 1579, and being regained by capt. White, it was the same year retaken by the seneschal of Imokilly (20). White and most of his men, being slain, by this means Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor friar ; but the old inhabitants were invited to return, a garrison of 300 men being left for their protection. The mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was taken and hanged at his own door.

Afterwards, ann. 1582, the seneschal of Imokilly assaulted Youghal, but was repulsed with the loss of 50 of his men.

The earl of Cork shut himself up in this town, in the rebellion of 1641, in which he suffered very great hardships, and died in it during those troubles (21). The earl of Castlehaven besieged it about ten weeks, and though the town was far from being strong, and the garrison very weak and ill supplied, yet they had the courage to defend it bravely, with considerable loss to the Irish army, who were, at last, forced to raise the siege, ann. 1645. For the further historical incidents which happened there, I refer the reader to the third book, which contains the civil history of this county.

Within three miles of Youghal, the earl of Cork had a noble park, in the parish of Ardagh, but it has been disparked several years. A little way up the river, from the town, on a bold point of land, stands the ruined castle of Rincrow, once an house of the knights templars.

By the earl of Cork's purchases from sir Walter Raleigh, and his having the N. and S. abbey, with other lands granted to the second earl, for 49 arrears due to himself and others, whose debentures he purchased, the greatest part of this town belonged

(20) MS. sir Richard Cox.

(21) Ib. ib.

longed to this noble family. Not long since, a considerable part of it was purchased by the right hon. the earl of Besborough and others.

Half a mile N. W. of the town, the solanum officinale grows in great plenty.

The principal seats in this neighbourhood, are, ^{Seats near}
 1. Bally-Virgone, belonging to Bor Uniack, esq. a ^{Youghal} pretty plantation, where there is a liquorice tree, and a large fir, brought from Newfoundland. 2. Ballydaniel, the seat of Henry Rug, esq. recorder of Youghal, on the W. side of the bay; from whence, is an extensive prospect of the sea-coast and ocean. Near it, is a small subterraneous river, which runs about a mile under ground; but there is another more considerable one, near Castlemartyr, of the same kind. In Mr. Rug's fish-ponds, is the water lily, a beautiful flower, transplanted hither from Youghal bog, where they grow in plenty. 3. The poisonous quality of the yew tree has been experienced, by cattle eating of the branches, some years ago, in the garden of Ballymacoda, (then held by Mr. Maurice Uniack) in this neighbourhood, after which they suddenly died. This castle was built by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, ann. 1521. 4. Mount Uniack, in the parish of Killeigh, the seat of Richard Uniack, esq. from whence is an extensive prospect of a great part of this barony. In the gardens, are orange trees, which bear fruit; as also plantane trees and cypress.

The castle of Inchiquin stands about three miles ^{Inchiquin} S. W. of Youghal (22). This manor formerly belonged

Q 2

(22) Pleas held at Adare, before Will. de Windsor, lieutenant of the king, in Ireland, on the quindene of St. Michael, in the 44th year of king Edward III.

The sheriff was commanded to seize into the king's hands, the fourth part of the manor of Inchecoigne, with its appurtenances, the property of Thomas Roos, and the manor of Ballyderawn, with the appurtenances, the property of Will. de

Can

longed to the house of Ormond, and was a distinct barony in itself. Sir Richard Boyle passed patent for this manor, castle and barony, March 3d, the 11th of James I. It was purchased from the present earl of Burlington, by the earl of Besborough. This manor anciently belonged to the see of Cloyne. Near this place, are good plantations, particularly of witch elms, which bear seed.

Killeigh. Killeigh is a small village, four miles from Youghal, in which is a decent church. At this place, was an ancient nunnery of canonesses, founded by St. Abban, in the sixth century, where he placed St. Conchere, as prioress. The rivulet that runs by it, is remarkable for its serpentine course, and for its being accounted good for whitening cloth. It discharges itself into Youghal bay. Adjacent is a well, visited by the Irish. Near it, is Aghada, the house and plantations of Mr. Richard Supple. In his garden, are two trees of an uncommon kind; the first, a bladder nut, or the *nux vessicaria* or *staphilodendron* of Parkinson, being so called from a nut enclosed in a husk or skin resembling a bladder. The other, the *arbor vitæ* of Gerrard, or the *thuyæ theophrast.* C. B. being 15 inches in diameter,

Canton, of which lands they were disherited, because they did not in person, before the feast of easter, in the 43d year of the king, come into Ireland, nor send a sufficient number of men in their stead, to defend the same; and that he should, by a jury of 12 men, return the value of said lands to the lord lieutenant, &c. By virtue of which mandate, John Lombard, sheriff of the said county, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Denis the martyr, in the 44th year of the reign of king Edward III. by the under-named, viz. Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, &c. which jury say upon their oaths, that the 4th part of the manor of Inchecoigne, with the appurtenances, which was the property of Thomas de Roos, on the feast of easter, in the 43d year of the king, was not worth above 3l. 3s. a year in all its issues; and that Illeger, as attorney for the said Thomas de Roos, received the profits from thence, &c. And that the manor of Ballyderawne was worth nothing by the year, because it was in the hands of rebels to the king, &c.

meter, and about 30 feet high. They give an handful of the leaves boiled in ale, as a specific for the gravel. It appears that the castle of Aghada was built by the Carews; for sir Thomas de Carew, the son of Maurice, granted several annuities out of the lands of Aghfadda, to William Skiddy, of Cork, temp. Edward III. as appears from copies of three ancient deeds, preserved in the Lambeth library of England, (F. 99, 100.) To the W. of this, is Garan James, Mr. Barth. Purdon's

Castlemartyr, formerly Ballymartyr, was the seat of a branch of the Fitz-Gerald's, called seneschals of Imokilly (23). In the year 1663, it was incorporated by the interest of the first earl of Orrery, who erected it into a borough, with the nomination of the chief magistrate, recorder, town-clerk, clerk of the market, and other proper officers, to the earl and his heirs for ever, and with a privilege of sending two members to parliament. It was anciently called Leper's-town, as it is said, from a leper-house belonging to an adjacent place, called Ballyouteragh, which was a village of some note; and there is a tradition of its having been remarkable for a copper manufactory, Ballyouteragh, literally signifying a town of braziers; yet there is no copper ore near this place, but iron mines almost every where round it. The old church is in ruins, and the scite thereof removed to Castlemartyr, by act of parliament, where a new handsome church was erected, on ground given by his excellency, Henry Boyle, esq. The high road from Cork to Youghal, lay formerly more to the S. and ran by the castles of Ichtermurragh, Ballytotas, &c. of which road there are still several traces. But it has

(23) Ann. 1420, 9 Henry V. James, earl of Desmond, was constituted seneschal of the baronies of Imokilly, Inchiquin, and the town of Youghal, during life, by James, earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland. From this earl of Desmond, this branch of the Fitz-Geralds had this title,

Charter-
School.

has undergone another alteration from the right honourable Henry Boyle, late speaker of the house of commons; who, at great expense, has laid out a fine level road, and erected a handsome stone bridge to the S. W. of the town. Here is an alms-house, founded by the first earl of Orrery, for six poor men, and as many women, who have a weekly allowance, and clothing once a year; the lady Mary Boyle, mother to Henry Boyle, esq. bequeathed 100l. to be put to interest, towards buying them clothes. His excellency conveyed to the incorporated society, two English acres of land for ever, valued at 4s. an acre, for the erection of a charter-school near this place; and gave a lease of three lives, of ten English acres of land, at 40s. per ann. which ten acres were to pay no more than an acknowledgment of 5s. a year, during his excellency's life. Also, a lease of ten English acres more, at 4s. an acre. The school contains 20 boys, and 10 girls. There are several voluntary subscriptions for the support of this foundation (24). Over the door of the school, is this inscription, on a black marble:

“ In

(24) Some have raised an objection against this happy institution of the charter working-schools in Ireland, that, while the parents are neglected, there can be no great hopes of success of an entire conversion of all the natives to the principles of the protestant religion. It should seem to be an easy method of facilitating such a conversion, if, in a very few of our charter-schools, catechists in the Irish tongue, were procured. It is well known, that the clergy of the church of Rome are of all ranks, from cardinals to mendicants, which last are poor and numerous, but have great influence with the people.—Persons conversant in low life, speaking Irish, well instructed in the principles of religion, and controversial points, though on a level with parish-clerks or school-masters of charity-schools, may be fit instruments to mix with, and bring over our poor natives to the established church; and it were to be wished, that some parts of our liturgy and homilies were publicly read in the Irish language, to which the Irish ought to

“ In the year of our Lord, 1748, this charter-school was erected, at the charge of the incorporated society, on ground given for that purpose, by the right hon. Henry Boyle, speaker of the house of commons, and one of the lords justices of this kingdom.”

Since the opening of this school, the children have proceeded in a very thriving way.

There is also a spinning-school here, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This is a neat small town, well watered and situated for this manufacture. Its chief beauty consists in the seat and improvements of his excellency, Henry Boyle, esq. lord of the soil. Adjacent to his house is a castle, (first built by the Carews,) that belonged to the seneschals of Imokilly, and afterwards to the earl of Orrery, but ruined in the late wars (25). Opposite the house, is a large beautiful canal, which forms a vista to that side of the country, through a venerable grove of lofty trees. To the south of the house, are the gardens, with fine plantations of elms, chesnut, and other forest trees of a large growth. The artificial river made by his excellency, which surrounds his domain, as well as the town of Castlemartyr, is one of the greatest undertakings of this kind, in Ireland. It is regularly banked, and its

be invited to come, rather by premiums, such as allowing them their hearth-money, or the like, than forced by penal laws, which sort of compulsion too much savours of popery. And with these views, may it not be right to breed up some of the better sort of children in these schools, and qualify them for missionaries, catechists, and readers?

(25) Capt. Henry Boyle, in the late wars, put his castle under the protection of general Mac Carty, as did also the lord Inchiquin, his of Rostilian, who promised to secure them and their houses, which he did not perform; for Castlemartyr, with all the improvements and furniture, to the value of some thousands of pounds, were destroyed.

its sides adorned with fine plantations, and winds in a serpentine manner, being broad and deep enough for an handsome boat to row round it ; at the east end of the town, it is broken into several cascades, and is a great ornament to this part of the country. On this river,

The stately sailing swan
 Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
 And arching proud his neck, with oary feet
 Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,
 Protective of his young. THOMSON.

This river glides away, in a clear stream, wandering through the woods, on each side, in several windings, shining here and there, at a great distance, through the trees ; the mazes may be traced a considerable way, till the eye is led through two ridges of hills, where it empties itself into another river, that discharges into Youghal bay, and is navigable for about three miles up the country. A small expence, added to what his excellency has already done, would make it navigable up to the town of Castlemartyr, for boats and lighters.

Towards the east end of the town, some large human bones were lately dug up, being buried under a large flag stone, in a small heap, in a corn field ; but, not having seen them, I can say nothing particular about them.

About a mile south-east of Castlemartyr, a river, called the Dowl (26), breaks out from a limestone rock, after taking a subterraneous course near half a mile, having its rise near Mogeely. Where it breaks out, it forms a small lake, in some places 300 yards over in winter time, and about an English mile in circumference. At this season

(26) Dowl, in the British language, signifies water ; and Dowl, in the old Irish, has the same signification.

season of the year, it is a receptacle for many kinds of wild fowl; and was, in the great frost of 1739, much frequented by wild geese and swans, which are very rare in this part of the kingdom. The halcyon, or king's fisher, is an inhabitant of this lake. The Spaniards boast much of the subterranean passage of the famous river Guadiana, in Murcia, over which, they pretend, is a bridge that may be passed by an army in battalia; and the same, with as much justice, may be said of our rivulet (27).

The castle of Ichtermurragh, about a mile E. of Ichtermurragh
Castlemartyr, is well built, and one of the most modern structures of this kind, in the country; being erected by the Supple's, in the beginning of the last century, who married into the family of the Fitz-Gerald's, and is now inhabited by Mr. Smith. Here is a remarkable ravenry, where these birds build yearly. And at Clonpriest, about four miles more to the east, near the seat of Mr. John Haymond, there is a herony, where herons also build every year. In the parish church of Ichtermurragh are some tombs of the Supple's and Pitman's. The former family removed into this country, from the county of Limerick, in queen Elizabeth's time; Cambden mentions them among the inhabitants of that county, by the name of Saple.

Drumada, now Supple's Court, a small mile S. of Castlemartyr, is an handsome seat of Ed. Supple, esq. on a rising ground, which takes in an agreeable prospect of a considerable tract of country, and all the improvements and new river of Castlemartyr. Facing the house, is a pretty canal, good gardens and offices, and considerable quantities of bog-timber have been found at Ballyquirk, the estate of this gentleman.

VOL. I.

R

About

(27) In Yorkshire, is a river called Greatah, recorded in the philosophical transactions, as a great curiosity, for its running under ground for about a mile. Vide Philos. Transact. numb. 163. p. 729.

Kilcredan church. About three miles E. of Castlemartyr, is the church of Kilcredan, in which are two old monuments. That on the south side of the altar has the following inscription :

“ Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte militis aurati, hujus provinciæ regis conciliis, filii quinti Edmundi Tyntæ de Wrexhall comitatu Somersetenti in Anglia armigeri, qui honorem suum gladio acquisivit. Hanc. ecclesiam atq. monumentum fieri fecit, Dei omnipotentis providentiâ. An. dom. 1663.”

On this monument, is placed the effigy of this sir Robert Tynte, lying on his back, in coat armour ; and at his head and feet, are two women, in a praying posture, all of painted alabaster.

On the other side of the communion table, is another monument, with the following inscription, over which are the effigies of a man and woman, in a praying posture :

“ Conditur in hoc monumento Edwardus Harrisius miles & regis curiæ loci capitalis in Hybernâ justiciarius secundus, & cum illo Elizabethæ uxoris ejus primæ cadaver est contumulatum. Ille 4to Aprilis 1636. Illa primo Januarii 1622 hanc vitam discessit.”

At the west end, is a modern tomb, for the family of Wallis.

Ballycrenane castle.

The castle of Ballycrenane was built by the Carews, who also built that of Garivoe, now ruined ; in the church of which, is an ancient tombstone of this family, but the inscription is not legible. Ballycrenane was an old seat of the Tynte family ; it is now inhabited by William Wallis, esq. and is situated near the east end of the strand of Ballycotton. The adjacent land lies very convenient for manuring with sea-sand, and produces large crops of wheat, and excellent barley ; also, all kinds of garden stuff are produced here very early.

Ballycotton strand. The strand of Ballycotton is four miles long, smooth and level, and very agreeable to take the air on.

The

The point of Ring, forms the east side of this bay ; and Ballycotton point and island, the western extremity of it. The shore, towards the west, rounds in a large semicircle, like the hollow of a fine amphitheatre. The island is an high small spot, which, in the proper season, is almost covered with nests of various sea fowls and puffins eggs, that breed here in great multitudes. In this bay and coast are taken several kinds of fish, particularly excellent flat fish, lobsters, and sea trouts. There are here a species of crabs, called man-crabs, from the resemblance of a human face on the back of them. As also the spider fish, being a kind of crab, with longer claws, and fewer than the common crab, observable only on the shores of this bay. From the island of Ballycotton, may be seen Kinsale-head, and the mouth of Cork harbour.

Two miles west of this strand, is the castle of Ballymaloe, built by the Fitz-Geralds, and after the rebellion of 1641, possessed by the first earl of Orrery, who resided in it. It is now the seat of Hugh Lamley, esq. who purchased it from col. Corker, and added some new buildings to the castle. In the castle hall, are two pair of horns, of the moose deer, one of which measured, from tip to tip, ten feet, three inches, the breadth of the palm was 32 inches, from the vertex of the head, to the nose, 20 inches. The other pair were, from tip to tip, six feet, three inches, and the breadth of the palm in proportion ; yet the skull of this smaller pair was larger than the other head ; which shews, that this last had not come to its full growth, and also, that this species of deer cast their horns annually (28).

R 2

In

(28) This species of deer, which we have no other traces of in this kingdom, but from their horns and bones dug up in bogs, are supposed, by sir Thomas Mollyneux, to be the same as the American moose deer, concerning which, the baron Lahontan gives the following account : “ The original is a sort of elk, not much different from that we find in Muscovy. It

“ is

In the same hall, on the picture of a dwarf, named Chuff, who belonged to col. Corker, are these lines, said to be wrote extempore. He received an accidental shot in the shoulder, some time before this picture was drawn :

To please a good mistress, I'm drawn as you see,
With my crutch, and my wounds, thus express'd ;
A brace of hard balls in my body still be,
That will ever disquiet my rest.

Man's life, and my length, are much of a size,
Scarce either exceed a good span ;

Mankind perpetually do me despise,
And the maids won't allow I'm a man.

Tho' my inches are nine, besides a fair yard,
And my years, they are twenty and four ;

Then pity my case, which you see is so hard,
As I ne'er shall grow half an inch more.

Plain Richard Nomane they called my dad,
And, for him, a name good enough ;

But as I am form'd a more dapper lad,
They call me but plain master Chuff.

Adjoin-

“ is as big as an Auvergne moyle, and much of the same shape,
“ abating for its muzzle, its tail, and its great flat horns, which
“ weigh sometimes 300, and sometimes 400 weight. This
“ animal usually resorts to planted countries. Its hair is long
“ and brown, and the skin is strong and hard, but not thick.
“ The flesh of the female sort eats deliciously ; and, it is said,
“ that the far hind foot of the female kind, is a cure for the
“ falling sickness. It neither runs nor skips, but its trot will
“ almost keep up with the running of an hart. The savages
“ assure us, that, in summer time, it will trot three days, and
“ three nights, without intermission. These sort of animals
“ commonly gather into a body towards the latter end of au-
“ tumn, and the herds are largest about the beginning of the
“ spring, at which time, the she ones are in rutting ; but after
“ their heat is over, they all disperse themselves. The savages
“ make canoes of the elks skins, which they sew together very
“ easily, covering the seams with a sort of earth, instead of
“ pitch.”

Baron Lahontan's voyage, vol. 1. p. 57, 59,

Adjoining to this castle, are good gardens and other plantations. This gentleman has made an improvement to cider, by boiling it before it is fermented, which greatly adds to the strength of the liquor, one third being evaporated. He also takes particular care to have his cider well fermented before it be tunned, as also to sweat the fruit, before it is ground. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on cider, observes, that even windfalls may be ripened by sweating, equal to those fruit which have been meliorated in the natural way.

— His fallen heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of tedded grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rival'd with artful heats, and thence procur'd,
A costly liquor, by improving time
Equal'd with what the happiest vintage bears.

Book II.

Among other trees in this gentleman's gardens, are the arbutus or strawberry tree; also, almond trees, that bear fruit; the arbor vitæ of Gerrard, and several kinds of myrtle, which thrive here, and flourish equal to those planted in a warmer and happier climate.

A mile more to the west, is Cloyne, (situated 12 Cloyne. reputed miles east of the city of Cork) an ancient bishoprick, founded by St. Coleman (29), in the sixth century, who was the first bishop of this see.

Cloyne

(29) The foundation of the cathedral is attributed to saint Coleman, the son of Lenin, a man of learning and piety, and the disciple of St. Finbar, bishop of Cork.

The building of this church is mentioned by the author of the life of St. Brendan, abbot of Clonfert, in these words:

“Erat hic Colemanus, filius Linini, vitâ atque doctrinâ inter
“sanctos præcipuus, ipse fundavit ecclesiam Clonensem, quæ
“est hodie cathedralis, & famosa in partibus momoniæ: cla-
“ruit in seculo sexto, sed placidetandem in domino obdormi-
“vit anno 694, Novemb. 4to.” Upon which day the calendar
of

Cloyne was called Cluain Vamha, and, in the old Roman provincial, Cluain Vanian. Clone, or Cluain, signifies a den or cave, also an enclosure or retirement. Llhuyd says, it is sometimes taken for a park. Vamha signifies a dark place, or a place of horror. There is a deep and large cave in a park, near this town, part of the domain of the see, which, probably, gave name to the place (30).

This of Cashel, and martyrology of Talmac, place his death. Colgan's Act. Sanct. p. 309, 310. sect. 14.

One Coleman, the son of Lenin, is said to have wrote the life of St. Senin, in verse; he died, according to Colgan, on the 24th of Novemb. 600; but whether he was the same person with the founder of this cathedral, is uncertain.

Our saint was surnamed Mittine, and was cousin-german to the celebrated saint Bridget, of Ireland. In an ancient Irish martyrology, composed by Charles Macguire, the country of Imokilly, in which this cathedral is founded, is called Regio Huibliathain, being, probably, then a part of Olethan, mentioned in p. 41 of this work.

(30) Some writers mention another Cloyne, by the name of Cluain Vidhnech, which they translate latibulum hæderosum, i. e. the ivy cave. This place was in the diocese of Leighlin.

Colgan's Thaumaturg. p. 354.

There was also another bishoprick, in the county of Roscommon, called Cluin-hemain, mentioned in the annals of Donegal, and said to be destroyed, anno 1089. Vide Colgan's Act. Sanct. p. 339.

None of the ancient records of this see, now remain. Sir James Ware mentions a pipe-roll, called Pipam Colmani, begun anno 1364, when John de Swaffham, a carmelite friar, was bishop, who was translated to Bangor, in Wales. But this roll is now lost.

Ware's Antiq. cap. 29.

Doctor George Synge, who was bishop of Cloyne, mentions this roll, in a letter to the earl of Cork; and says, that the manor of Inchiquin belonged to this see, and to the earl of Ormond, and that the part of the roll wherein this manor was mentioned, was defaced. This letter is dated April 8, 1641. This bishop petitioned the court of castle-chamber against his lordship, for detaining the lands of Coolemonagh, Killenleagh and Ballymeaghan, being part of the manor of Donaghmore, the ancient possession of this see. MS. at Lismore.

The lands of Donaghmore, containing 8,000 acres, were recovered to this see, by Dr. Charles Crow, while he was bishop, and

This cathedral (dedicated to its founder,) is built in the form of a cross, and is a decent gothic building; the choir, in which there is a good organ, is neatly finished. It is 70 feet long, and the nave about 120. On each side, are lateral aisles (besides the cross aisles) divided by gothic arches, five on each side. At the entrance of the choir, is an handsome portal of wood. The stalls, bishop's throne, pulpit, and other pews, are well executed, as is the altar-piece. There is a canopy seat for the earl of Inchiquin, in this choir. On the N. side of the chancel, is the bishop's consistory court, also used for a vestry-room; out of this, a pair of stairs leads to the pulpit. On the S. side of the altar, is a flag stone, to the memory of the Rev. Henry Rug, dean of this cathedral, who was interred here, in June, 1671. On the east wall of the north cross-aisle, is a monument, with this inscription:

Margaritæ Corker,
Petri Wallis de Shanagary chiliarchæ

Ex

Audriâ Baker de Carrigrohan

Filiæ,

Piæ pudicæ, literatæ, beneficæ,

Edwardus Corker de Ballimaloe armig.

Cha-

and he expended above 2,000l. on improvements at Cloyne; but insists in his will, that only 1,000l. be paid to his wife, pursuant to the statutes. He bequeathed the small burgary of Cloyne, which he purchased from the earl of Inchiquin, and the lands of Boghemore, to his wife, to be employed in the following charitable uses:—First, in lieu of 100l. promised by him towards the maintenance of poor widows and orphans of clergymen of this diocese, he bequeathed 8l. a year, for ever, to be paid out of the rents of the said burgary, and the lands of Boghemore, to the trustees for the said widows and orphans; the remainder of the rents of the said burgary and lands, to be laid out in clothing, educating, and binding to trades, the poor boys of this diocese, as many as should seem proper to his wife, and the chantor and treasurer of Cloyne, whom he made perpetual trustees of this charity, but subject to account to the bishop. This bequest amounted to the sum of 45l. per annum. He died in 1726. Wills in the Prerog. office, Dublin.

Charissimæ conjugii

Posuit.

Obiit XVII die Julii A. D. MDCCXXI.

Hic etiam jacent,

Catherina Baker, martertera,

Et

Mehetable Foulke, soror Margaritæ.

Obiit Catharina XXVIII die Martii A. D. MDCCXIV.

Obiit Mehetable 1 die Julii A. D. MDCCIII.

Arms: argent, a lion rampant azure, impaled with azure, two hearts in chief gules. Motto, "Sacrificium Deo cor contritum."

On the N. side of the same isle, is another monument, of black marble, somewhat defaced. On the top were two images, in a praying posture, since defaced.

Epitaphium Johannis de Geraldinis milit A. D 1611.

Hic situs est miles magni de stirpe Geraldii,

Æternâ cujus patria laude sonat.

Hospitis celebris, doctrina clarus & armis,

Digna fuit virtus nobilitate viri.

Omnipotens animam, rapiat miseratus in altum

Dura hæc est animum marmora corpus habet

Illius & gesta in pace, & quamplurima bello,

Te doceant vivi, amice lector, vale.

Obiit predict. eques

Anno ætatis 85.

Die vero mensis Januarii 15. ann. dom. 1612.

Sub hoc etiam marmore

Requiescit,

Filius cum patre, qui immatura morte præripuit,

Ann. ætatis 43.

Die vero mensis Martii 10. ann. dom. 1612.

Vivimus heu si tanquam omnes, mors nulla sequatur,

Et pœnæ inferni fabula vana forent.

Ergo

Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria cœli,

Et dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

Before

Before the arrival of the English, we have very few remains of the bishops of Cloyne. The following is a catalogue of the bishops of this see :

O'Malvain, bishop of Cloyne, died in 1094.

Nehemiah O'Moriertarch, flourished anno 1140, and died in 1149.

Matthew ; he sat in 1171, and died in 1192.

Laurence O'Sullivan, died in 1204.

Daniel, died in 1222.

Florence, succeeded in 1224.

Patrick, a cistercian monk, succeeded in 1226.

David Mac Kelley succeeded, and in 1237, was translated to Cashel.

Allan O'Sullivan, succeeded in 1240, and in 1248, was translated to Lismore.

Daniel, a franciscan friar, succeeded in 1249, and died in 1264.

Reginald, bishop of Down, was translated to this see in 1265 ; he died in 1273.

Allan O'Lonergan, succeeded in 1274, and died in 1283.

Nicholas de Effingham, succeeded in 1284 ; he died in 1320.

Maurice O'Sullehan, succeeded in 1320 ; he died ann. 1334.

John, surnamed de Cumba, from Combe abbey, in Warwickshire, succeeded in 1335.

John Brid ; how long he sat is uncertain.

John Whitlock, succeeded 1351 ; he died in 1361.

John de Swaffham, succeeded 1363, and in 1376 was translated to Bangor, in Wales.

Richard Wye, succeeded 1376, and was deprived for misdemeanors, in 1394.

Gerald Canton, or Condon, succeeded ann. 1394.

Adam Pay, sat in 1421 ; he died in 1430.

Jordan ; in his time, this see was united to Cork, and so continued for 200 years and upwards.

For a list of the bishops after him, vide the see of Cork, down to Dr. Synge.

George Synge was consecrated bishop in 1638 ; he died in 1653.

After his death, the see continued vacant, because of the rebellion, until the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660, when Dr. Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Cork and Ross ; as did also

Edward Synge, from whose death, in 1678, the sees have been separated.

Patrick Sheridan, succ. in 1679, and died in 1682.

Edward Jones, succ. in 1682, and was translated to St. Asaph, in Wales, in 1692.

William Palliser, succ. 1692, and, in 1694, was translated to Cashel.

Tobias Pullen, succ. in 1694, and the following year, was translated to Dromore.

St. George Ash, D. D. succ. 1695, and, in 1697, was translated to Clogher.

John Pooley, succ. in 1697, and, in 1702, was translated to Raphoe.

Charles Crow, D. D. succ. in 1702, and died in 1726.

Henry Maule, LL. D. succ. and, in 1731, was translated to Dromore.

Edward Synge, succ. in 1731, and, in 1733, was translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

George Berkley, D. D. succ. ann. 1733, and died in 1753.

James Stopfort; succ. in 1753, and died in 1759.

Robert Johnson, succ. in 1759, and died in 1767.

Hon. Frederick Hervey, succ. in 1767, and, in 1768, was translated to Derry.

Charles Agar, succ. in 1768, and is the present lord bishop of this see.

In this town, was anciently an abbey of augustinian nuns, founded in the sixth century, by St. Ita, who was the first abbess ; it stood a little west of the present see-house. But it has been long since entirely demolished.

The

The episcopal house was rebuilt by bishop Crow, in which he died; and the late Dr. George Berkley, when bishop of this see, successfully transplanted the polite arts, which before flourished only in a warmer soil, to this northern climate. Painting and music are no longer strangers to Ireland, nor confined to Italy. In the episcopal palace of Cloyne, the eye was entertained with a great variety of good paintings, as well as the ear with concerts of excellent music. There were here some pieces of the best masters; as a Magdalen of sir Peter Paul Rubens, some heads by Van Dyke and Kneller, besides several good paintings performed in the house; an example so happy, that it has diffused itself into the adjacent gentlemen's houses; and there is, at present, a pleasing emulation raised in this country, to vie with each other in these kind of performances. The great usefulness of design, in the manufactures of stuffs, silks, diapers, damasks, tapestry, embroidery, earthen ware, sculpture, architecture, cabinet work, and an infinite number of other arts, is sufficiently evident.

In Cloyne, is a small castle, said to have been erected by the Fitz-Gerald's. To the N. W. of the town, is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. Coleman, who was the ancient patron of Imokilly; it is visited by the Irish, on the 24th of November, being the patron day of that saint. Near the church, stands a round tower, 92 feet high, and 10 feet diameter. The door is about 13 feet from the ground, which faces the west entrance of the church, as all the doors of these kind of buildings do, that I have yet seen. Concerning the true use of these towers, I shall say something in another place. The soil, in this neighbourhood, is a loamy, grey earth, mixed with sand, affording plenty of wheat, small barley, and potatoes. The chief manure, is sea sand and burnt clay, of which hereafter.

A small mile west of Cloyne, is Castlemary, the Castle-house and plantations of Robert Longfield, esq. ^{mary.}

situate at no great distance from the eastern side of Cork harbour, of which there is an agreeable prospect from the house and gardens, together with a considerable part of the great island. This place was called, formerly, Cot's rock, from the remains of a Druid's altar, still to be seen in an orchard, near the house. This altar consists of a large stone, 15 feet long, and 8 in breadth, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form. The highest part of it, is 9 feet from the ground; it is supported by three other great stones (31). Adjoining to it, is a large round flag stone or table, which was, probably, used for cutting up the victims for the sacrifice (32). This altar seems to have been situated in a very retired place, the old Druids performing most of their religious ceremonies in woods; from whence Lucan, lib. I.

—— Remora alta remotis

In colitis lucis.

Ye haunt the lonely coverts of the groves.

And

(31) This altar was named, in Irish, carig croith, i. e. the sun's rock, and corrupted to carig cot. The ancient Irish worshipped the sun, and swore by its head, i. e. by cean grioth. St. Patrick, in his confession, which he wrote by way of epistle to the Irish, says, "The splendour of the sun shall not always reign, nor have continuance for ever, but all who adore him shall unhappily fall into eternal punishment." And I make no doubt, but these stones, from the similitude of the name, was an ancient Druid's altar, dedicated to the sun.

(32) Cæsar*, who has furnished a long discourse on the customs of the Druids, (who were the ancient priests of the heathen times,) observes, that they made use of human sacrifices upon their altars. Sometimes they made images of a monstrous size, whose limbs and parts being composed of osiers, they filled with living men, which setting on fire, they buried the enclosed victims to death†. Strabo says, the Gauls (from whom, I doubt not, all the ancient civil and religious customs of these islands had their origin) never sacrificed without the presence of their Druids; and adds, that they used human sacrifices.

* Cæs. Côm. lib. 6.

† Lib. 4.

And Pliny observes (33), they chose groves of oak to retire into; nor do they, (says he) exercise any of their sacred functions without that tree.

On this gentleman's estate, there is a white chalky substance, which does not ferment with acids; it is tinged with a yellow ocre, and lies 7 or 8 feet from the surface; it plasters exceeding well, and I believe, if tempered with proper liquids, would make a good material for stucco. It burns red, and will not make pipes; mixed with linseed oil, it serves indifferently well for a white paint. It has been laid on land, as I was informed, but no corn came up where it was used. I take it to be the clay, called, by Mr. Hill, *argilla alba tenax*, N. 5. p. 19. of his history of fossils. On this land, is a fine grey marble, which may be raised in large blocks; being near water-carriage, it is easily transported, and was wrought in Cork, by one Mr. Sinclair, who had, in his work-yard, various kinds of fine marble, the produce of this country.

Rostillian, two miles W. of Cloyne, formerly be-^{Rostillian}longed to Robert Fitz-Stephen, to whom half of the kingdom of Cork was granted. But the castle, which some years ago stood here, was built by the Fitz-Geralds. It is, at present, the seat of the right hon. the earl of Inchiquin, whose ancestor, Murrough, lord president of Munster, took this castle, ann. 1645, which was the same year retaken by the earl of Castlehaven. It is a noble seat, pleasantly situated on an arm of the sea, at the S. E. side of the harbour of Cork, where the tide gently flows to the garden wall, and boats come up to the stairs. The present house was built on the ruins of the ancient castle. On a terrace, near the water, are some small pieces of cannon mounted, which, upon firing, render several echos through the various hills that surround the harbour. In the house, are several good family pictures; on the stair-case, are

are two large pair of those fossil horns, known by the name of moose horns. From this pleasing situation, one may see,

————— The crouded ports,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,
With labour burn, and echo to the shouts
Of hurry'd sailor, as he hearty waves
His last adieu, and loosening every sheet,
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

THOMSON, p. 121.

This prospect is terminated to the W. by the islands of Spike and Haulbowlin, and to the N. by the great island. White-well, near Rostillian, is frequented, on certain days of the year, by the superstitious Irish devotees; it is a fine limpid, soft water, flowing from a limestone rock, and not far from it, is a pleasant light chalibeat spaw. Adjacent to the house, is a noble park. To the S. W. near the harbour's mouth, is Cork-beg, now the seat of Robert Uniack Fitz-Gerald, esq. built in a peninsula, to which is a narrow isthmus from the main land; near it, are the ruins of an old castle, said to have belonged to one of the Condon's, for whom there is an old tomb in the decayed church of Cork-beg. Here is a most excellent limestone, esteemed the best in the barony. On the E. side of the harbour, are the remains of a large regular fortification, with platforms below, for gun-batteries, level with the water. This work was erected towards the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, but suffered to go to ruin. Near this, is a lesser fortification, which, in the reign of the late king James, was made use of to annoy the landing of the earl of Marlborough; this battery was soon taken by the seamen. The headlands, which form the entrance of this noble harbour, are little more than half an English mile asunder, so that vessels are no sooner in, than they are land-locked,

on

on all sides, in a large, deep, smooth and still basin. The shore being very high on all sides, affords a noble shelter from almost every wind; but has this disadvantage, that there is scarce room to erect batteries to fortify the harbour. More to the S. on the sea-side, is Trabolgan, an old seat of the Roche's, a branch of the Fermoy family.

Poor-head is the most southern cape of this barony, from whence one has a prospect of Kinsale-head to the W. and a considerable tract of the sea coast to the east; this cape is bold and lofty, and well answers to Shakspeare's description, that,

—— It is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

On the western side of Cork harbour, within the mouth, is an high, round land, called Corribiny-point; on its summit, is one of the ancient tumuli, raised to the memory of some Irish or Danish hero of former ages. These sepulchres were often placed on the sea coasts; witness that of Æneas, for his nurse Caieta, mentioned by the Mantuan bard.

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam; Caieta, dedisti:
At pius exequiis Æneas ritè solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Æquora, tendit iter velis. ÆNEID. VII.

And thou, O matron of immortal fame!
Here dying, to the shore has left thy name:
Caieta still the place is called from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.
Now, when the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
And o'er her bones a lofty mound had made,
He plough'd the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. }
DRYDEN.

And they were often, in after ages, used as land marks, for mariners to steer by.

Not

Not far from the strand of Ballycroneen, there stands, on a hill, a pillar stone, 8 feet high, the end of which seems to be buried deep in the earth. More to the W. at a place called Liscally, is a strong moated Danish intrenchment, with one of the highest mounds I have seen, being 12 feet high, and seems to have been less impaired by time, than any other in this part of the country. Ballykendrick castle, is a good strong building, between this and Cloyne, and formerly belonged to the Fitz-Gerald's.

A little to the N. E. of Middletown, is a range of rocky hills, on which grow several aromatic plants, and the fields hereabouts are covered with great quantities of comfrey.

Middle-
town.

Middletown, so called from its situation, midway between Cork and Youghal, being 10 miles from each, is a borough and market-town, well built, and pleasantly situated, a river running at each end of it, and the tide flowing up to it, being in the N. E. angle of Cork harbour. It consists of one long street, ranging from the north to the south bridges. Here is a good market, both of flesh and fish. The Irish still call it *Castre-ni-chora*, i. e. the castle of the ford; and from thence, an adjacent abbey was called *Chore-abbey*, in Irish, *Monastre-ni-Chora*, and, in the records, called *Monasterium de Choro Sancti Benedicti Beat. Mar. Virg.* It was a daughter of the abbey of Neany, or Magy, in the county of Limerick, the monks being furnished out of that house, for occupying this abbey. It was founded about the year 1180, according to Ware, by the Fitz-Gerald's; and, according to Jungelin, by the Barry's. Gerald Fitz-Richard, bishop of Cloyne, appropriated the vicarages of Clonmult, Danigin, Donilbam, and Bally-spellany, to this house, ann. 1476. It was granted, upon the dissolution, to sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, who forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. This town was erected into a corporation, by

by the interest of sir St. John Brodrick, who rebuilt the church and steeple, and the greatest part of the town. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who return two members to parliament. The late king James also incorporated this place, by whose charter, in 1687, sir James Cotter, knt. was appointed sovereign, and Philip Roche, and Dominick White, merchants, bailiffs thereof; but this charter soon went into disuse. Here is a fair market-house, built with hewn stone, and adorned with a clock; and besides an English school for the education of poor children in the protestant religion, there is a public free-school, which is an elegant building, composed of one main structure, and two returns, over which was lately an handsome dome. This school was founded, ann. 1709, by the lady Elizabeth Villiers; she was eldest daughter of sir Edward Villiers, father of Edward, earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to queen Mary, when princess of Orange; and in 1695, was married to the lord George Hamilton, third son of William, duke of Hamilton, afterwards created earl of Orkney (34). She expended a considerable sum of money in building this house, and settled a good estate on this endowment, for the support of a master, two ushers assistants, a writing-master, and 50*l.* a year for scholars entered from this school into the university of Dublin (35).

VOL. I.

T

The

(34) Collins's Peerage of England, vol. 3. p. 533.

(35) She reserved to herself a power to make rules for the governing this school. The governors first appointed by the charter were, the earls of Orkney and Inchiquin, Thomas Brodrick, Alan Brodrick, and Samuel Maynard, esqrs. lieutenant Peter Bettsworth, and their respective heirs, together with the bishop of Cork, and the sovereign of Middletown. They nominate the master, who has 100*l.* a year salary, an usher, who has 20*l.* per ann. and a writing-master, 20*l.* per ann. There

The church is a neat structure, and well pewed, and the steeple is capable of holding a ring of bells. On a white marble, on the gospel side of the altar, is this inscription :

Elizabeth Atkin, alias Coningsby,
Wife to Walter Atkin, Clerk,
And Incumbent of this Parish,
Of the Family of Hampton-Court,
County of Hereford, England,

A sincere Friend,
A prudent Mistress,
A tender Mother,
A dutiful Wife,
A true Christian.

Died in fervent Faith and Devotion,
November the 4th,
1713.

Arms: argent, three conies gules, a chief vairy or and azure.

William Hutoheson, first sovereign of this corporation, lies interred in the chancel; he died March 9th, 1690, and was born ann. 1631.

Upon an handsome tomb, in the burial ground, is this inscription :

D. O. M.

Elizabethæ Dawson, piæ innocuæ,
Matri amantissimæ, uxori charissimæ,

Quæ

There is 10l. per ann. for repairs of the house, with the sum of 50l. to be distributed in exhibitions to scholars (of this house) in Dublin college, as the majority of the governors shall direct, provided no more than 15l. be paid to one person. And if such scholars are not to be had, this money is to go to such charitable uses as the governors shall direct. The estate bequeathed to this school, are the lands of Ballynehortig, Ballynereguine, Ballynemeuile, Ballynodagha, 64 acres of Tullaghloane, lying in the barony of Kinalea and Kerricurihy, and all the lands leased by the late king James, to sir Richard Mead, at the rent of 100l. per ann. The lands of Ballysabeg and Kilgoban, in the barony of Carbery, containing 331 acres, and all other lands in the said barony, formerly set to William North, esq. by the late king James, at 100l. per ann.

Quæ annos vixit 39,
Febri correpta obiit, 26 Martii, 1748.

Posuit mæstissimus conjux
Robertus Berkley, D. D.

On the grave stones, are the names of Lewis, Downing, Hill, Harold, Pritchard, Martin, &c. Alan Brodrick, esq. lord chancellor of Ireland, was created baron Brodrick, of Middletown, Apr. 13th, 1st of Geo. I. 1715, and viscount of the same, Aug. 3, 1717, in which year he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, as he was several times after.

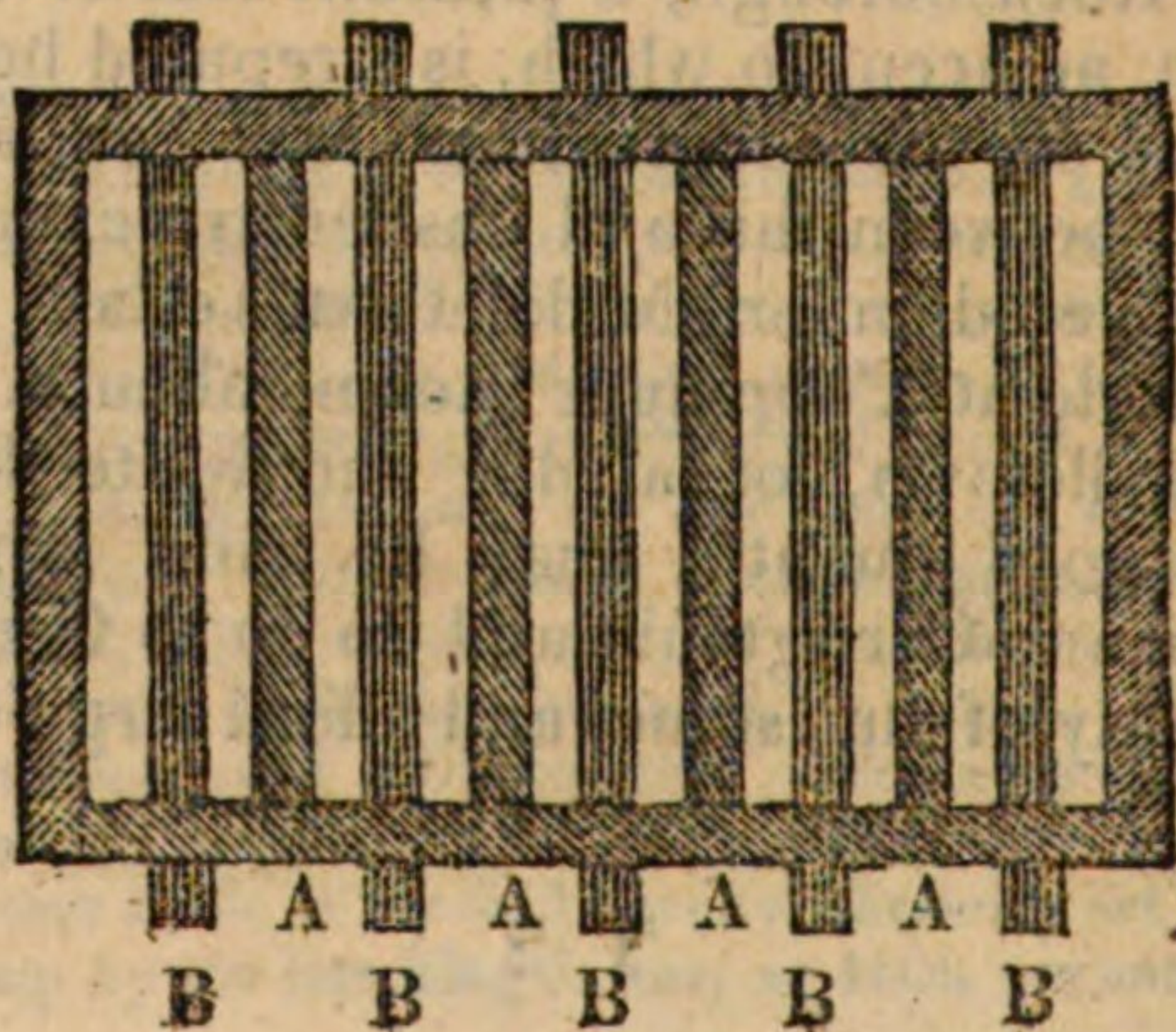
Not far from the water side, there is the remains of an ancient building, called the Spittle, supposed to have been a leper-house, of which kind, there were many in this kingdom. Near this, is the village of Ballinachora; and adjacent, the rev. Dr. Berkley has a good house, with gardens and plantations. In the garden, is an high sepulchral mount, being one of the Danish tumuli.

The lord viscount Middletown has two fine deer parks here, one on each side of the town. In that nearest Cork harbour, is his seat, called Ballyanan, Baliya-very agreeably situated. In Middletown park, is a small river, that takes a subterraneous course, near which, is a large romantic cave. Near Middletown, is Rocksborough, a pleasant seat of Richard Hull, esq. adjacent to which, is a reputed holy well, frequented by the superstitious Irish, on lady-day. In a bog, between this and Castlemartyr, marle has been discovered on lord Middletown's estate. There is also marle at Coppinger's town, about a mile E. from Middletown, of a blue and white kind, of which a good quantity may be had. The lands from hence to Carrigtohil, and so on to Cork, have great plenty of limestone, and afford large crops of corn.

In several parts of this barony, iron ore may be found in plenty, particularly on land near Castlemartyr, called Rathcallen, where the outward stratum of it may be seen in the highway and ditch sides, besides many stones tinctured with the mine. An uncommon accident, which happened to some apple trees on this land, may be worth mentioning; some were killed in a night's time, from the top to the root; and others, here and there, decayed, though in perfect health the day before. Lightning might have probably been the cause of this accident. Mr. Evelyn mentions the like to have befallen trees, even in a shorter time.

At Middletown, there are veins of several coloured marbles, particularly liver coloured, black, and grey; but that of Castlemartyr, of the grey kind, exceeds it in closeness of texture, and largeness of the blocks. There are few woods in this barony, except those of Killeigh and Glanbowre; in the latter, are some good echos, affording 7 or 8 repercussions from the same sound. The hills to the north, are but poor and very stony; the manure mostly used is sea sand. Burning and grafting has been too much practised, to the great impoverishment of the soil. A new kind of manure used in this barony, and in some other parts of this county, of late, is burnt clay. The kiln for this purpose is thus contrived:

Clay-
Kilns.



This

This kiln is 12 feet wide, and 24 long in the clear; the walls are built of fresh sods, three feet high, to batter inwards. A A are partition walls, at four feet distance, which are to burn more equally at first. B B are small trenches, dug through each division, about six inches wide, and ten deep, which are to be covered with flat stones, in such a manner, as to hinder the trench from being choaked, and yet to give air to the fuel. Any clay may serve to burn for manure, but the stiffest clay produces the most and best ashes. Before the kiln is built, 40 or 50 barrels of clay are to be spread on the ground, like turf, to dry; next, 800 faggots of furze are to be provided. All things being ready, the walls are to be built of fresh sods, leaving the side farthest from the wind open, until the fuel and clay are laid, and until each division is lighted up, and leaving that which is farthest from the wind, to the last. Then, the wall of each apartment is to be built up as they are fired. The faggots must be well trodden, and some turf and billets laid over them; and lastly, the clay must be laid on about four inches thick, even with the walls. If you begin in March to dig your clay, the kiln may be kept burning all the summer, raising the walls as it fires; but it must be well attended at first, to keep the fire from breaking out, by constantly covering it with dry clay. When it is well lighted up, wet clay may be laid on; if the clay be laid conveniently near the kiln, one man will be sufficient to attend it, morning and evening, for an hour at a time. Too much laid on at a time, or too close, may put out the fire, both which are carefully to be avoided. Thirty or forty barrels of these ashes, will suffice for an English acre, and is good both for corn and grass (36).

Kilna-

(36) Dr. Lister, in the phil. trans. numb. 225. p. 413. says, there are some places in the north riding of Yorkshire, where they

Kilnata-
loon.

Kilnataloon (37) is the smallest barony in this county ; it signifies the church on the other side of the river (38), which was, probably, the church of Knockmourne, an ancient corporation. It is bounded on the E. by Waterford, on the W. by the barony of Barrymore, on the N. by Imokilly, and on the S. by the barony of Condons. It was formerly mortgaged by the lord Barry (39), to Thomas, the eighth earl of Desmond, for the marriage portion of his daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Desmond, and was assigned by Gerald, earl of Desmond, to his brother, Thomas Roe, (as is mentioned in a note, p. 49). This small barony is watered by the river Bride, which runs N. of Tallow, and discharges itself into the Blackwater. Sea sand may be brought for manure, by water, up to Tallow bridge ; and near the western part of this barony, there is plenty of lime, for the same purpose. On the banks of the Bride, are the ruins of several of Desmond's castles. Mogeely, two miles W. of Tallow, was a principal seat of the earl himself. It takes its name from the parish

they manure their grounds, being a light sandy soil, with clay, which they dig in the declivity of an hill ; after having bored away two yards deep of the sandy soil, they sink a pit, out of which they take the clay. This clay is of a blueish brown colour, not sandy, but close and fat, very ponderous, and burns well for bricks. They lay out 100 load of clay upon an acre of ground. They dig it, in dry weather, at midsummer. They observe, that for three or four years it continues in clods upon the sand, and that for the first year, the land so manured, bears rank, ill coloured, and broad-grained barley, but afterwards, a plump, round corn, like wheat. This clay manuring lasts about forty years, and then the ground must be clayed again. This sandy ground, unless clayed, bears nothing but rye, whatever manure or lime be used. But once clayed, it will bear barley, oats, pease, &c.

(37) The barony of Kilnataloon contains five parishes, viz. Agherne, Ballynoe, Mogrally, Coole, and Knockmourne, being 41 plowlands, and therein 15,677 acres.

(38) Kil, a church ; tal, over ; oon, the river.

(39) MS. sir Richard Cox,

parish church, which, in old Irish, was named Moidghealladh, i. e. the church of the vow. At this castle, Thomas, the great earl of Desmond, resided, who had a favourite steward, that often took very great liberties with his lord; and, by his permission, tyrannized over the earl's tenants, equally with his master. This steward, unknown to the earl, gave an invitation, in his lord's name, to a great number of the chiefs of Munster, with their followers, to come and spend a month at this castle. The invitation was accepted, and crowds of gentlemen flocked in, to the great surprise of Desmond, who began to be alarmed, lest sufficient provision should not be found for such a number of guests. They had not stayed many days, when provisions, in reality, began to fail, and, at last, the earl's domestics informed him, that they could not possibly furnish out a dinner for the next day. The earl was in a great streight, and knew not what to do, for his pride could not brook to let his guests know any thing of the matter; besides, his favourite steward, who used to help him in such difficulties, was absent. At length, he thought of a stratagem to save his credit; and inviting all his company to hunt next morning, ordered his servants to set fire to the castle as soon as they were gone, and to pretend it was done by accident. The earl and his company hunted all the forenoon; and from the rising grounds, he every moment expected, with an heavy heart, to see Mogeely in a flame. At length, about dinner time, to his great surprise, his favourite steward arrived, mounted upon a fresh horse, whom the earl threatened severely for being so long absent at such a juncture. The steward told him, he arrived just time enough at the castle to prevent his orders from being executed; and farther, that he had brought a large prey of corn and cattle, sufficient to subsist him and his company for some months; which news not a little rejoiced

rejoiced the earl, who returned with his guests to the castle, where they found sufficient plenty of every thing they wanted. The ruins of this castle shew it to have been a very large and stately building.

Kilma-
cow.

The other castles are, Kilmacow, about a mile W. of Tallow; it was built by John Fitz-Gerald, descended from the house of Macollop. This castle, with one plowland adjoining to it, being demised to Richard Joke, the 1st of July, 1586, was by him assigned to Richard Chrishal, Jan. 30, 1593, and by him, to sir Richard Boyle, Jan. 7, 1604. Near it, is the dwelling house and offices of the reverend Mr. Thomas Squire. This castle has very lately fallen down (40).

Con-
nough.

A mile west of Mogeely, is Connough castle, which belonged to Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe. It was demised to sir Richard Boyle, by sir James Fullerton, anno 1603. Near it, is a stone bridge over the river Bride. This castle is an high square tower, built on a steep rock, and commands an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. More west, is the small parish church of Knockmourne in repair, the only remains of an ancient corporation, which was entirely burnt down by the white knight, with many other churches and villages, in Desmond's rebellion. A mile west of this last, is Aghern, where was, formerly, another castle of the Fitz-Gerald's, on this river; it is now a good house, with orchards, gardens, and other plantations, of Mr. Giffard, pleasantly seated on the Bride; near it, is the parish church in repair.

In

(40) At this place, the first earl of Cork had very large iron works. I find, by the accounts of iron in the castle of Lismore, there were made here, for his lordship, in seven years, 21,000 tons of bar iron, which at 18l. the ton, as it was then sold, was worth 378,000l. sterl. Most of the mine was dug at Ballyregan. The bar iron, I find, did not stand his lordship in more than 3l. a ton, wood being then very plenty.

In this small barony are some good improve-^{Curry-}ments, particularly at Curryglass, a neat pleasant^{glass.} village, prettily planted, and well watered; in which, (besides other gentlemen's houses,) is an elegant seat, formerly possessed by William Maynard, esq. then collector of Cork, but, of late, gone much to decay, being in the hands of the crown. On this land is a white clay, with which the above-named gentleman covered the walls of a wood, that, for its smoothness and whiteness, was much admired. At this place is a large well-grown cedar, (not many years ago) raised from seed brought from the West Indies, from which tree many others have been propagated by layers. At Curryglass, is an holly tree, perhaps the largest of the species in Ireland. Here are also witch elm that bear seed.

At Ballynoe, two miles south of Knockmourne, near the decayed church, are some large ruins, said to have been a religious house, but of what order I cannot find, either from tradition or record; and near it, is a good chalybeat spaw.

There are several plantations of cider fruit in this barony, and in the neighbourhood towards the banks of the Bride and Black-water.

Mr. Philips, in his poem on that liquor, thus beautifully characterises several kinds of this fruit:

The Pippin burnish'd o'er with gold, the Moile
Of sweetest honey'd taste, the fair Pearmain,
Temper'd, like comliest nymph, with red and white;
Nor does the Elliot least deserve thy care,
Nor John Apple, whose wither'd rind, intrench'd
With many a furrow, aptly represents
Decrepid age; why should we sink the Thrift,
Codling, or Pomeroy, or of pimpled coat
The Russet, or the Cat's-head, weighty orb
Enormous in its growth.—

The Burlington crab, or earl of Cork's pippin, and an harsh austere apple, called the Kekagee, with a mixture of golden pippins, are most esteemed in this county for making the best and strongest cider (41).

CHAP. II.

Containing a Description of the Baronies of BARRYMORE, BARRETS, and MUSKERY.

TO the west of the foregoing small barony, the large one of Barrymore is situated, bounded by it and Imokilly on the east, by Barrets and the liberty of Cork on the west, on the north by Fermoy and Condons, and on the south by the harbour of Cork (1). This country gives title of earl to the ancient and noble family of the Barry's. They were first called lords Barry, of Olethan, from

(41) Langly, in his *Pomona*, fol. London, p. 149. says, to make this account of our ciders as complete as I can, I must, in the last place, mention to you another sort, which hath not been heard of among us, more than six or seven years; the name of it is Cockagee or Cackagee, (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish, in which I, as well as you, am no critic.) The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cider is much valued in that country. About 16 or 18 years hence, (if I am rightly informed) it was first brought over, and promoted about Minehead, in Somersetshire. Some gentlemen of that country have got enough of it to make 5, 6, or 8 hogsheads a year of the cider, and such as have to spare from their own tables, I am told, sell it from 4 to 8l. an hogshead.

(1) It contains 30 parishes, viz. Clonmult, Dungorny, In-chenebacky, Ballyspillane, Ballynacurra, Garrankinfeaky, Aghaddy, Titeskin, Templenicarigy, Ballycorney, Lisgoold, Mogeshy, Carrigtohill, Temple-Robbin, Clonmel, Kilgarvane, Little-Island, Cahirlag, Kilquage, Killervane, Temple-Usque, Dunbullogue, Ardnegehy, Kilshanaghan, Rathcormuck, Gortroe, Templebodane, Castle-Lyons, and Britway. There are in it 204 plowlands, containing 79,159 Irish plantation acres.

from this territory, and were summoned to parliament, as lord baron Barry, of Barry's-Court, ann. 1490, the 6th of Henry VII. They have also long enjoyed the title of viscount Buttevant, in this county, and were created earls of Barrymore, Feb. 28, 1627-8, the 3d of Charles I. On the 12th of Dec. 2d of Charles I. letters patent passed to David, viscount Buttevant, of the manors of Barry's-Court, Castle-Lyons, Buttevant, Timoleague, Rathbarry, Shandon, and divers other lands. King Charles II. in a warrant directed to the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, takes notice of a petition of Richard, earl of Barrymore, setting forth, that the above manors were passed by letters patent to his father, to which there belonged several lands, known by distinct names, not mentioned in the patent, but specified in a schedule annexed to the petition, and praying directions for new letters patent to be passed. The king referred this petition to the consideration of his grace the lord lieutenant, who, with the privy council, upon examining the same, made out new letters patent, in which several other lands, not mentioned in the former ones, were included.

This barony is, for the greatest part, rough and hilly towards the N.; near the S. and E. it is indifferently fruitful, and has in it several good tracts of limestone, particularly near the river Bride; and also a large vein running through it, from Cork. It has some considerable high mountains to the N. W. called Nagle's mountains, ranged along the south of the Black-water; from their feet, the river Bride, which runs through this barony, (there being also another of the same name in Muskéry) takes its meandering course down to Tallow. Many of these mountainous tracts, which, in the winter season, are unfrequented by man and beast, are, in summer, no unelegant places of abode. The vast and extended prospect they afford over the well-cultivated

cultivated plains beneath them, at once fill the eye with delight, and the mind with satisfaction. In dry weather, the air is far from being unwholesome, being then filled with aromatic perfumes, from various plants; and the heath, from its russet brown, is then in flower, and clothed in purple and scarlet.

Leaving the small barony of Kilnataloon, the first place on the banks of the Bride, is the castle of Robert's-Town, (being an high square tower) built by Robert de Barry, as a frontier to their territory, against the invasions and depredations of the Fitz-Gerald's, of Coshbride, dangerous and powerful neighbours, when force gave a title to possession, as it did in this country, in former days.

Castle-
Lyons.

A mile W. is Castle-Lyons, called Castle-lehan, from the O'Lehans, an ancient Irish sept that possessed it, and who gave their name to a great part of this country (2). It is a well built market-town, pleasantly situated, and well watered, in a rich fruitful soil, a short way from the river Bride, and has some share of trade. In this place, John de Barry founded a monastery of conventual franciscans, anno 1307. Upon the dissolution, it was granted to the earl of Cork, who assigned it to his son-in-law David, the first earl of Barrymore, or rather to his daughter; for, in his will, he says, "he bequeaths the rents and profits of this house to his daughter Barrymore, to buy her gloves and pins (3)." A considerable part of this abbey still remains, particularly the choir, nave, and steeple of the church. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is distant twelve reputed miles from Cork. The lord Barrymore has here a strong and stately house, built on the foundation of the O'Lehan castle. It is a large square building,

(2) There is a town of this name on the river Dordone, near Bourdeaux, in France.

(3) Copy of his will, at Lismore.

building, with a court in the centre. On one side of this square, is a spacious hall, hung round with muskets, swords, bayonets, pistols, and other weapons, ranged in several figures. The kitchen forms another side of the building, which is watered by an aqueduct, contrived by a common Irish miller, at an inconsiderable expence; a celebrated undertaker from England having failed in the attempt to bring this water by another course, after a good sum was expended thereon. On the N. side of the house, is a noble gallery, 90 feet long, and 2 stories high, but it is yet unfinished. There are here several good apartments, furnished with family pictures; among others, two originals of Richard, the first earl of Cork, and his second lady. The gardens, with a large canal, lie to the W. and near the house, is a charming deer-park, through which the river Bride runs. In throwing down some of the old walls of Castle-lehan, a chimney-piece was discovered, with this inscription, LEHAN O'CULLANE HOC FECIT. MCIIII. Which shews that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland, than our modern antiquarians allow them to have been (4). Places near Castle-Lyons are, Cool, Mr. Peard's, so named from its being in a corner of Condons barony, which runs into Barrymore;

(4) I fear, it has been too hastily asserted, that there were no structures of lime and stone in this kingdom before the 12th century. The small round towers, built, according to Cambrensis *, more patrio, i. e. after the custom of the country, seem to imply an established method of building for a long time. The first stone buildings in Ireland, are said to have been the castle of Tuam, built anno 1161, by Roderic O'Connor, king of Conaught, which was a thing then said to be so new and uncommon, that it became famous among the Irish, by the name of the wonderful castle. Malachy O'Morgair, archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1148, was the first Irishman (or, at least, one of the first,) who built a chapel of stone at Bangor, of which, his cotemporary, St. Bernard, in his life, says, the natives were astonished at the novelty. Ware's antiquities.

* Topograp. Hibern. distinct. 2, cap. 9.

rymore; near it, stand the ruins of a church; here the Condon's had formerly a castle. Toormore, a new house and good improvements, of Mr. Barret; and Ballydorgan, Mr. Lear's seat. Ballinterry, between Castle-Lyons and Rathcormuck, belongs to lord Barrymore; it is agreeably situated, and well planted.

Rathcor-
muck.

Rathcormuck, i. e. Charles-Fort, is a small neat market-town and borough ($11\frac{1}{2}$ measured Irish miles from Cork,) near the river Bride, adorned with a pretty parish church and steeple, and a session-house, where the county sessions are held once a year; it returns two members to Parliament.

Lisnegar.

Near it, is Lisnegar, a fine improvement, the seat of Redmund Barry, esq. with pleasant gardens, large plantations of cider fruit, and the nonpareil apple. There is a fine canal to the east of the house, stocked with fish. The town of Rathcormuck also belongs to this gentleman, who is descended from an ancient branch of the Barry family, commonly called Mac Adam, who have been seated here 500 years, and formerly sat in parliament; particularly David de Barry, of Rathcormuck, who sat in the upper house, in a parliament held 30th of Edward I. anno 1302. S. of Rathcormuck, is a fair stone bridge over the Bride, upon which is this inscription:—"The foundation of this
" bridge was laid June 22, 1734, colonel Redmund
" Barry, Jonas Devonshire, and James Barry, gent.
" being overseers thereof." To the N. of Rathcormuck, is a range of mountains, the last of which, to the E. is named Cairn-Tierna, i. e. The Thane's Heap; on the top of which, is a large rude heap of stones, said to take its name from the thane or lord of this country holding assemblies thereon, in a judicial way. It also was said to be the place where they elected their chiefs, as was the custom, when tanistry prevailed in this country; which shews a different use of these cairns or heaps, be-
sides

sides their being set up as funeral monuments. This hill is very conspicuous from many parts of the country.

From Ratheormuck W. this barony is coarse and mountainous. Within three miles of Cork, is Sarsfield's town, or Sarsfield's court, (occupied by Mr. Grey,) the estate of John Putland, of Dublin, esq.; from a terrace in the garden, is one of the finest prospects in all this county. A mile to the S. is Rivers-town, a pleasant seat of the lord bishop of Cork. The house is beautified with several curious pieces of stucco, performed by the Franchinis, brothers. The river of Glanmire runs through his gardens, banked into serpentine canals, which are stocked with carp, tench, &c. the river being grated at both ends. A pleasant park, stocked with deer, comes close to the garden walls. The adjacent country is here finely improved, well laid out, and cultivated.

Glanmire is a small village, prettily planted. Here is a curious bolting-mill, with another near Ballyrochine, both belonging to Mr. Samuel Pike, merchant, of Cork. The water-wheel of this last mill is 24 feet diameter, being an over-shot wheel, the cog-wheel and axle-tree are very large; these were the first of the kind erected in this part of the kingdom, and stand very convenient for bringing wheat, and sending flour and meal by water, from and to the city of Cork. Mr. Pike informed me, that the best and largest grained wheat of this country, grows near the city, the ground being manured with bran, from whence starch is extracted. At Ballyrochine, is a slitting-mill, for making rod iron; and also, a paper-mill, all worked by the river of Glanmire, which discharges itself into Cork harbour, through a deep and romantic glen, pleasantly wooded on its sides.

Towards its exit, is Dunkettle, now the seat of Richard Tonson, esq. affording a fine prospect of
a great

a great part of Cork harbour, and the river Lee, up to the city; which, from Black-Rock, to the town, (except a narrow channel formed by the river,) is quite dry at low water, with oozy banks on each side; so that, upon the ebb, vessels and boats are often fast in the mud, as Silius Italicus remarks of Ravenna, in Italy,

Quaque gravi remo limosis segniter undis
Lenta paludosæ perscindunt stagna Ravennæ.

L. 8.

Encumbered in the mud, their oars divide,
With heavy strokes, the thick unwieldy tide.

ADDISON.

At high water, the channel is sufficiently deep for vessels of 100 tons; but this shallowness of the upper part of the river, is amply recompensed by the depth, capaciousness, and security of the harbour lower down, in which several fleets may ride in different parts of it, without seeing each other. In the house of Dunkettle, there are some good paintings, in crayon and oil. The gardens slope to the water, and there is lately a new enclosed park.

Carrigto-
hil, &c.

Carrigtohil is a small village, eight miles E. of Cork (5), seated on an arm of the sea, which, at high water, flows under a bridge of four arches, and overspreads a large tract of land, making an excellent marsh for fattening horses. In the parish church, is a monument of Italian marble, erected to the memory of sir James Cotter, anno 1688. Near this

(5) The first earl of Cork takes notice, in his will, that in order to prevent other great men from coming to purchase a part of Carrigtohil, which might prove troublesome to the earl of Barrymore, and to make his manor and town entire, he purchased several lands of the Newton's and Terry's, near this place and Barry's court, and leaves his lordship the whole benefit thereof, provided his son Dungarvan be made a saver thereby, and he joins his daughter, the lady Barrymore, in this purchase, to be enjoyed by her and their heirs for ever.

this place, to the N. E. is a large cavity, running under a rock, for a considerable way in the earth. A mile to the W. is Killycloin, an agreeable seat of alderman Knap, of Cork. Ann Grove, formerly called Ballinsperig, at no great distance from the other, is finely situated on a rising hill, which commands an extensive prospect over Cork harbour, the Great Island, &c. It was some time since a seat of the late earl of Barrymore, when lord Buttevant, and is now occupied by Mr. Grady; and half a mile to the S. is the ruin of the castle of Barry's-Court, which gave title of baron to the earls of Barrymore. Near this castle is the passage into the Great Island (6), called, formerly, the island of Bar-^{Great} rymore, from its belonging to that family. As a ^{island.} defence to this passage (7), the only one by which the island can be entered at low water, stands Bellvelly castle (8), built by one of the Hodnet family, formerly a very potent sept in this country. On an escutcheon, cut in stone on the castle wall, is a bend lozengee. This island forms one side of Cork harbour, and is four miles long, and two broad. The chief place in it is Cove, a village seven miles ^{Cove} from

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(6) In the Great Island, are three parishes, Clonmel, Temple-robbin, and Kilgarvan, and 19 plowlands, every one of which are contiguous to the sea; so that each proprietor in the island has an equal benefit of water carriage.

(7) The first earl of Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, wrote in June, 1666, says, "that if he were an enemy, and to invade Ireland, he would land in the Great Island, of all places; for it stands in Cork harbour, has but one pass into it, is above six miles about, a fertile place, and nothing to oppose their landing there; which also is in the midst of the best quarters, almost equally distant from Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale." He says, "he intended to send forces into it, and repair the fort and Bellvelly castle, both which stand on the pass."

Orrery's letters, vol. 2. p. 36.

Of this fort there are not any remains at present. This letter was wrote at the time of the French and Dutch war,

(8) Bellvelly, i. e. Beal a Vallah, the way to the ford,

from Cork, built under a high steep hill, the shore on all this side of the island being bold, and the water of a great depth. Opposite to this village, his majesty's ships of war ride, and the largest vessels trading to Cork, generally anchor at this place, upwards of 200 sail having been moored here often, during the late war, with sufficient room for twice as many in the bay. From Cove, the harbour's mouth seems closed, by the island called Spike, lying opposite to the entrance; so that this harbour is not unlike the fine description given by Virgil, in his first *Æneid*, of a beautiful port:

*Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit, objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos:
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
In cælum scopuli; quorum sub vertice latè
Æquora tuta silent, tum silvis scena coruscis,
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.*

Within a long recess, there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port, secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters glide,
Betwixt two rows of rocks: A sylvan scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.

DRYDEN.

Hawl-
bowlin
island.

The eastern channel of the island is the deepest, and all large ships sail through it. Besides Spike Island, there is another, called Hawlbowlin, lying west of it, happily situated, serving as another mound to prevent the tide of ebb, and land floods, from damaging ships riding before Cove. Thus, nature has formed a port, provided for against every accident, in as regular a manner, as the ablest engineers could possibly do, had they the power of re-
moving

moving rocks and islands at pleasure. In this island of Hawlbowlín, are the ruins of a small fort, built by the lord deputy Montjoy, in 1601 (9), so situated, that no ship of any considerable burden could pass to or from Cork, but under the command of its cannon.

Cove is inhabited by seamen and revenue officers; a mile from it, is the parish church of Clonmel, Clonmel with a decent parsonage house. In the church, is church. a handsome monument of marble, with an inscription, in gold letters, to the memory of George Rogers, esq. of Ashgrove, in this island, who died May 11, A. D. 1710, in the 61st year of his age, with the names of several of his children. The arms, argent, a chevron betwixt three stags tripart, sable. Here is a grave-stone to the memory of Mr. Thomas Stowe, of Newark, in Nottinghamshire, an officer in general Frampton's regiment, who died in this harbour, after returning from the late
X 2 exped-

(9) On the 14th of January, 1601, sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, with the lord deputy Montjoy, went, by boat, from Cork to Hawlbowlín, to view it, in order to have it fortified; whereupon, direction was given to Paul Ive, an engineer, to raise a fortification there, and another at Castle-park, to command the harbour of Kinsale.

The fort built here was a square fortification, with four bulwarks and curtains; in the middle stood a castle, 22 feet square within the walls, ascended to by steps, and defended by a small draw-bridge. This castle still remains, with the ruins of the bastions. To the S. was an handsome gateway, with a guard-house annexed. On the north of the island (level with the water) was a platform, mounted with ordnance. Adjacent to this, was the gunner's house; the ramparts were mounted with a deep ditch. Towards the east, a well of fresh water was sunk, which still remains. Pacat, Hibern, p. 252.

In this island, a party of gentlemen, some years ago, built a banqueting-house, and called themselves the water club, having several fine pleasure-boats, most of which carried guns, colours, &c. They appointed their admiral and vice-admiral in this little fleet, which ran several races. The day generally concluded with firing of guns, feasting, &c.

expedition against Port L'Orient, in France, with these lines :

*Eximiæ spei adolescentem,
Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata,
Neque ultra esse sinunt.*

This church is in good repair, and on the east is a handsome gallery for seamen, &c.

Ronayne's
grove.

Not far west from the castle of Bellvelly, is Ronayne's-grove, formerly called Hodnet's-wood, a good house and handsome improvements, of Philip Ronayne, esq. From the gardens, one has a charming view of the river and shipping, up to Cork, as also the town of Passage, on the opposite shore. This gentleman has distinguished himself by several essays, in the most sublime parts of the mathematics ; among others, by a treatise of algebra, which has passed several editions, and is much read and esteemed by all the philomaths of the present time. He has invented a cube, which is perforated in such a manner, that a second cube, of the same dimensions exactly in all respects, may be passed through the same. The possibility of which he has demonstrated, both geometrically and algebraically, and which has been actually put in practice by the ingenious Mr. Daniel Vorster, of Cork, with whom I saw two such cubes.

Ballyde-
lea.

East of the parish church, is Ballydelea, a well planted seat of the late Richard Bettesworth, esq. surrounded with maple, beech, silver fir, and other timber trees.

Belgrove.

On the E. ferry, is Belgrove, a pleasant seat of John Harper, esq. of Cork. From a fine terrace over the gardens, is an agreeable prospect of the eastern channel of the island, which is here broad and deep, forming a noble basin. This terrace is near a quarter of an English mile long, broad and high, adorned with vases, urns, &c. and is the finest of

of the kind in this county. Beneath the terrace, is a pretty bowling-green, with gardens, and pleasant walks. To the S. is a spreading grove, which covers an hilly country, down to the water's edge. Near the house, among other improvements, is an hop-yard, which thrives well, as also, a considerable plantation of hemp, a commodity as useful as it is profitable. In the W. passage, almost opposite to Mr. Harper's, they take an excellent oyster, in dredges, called Kilvokery oysters. On the N. side of the island, is Ashgrove, a fine plantation, deer-park, and good house, of John Rogers, esq. (10) And almost opposite, on the main land, is Rossmore, belonging to John Coghlan, esq. agreeably situated, about a mile from Barry's court.

At Waterstown, near the E. passage, was a castle, the chief residence of the Barry family in this island, but it has been long since demolished.

Near Cuskinny, is a new erected fortification, ^{The new fort.} which commands the mouth of the harbour; a battery of 20 pieces of ordnance, 22 pounders, is now finished, and the guns mounted.

Near the E. point, called Battery-point, is limestone. Sea sand, for manure, may be had on every side of the island; yet, notwithstanding its excellent situation, and the advantage of a short and safe water-carriage to Cork, tillage is but slowly prosecuted here. This place abounds with a great number of springs and rivulets of fine wholesome water, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, and the shipping in the harbour.

The western extremity of Barrymore is bounded ^{Muskery} by a part of Muskery, viz. a portion of Whitchurch parish, which is coarse ground. In it, stands the ruined castle of Carricknavar (11), built on a small brook,

(10) It was formerly named Ballymacshane-Roe, i. e. The town of the son of red John; and here was also a castle of the Barry's.

(11) This castle was built by Daniel Mac Carty, second son of Cormac, lord Muskery, who died, anno 1616.

brook, that divides this parish into two parts, the other being in the barony of Fermoy, and is detached a considerable way from the rest of that barony.

The manor of Blarney is separated from the rest of Muskery, it being surrounded by the barony of Barrets, and the liberties of Cork.

Blarney.

Blarney was a very strong castle, and noble seat of the earls of Clancarty, who forfeited a great estate in this county, for their adhering to king James (12). It lies within three miles of Cork, and greatly

(12) The earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament, as baron of Blarney, by queen Elizabeth, and created viscount of Muskery, and earl of Clancarty, in 1658, the 10th of Charles II.

Blarney castle was built by Cormac Mac Carty, surnamed Laider, (he came into the lordship, 1449). He also built the castles of Kilcrea and Caricknamuck, the abbey of Kilcrea, and the nunnery of Ballyvacadane, with five churches. He was wounded at Caricknamuck, by Owen, the son of Tiege Mac Carty, his cousin-german, and died in Cork, being buried in Kilcrea abbey, anno dom. 1494. This estate was forfeited in the wars of 1641, by Donough, lord Muskery, but the greatest part of it was restored by the act of settlement.— This lord was general of the Irish forces in Munster, and very active in that rebellion. Ludlow informs us, that he was charged with having put several of the English to death, on the road between his house of Macroomp and Cork, for which he was apprehended, and tried for his life. The trial lasted long, by reason of a clause which he urged in his defence, from a printed copy of the articles made against him, which, “ although” (says Ludlow, who was one of the commissioners appointed to try him) “ it had been unjust for me to grant in “ the terms there mentioned, yet would have cleared him, “ and thrown the guilt and blame upon me; for articles given “ ought to be made good. But this clause, upon search into “ the original, which I kept, appeared to have been inserted “ by themselves, in the print which they produced for evi- “ dence, under pretence of having lost the original articles.— “ Notwithstanding which, it appearing, that though divers of “ the English were murdered by the convoy appointed to con- “ duct them safe to Cork, the lord Muskery had taken what “ care he could for their security, and had done what in him “ lay,

greatly annoyed that city in the war of 1641, until it

“ lay, to bring the person who was guilty of that blood, to
“ justice. The court acquitted him, and he was permitted,
“ according to his articles, to pass into Spain.”

Ludlow's Memoirs, p. 442.

Colonel Mac Carty Reagh, and several other persons, were also tried, at this time, for the same crimes; but the colonel was acquitted.

Ludlow, ib. p. 440.

This lord Muskery being created earl of Clancarty, by king Charles II. died in London, August 5th, 1665. He had three sons, Charles, Callaghan, and Justin. Charles, lord Muskery, died before his father, being slain in a sea-fight against the Dutch, June 2, 1665. He was a great favourite of the duke of York and was honourably interred at Westminster; his only son, Charles James, succeeded him; but he dying a minor, his uncle, Callaghan, became earl of Clancarty, being brought out of a convent in France. He married Elizabeth, daughter to the earl of Kildare, by whom he had four daughters, and one son, named Donough, who was the fourth earl. He was educated by the archbishop of Canterbury, and bred up carefully at Oxford. His uncle, Justin, (without the knowledge of his friends) married him, when not sixteen years of age, to the earl of Sunderland's daughter, and sent him into this kingdom, where he continued a protestant, till the coming in of king James, and then turned to mass. King James gave him a troop of horse, which he soon composed of the common Irish, and with them committed many ravages. One was a murder perpetrated upon a poor butcher, at Mallow, who refusing his men an horse, they violently seized him by force, and would never return him to the owner; but the man making complaint to the judges of assize, they ordered the earl to make him restitution, which he promised to do; but as soon as the judges quitted the country, he marched with a party of his troopers to the butcher's house, and told him he came to make him satisfaction for his horse; whereupon, ordering his troopers to make ready a blanket, they took the man and forcibly tossed him in it, and every now and then suffered him to fall upon the pavement, till he was so bruised, that he was left quite dead upon the spot. The family of this butcher had a considerable tract of Clancarty's estate granted them by king William, worth now 500l. per annum, and they are now called the lands of the Butcher of Conscience.

A poor

it was taken by Roger, earl of Orrery (13), then lord Broghill, in 1646. In queen Elizabeth's time, it was reekoned

A poor man, in Clonmel, happened to offend the earl, whom he first beat, and then hung up by the hair of the head; he was taken down alive, but what afterwards came of him is not known. Vid. Secret Consults and Negociations, of the romish party in Ireland, p. 97. Vid. also King's State, p. 33.

After the wars were over, several persons in England, particularly the earl of Sunderland, endeavoured to represent lord Clancarty as a faultless person, to have him exchanged for a Dutch officer, who was taken the preceding year, by the French, at the battle of Fleury, and in a short time procure him to be restored to his estate. But the grand jury of this county, particularly encouraged by sir Richard Cox, who was then second justice of the Common Pleas, drew up a true representation of his practices against the protestants, of his inveterate hatred to the English interest, and the little probability of ever seeing an English plantation in those parts, if he was restored. This representation, in the form of a presentment, was laid before the lords justices, to be transmitted to king William. It was zealously supported by lord Sidney and the earl of Burlington, which had so good an effect, that all the schemes in favour of this earl, were defeated, and Mr. justice Cox received the thanks of every protestant of figure in the country. (MS. sir Richard Cox.) King William granted him a pardon, with a pension of 300l. a year, during his life, upon condition that he should quit the kingdom in a stated time, and promise never to take up arms against the protestant succession.— This nobleman retired to Hamburgh, on the Elbe, and purchased a little island in the mouth of that river, from the citizens of Altena, which went by his own name. There he erected a convenient dwelling-house, with a range of store-houses, and formed a convenient plan of an useful garden. In this place, he made a considerable profit by shipwrecks, but continued to give the distressed all the assistance in his power, and saved the lives of many. His profit arose from the goods thrown on his island, which he placed in his store-houses, and, if demanded by the right owners, within the year, he returned them, requiring only two per cent. for the store-room; if not, he made use of them as his own. He died here, October 22d, 1731, aged 64, leaving behind him two sons; Robert, late a commodore in the English fleet, commonly called lord Muskery, and Justin Mac Carty, esq.

reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Munster; the author of *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 351, describes it to be composed of four large piles joined in one, which shews that it was formerly much larger than at present. It is seated upon a main rock, that secured it from mining; the walls are eighteen feet thick, and it was likewise flanked with bastions. Anno 1602, Cormac Mac Dermot Carty was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Irish rebels, and obliged to deliver up this castle to captain Taafe, for the queen's use. This Cormac was a very powerful person, being able to raise 1,000 men at a call; he also possessed the castles of Kilcrea and Macroomp; the former he gave up to the lord president Carew, being then his prisoner, but escaped out of his hands soon after. This castle is seated upon an eminence, with a river running beneath it, and on the other side is a fine lake of about thirty acres, abounding with great quantities of good leeches. In the castle, which is in very good repair, is an original painting, at full length, of Charles XII. king of Sweden, brought hither by the late James Jeffrys, esq. envoy to that monarch, whose father, sir James Jeffrys, purchased this estate from the crown. This monarch is drawn in the dress M. Voltaire describes, and the painting seems to be very well executed. Adjoining to the castle, is a fine park, sweetly wooded, and well watered; also, a fair bridge over Blarney river. The gardens of the castle are well laid out, and kept in good order.

The lands about Blarney are mostly under corn, pasture, and dairies occupy the greater part of the adjacent country. The soil is a yellowish clay, which they manure mostly with lime. Plants growing near the lough were, water-horehound, water-cinquefoil, angelica sylvestris, perichimenum, pal-

ma christi, *iris lutea*, *pedicularis*, &c. The wood to the N. side of the lough, consists of oak, ash, birch and alder, but was much greater than at present. In this wood, are quarries of limestone. Plants observed in the wood were, *lingua cervina*, *circea*, *bugula*, *tutsan*, *tormentil*, *pimpernel* with a yellow flower, *arum*, bear's garlic, *eyebright*, *bulbocastanum*; and on the rocks, *adanthum*, *trichomanes*, *paronchya rutac*, &c. This last in great plenty. On the S. side of the lough, is a bed of white clay, probably a pipe clay. A few years ago, Robert, commonly called lord Muskery, laid claim to a considerable part of this estate, being assisted with large sums, by the late duchess of Marlborough. But it was divided into so many hands, that the suit seemed of too dangerous a nature to be suffered to go on, and therefore a petition was laid before the parliament of England, and a stop put to any further proceedings.

At Blarney, is a vein of limestone, from whence there is none to the north, nearer than the Blackwater river. Daws-town, (two miles N. of Blarney) the estate of John Putland, of Dublin, esq. is a good house, with a pretty plantation, occupied by Rowland Davis, esq. Here are, a very large flowering lime, good orchards, gardens and fish-ponds. About a mile to the S. is Ballygibbone, a good house and plantation, held by Mr. Edward Butler, as is Kilowen, all the estate of the same gentleman. The castles of Cloghroe, Cloghphilip and Carignavar, belonged to the Mac Carty's, and were in the manor of Blarney.

As the small barony of Barrets runs through Muskery, I shall describe it, before I proceed to the remaining part of that barony (14).

It

(14) It contains 15 parishes, viz. part of Carrigrohan-beg, Iniscarra, part of Matchy, part of Donaghmore, Kilcoleman, Aglish-Greenagh, part of Garricloyne, Mourne, Desart, part of the

It takes its name from the ancient English family called Barret; of whom, it is said, that O'Neal, earl of Tyrone, anno 1600, when marching by Castlemore, near Mallow, on his progress to Kinsale, to assist the Spaniards, asked who lived in that castle? And being told, one Barret, who was a good catholic, and his family possessed of that estate above 400 years, O'Neal swore, in Irish, "no matter, I hate the English churl, as if he came but yesterday."

In the southern point of this barony, (in the road leading from Cork to Bandon, four miles from the former,) is a ruined abbey, called Ballyvacadane, Ballyvacadane founded by Cormac Mac Carty Mac Tiege, sur-^{cadane} named Laider, for austine nuns, about the year^{abbey.} 1450. Part of the walls still remain.

Ballincolly, a large castle, not far distant, was Ballincolly an ancient seat of the Barret's, four miles from Cork.

Anno 1600, William Barret, of Ballincolly, submitted to the queen's mercy, having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This castle was garrisoned by Cromwell, and, in the late wars, for king James II. It is built upon a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle. The other chief seat of the Barret's, was Castlemore, in the northern extremity of this Castlebarony. William Barret, of that place, esq. was^{more.} created a baronet, June 4, 1665, now extinct. From the castle of Carrigrohan, in the liberties of Cork, the river Lee runs through this barony about six miles, dividing it from Muskery. Upon this river are several seats. On the north side, is Iniscarra, Iniscarra a decent church, and neat built parsonage house. Sirmount, the seat of Emanuel Moor, esq. lies a^{Sirmount} mile more to the W. on a rising ground over the Lee; it is finely wooded on the east side, and has a good south prospect of a great extent of country.

Y 2

Not

the Ovens, part of Kilnaglory, part of St. Finbar's, Carrigrohanmore, and Desart. The whole containing 86 plowlands, and 26,282 acres.

Not far from, and opposite to this, are the remains of a castle, named Castle-Inchy, which gave title of baron, to Justin, lord viscount Mountcashel. Coronody, more to the west, is the seat and improvements of Mr. Cross; east of which, is Fergus, Mr. Farmer's, a good plantation. A mile north of Iniscarra, on a rising ground, is Ardrum, a pleasant seat of sir John Colthurst, who was created a baronet, August 3, 1744; near which, is the village of Cloghroe. More west, stands Ballyally, an handsome house and park of colonel Nicholas Colthurst. The river Dripsey divides this barony, on the west, from Muskery, over which, is a fair bridge of eight arches; and not far from it, the castle of Carignamuck, now inhabited by Mr. Bear. This castle belonged to the Mac Carty's, being built by the founder of Blarney. In this place, which lies on the Muskery side of the river, Cromwell had a garrison for a considerable time. The northern part of this barony is coarse and mountainous; the most noted place in it formerly, was Mourne, or Ballynamony, in which was a preceptory of knights hospitallers, or knights of St. John of Jerusalem (15), founded in the reign of king John, under the invocation of St. John Baptist, by an English gentleman, called Alexander de Sancta Helena. The Irish call it Monaster na Mona. It had several great possessions, particularly a large domain on the spot, five plowlands in the parish of Temple-Michael, in Muskery, besides a great number of parish tythes. The brook, which runs on the north of it, into the Clydah river, is, in old records, called Glamey Ballycollen; and the land, on which it was erected,

(15) This preceptory belonged first to the knights templars, who were suppressed in Ireland, by order of king Edward II. anno 1307, directed to sir John Wogan, lord deputy, who executed the same on the 3d of February, that year. It was computed, that the king got 400l. value of their effects, in Ireland, a great sum in those times. The templars lands and possessions were, soon after, given to the knights hospitallers.

erected, named Ballyknockane. The possessions of this preceptory were granted to Tiege Mac Carty, whose descendants forfeited them by the rebellion of 1641, yet they are still called by the name of masters of Mourne. By an inquisition taken at Cork, Nov. 4. anno 1584, Ballynamony was found to be an ancient corporation. It was destroyed soon after (16) the death of the duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant of Ireland, by Morogh O'Brien, who, in the reign of king Edward IV. rebelled in Thomond, ruined several walled towns in Munster, and, in this county, Mourne and Buttevant. It is situated on the high road, three miles S. of Mallow. The body of the ruined church still remains, which was 180 feet long. The foundation walls of the preceptory enclosed several acres of ground; the south was defended by a strong castle, which was lately standing, and there were two towers to the W. but several parts of it have been of late demolished, and the stones used in repairing the turnpike road. In the church, are some grave-stones of the Barret's, Quinlan's, and other ancient Irish families.

A short way from this ruin, is a small well finished church and steeple, adorned with a spire and weather-cock, called Ballynamona, rebuilt A. D. Ballynamona. 1717; at which time, in the ruins of the old church, was found a large spur, and the head of an antique spear, probably belonging to one of the knights buried here in his martial habiliments. They were given to the late sir Matthew Deane, who contributed to the building of the church. Over the W. door, on the steeple, is this inscription:

Gloria Deo in excelsis

Templum hoc Antiquum

De Temple-Michael alias Mourne-Abbey.

Jam diu dirutum

Reconditum fuit

Anno

(16) Davis's Hist. Relat.

Anno Redemptionis MDCCXVII.

Et ab inauguratione serenissimi

Georgii Domini Regis tertio.

Fear God, honour the King.

Adjacent to the church, is a charity school-house, and over the door,

“ This Charity School was erected for the Benefit

“ of the poor Children of this parish.”

Train up a Child, &c.

This is the neatest country church in this county ; it was built, together with the parsonage house, during the incumbency of the late lord bishop of Meath. (doctor Henry Maule) then minister of this parish. The chancel is semicircular. The altar-piece is composed of six fluted pilasters, of the corinthian order, with carved cherubims, neatly gilded, between them ; on the pannels, are the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments, in gold letters. At the W. end, is an handsome gallery, erected at the charge of the late sir Matthew Deane, for the charity children. The pulpit and sounding board, are neatly carved and gilded, as is the cover of the font, the bason of which is marble. In the burial ground, grow great quantities of bonus henricus, or English mercury. The lands hereabouts are mostly under stock for dairies, producing little corn, the soil being rocky, composed of a kind of red slate, with a yellow brittle clay, and sometimes a cold white clay intermixed, and so continues until within a mile or two of Cork, where the country begins to put on a more beautiful appearance, by the industry of the inhabitants.

Bottlehill Bottle-hill, midway between Cork and Mallow, is remarkable for a stout skirmish fought there between the English and king James's forces, on the 29th of April, 1691, wherein the former got the

the victory, which will be more particularly related in the third book of this work.

The barony of Muskery (17) is bounded on the Muskery N. by an uncultivated mountainous tract, upwards of ten miles long, and, in some parts, six miles over, called the Boggra, which is a common to the The Bog- adjacent estates. In winter, it is, for the most part, gra. deep, marshy, and unpassable; but, in summer, hard and firm, producing grass and heath, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle, which are removed to the lower lands when this season is over. This tract, though it stands high, is yet flat, and surrounded by higher grounds almost on every side, particularly to the N. and W. The whole place is covered with black fogs, for the greatest part of the year. Several considerable rivers, besides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country. On the south, the most considerable are, Blarney river, the Dripsy, the Lany, the Foherish, &c. which empty themselves into the Lee. On the north, the Clydagh, the Lyre, the Oovane, Racool river, and the Fin-Awn, which discharge themselves into the Black-water.

These lines of Mr. Thomson, make no ill drawn picture of the Boggra :

—— The brown burnt earth

Of fruits and flowers, and every verdure spoil'd,

Barren and bare, a joyless dreary waste

Thin cottag'd; and in time of trying need

Abandon'd.——

Those roving mists, that constant now begin

To

(17) It contains the following parishes:—St. Owen's, or the Owens, a part of St. Finbar's, Ballynaboy, Desartmore, Knockavilly, Kilbonane, Moviddy, Aglish, Canaboy, Maclooney, Kilmurry, Kilmihil, Inchegeelagh, Kilnamartery, Macroom, Aghabologe, Aghinagh, Kilcoleman, Matehy, Iniscarra, Donaghmore, Dunbolloge, part of Whitechurch, part of Greenagh, Templemichael, being 160,072 Irish plantation acres, and 367 plowlands.

To smook along the hilly country, these
 The mountain cisterns fill, those grand reserves
 Of water, scoop'd among the hollow rocks,
 Whence gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains play,
 And their unfailing stores the rivers draw
 To send a thund'ring torrent to the main.

THOMSON'S Seasons.

To the west of the Boggra, are the mountains of Mushry, as they are commonly called, but rather of Muskery, and are distinguished into Muskerymore and beg, i. e. the larger and lesser mountains. These range partly north and south, high at both extremes, and hollow in the middle, and are esteemed the highest in this county. The upper part is covered with sedgy grass and bog, the rocks with London pride (18). The torrents have worn several deep furrows into their sides, which display no other soil but slaty pebbles, of a red, white, and dark colour, but nothing of any metallic substance.

Donaghmore.

The parish of Donaghmore lies in the N. E. part of this barony, and bounds the Boggra. A considerable part of it belongs to the see of Cloyne, together with a vast tract of the Boggra, which, by degrees, might be reclaimed. The patron saint was named St. Lachteen, and some years ago the parish priest kept here a brazen hand, as an holy relic, by which the people swore upon all solemn occasions, but this hand was removed by one of the titular bishops of Cloyne. There are, of late, some very good improvements in this parish, as at Donaghmore, the rev. Horace Townshend's; Derry, Mr. Daniel Gibs's. The recorder of Cork,

(18) Other plants are, ladies mantle, tormentil, devil's-bit, greater-spurge, butter-wort, milk-wort, primula veris, ulmaria, germander, pedicularis, greater cardamine, mountain madder, golden rod, golden saxifrage, &c.

Cork, Joseph Bennet, esq. has also a pretty lodge here.

The next parish, to the west, is Aghabolloge; Aghabolloge near the old church, is a celebrated well, dedicated to St. Olan. In the church-yard, is a stone, called St. Olan's cap, by which the common people also swear on all solemn occasions; and they pretend, that if this stone was carried off, it would return of itself to its old place. At Magourney, a part of this parish, is a new parish church, and decent glebe house.

Mount Rivers, in the same parish, the house and improvements of John Whiting, esq. commands a fair prospect to the south. Near it, a large human skull, almost double the common size, was some time ago dug up. Three miles E. of Macroomp stands the castle of Carigadrohid, built on a steep rock, in the middle of the river Lee, by one of the Mac Carty family. It is said, this romantic situation was the choice of the lady O'Carrol, wife to Mac Carty, yet others say it was built by the Leary's. This bridge and castle formed a noted pass, in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and recovered, by the contending forces. It is in good repair, and inhabited by John Bowen, esq. The way from this to Macroomp, leads through a deep, gloomy, hollow way, called Glin-caum, i. e. the crooked Glin; on either hand, is a perfect wall of steep craggy rocks, covered, in some places, with oak, ash, and birch, at the roots of which grow polypody in plenty; also a good quantity of the adiantum nigrum and trichomanes. To the south of this hollow way, stands the high tower of Mashanaglass, built by the Mac Swiney's (19). The N. bank

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(19) King James I. on the 13th of April, 1612, directed a letter to sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland, in behalf of Owen Mac Swiney, alias Owen Hopy, of Mashanaglass, to accept the surrender of his lands, and to grant a patent to restore

bank of the Sullane, being from hence, westerly, very rocky, is covered with heath and furze; the south side is not much better; yet, in some places, there are dairy houses, the land being generally meadow and pasture, and the soil a kind of brown brittle clay.

Places E. of Macroomp are, Omerg, Mr. Thornhill's, and Dromy, Mr. Moore's. A mile E. of Macroomp, is a new erected bridge over the Sullane, being there joined by the Lany, a small distance from the bridge, whence, running a S. E. course, they enter the Lee. About three hundred yards N. W. of New-bridge, in a meadow near the bank of the river, are three large stones, set on an end, edge-ways to each other, the middle one being 5 feet broad, 7 in height, and 2 thick, but the others much smaller; about 60 yards S. E. from the former, is another stone set up, less than the middle one before-mentioned, but larger than the side ones. These stones (20) are said to be erected

store them to him. This Owen was particularly recommended to that prince, by the lord Danvers, president of Munster, and sir Richard Morison, vice-president, for having performed many faithful services in that king's reign, and in queen Elizabeth's. He had also testimonials from sir Charles Cornwallis, who was ambassador in Spain, of his dutiful and loyal behaviour, and how much he suffered for it in his fortune and reputation, during his abode there, by the malignity of his countrymen. Owen Mac Swiney, son to the above Owen, was attainted, anno 1642, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion, and forfeited his estate. (From original MSS.) Mashanaglass signifies a strong hold or fortress.

(20) According to an ancient Irish chronicle, which relates the actions of Brien Boruma, king of Munster, that prince (in the 2d year of his reign) sent an herald to challenge Miles Mac Broin, who was chief of the Mahony's, and king of Oneachach, (a part of S. Carbery) to fight him in a pitched battle, in the plains of Beallagh Leachta, (i. e. the road of saint Leachta, the patron of Donoughmore) which was near Macroomp, in order to seek revenge for the death of his brother, Mahon, who was murdered by O'Donovan Mac Cahill, chief of that sept, and a dependant on O'Mahony. The king of Carbery accepted the

erected in memory of a celebrated battle fought here by Brien Boruma, king of Munster, and the O'Mahony's, of Carbery.

The town of Macroomp, or, as it is pronounced, Ma-Macroom, is situated among hills, in a dry gravelly red stone soil (21). The adjacent country is well improved with lime, brought six miles, from the S. side of the river Lee. This place is said to take its name from an old crooked oak, (so called in Irish) which formerly grew here, under the boughs of which travellers used to pass. The castle of Macroomp is very ancient, being first built in king John's time, soon after the English conquest, (according to sir Richard Cox) by the Carew's, but others attribute it to the Dalton's. It was repaired and beautified by

Z 2

Tiege

the challenge; and besides his and O'Donovan's forces, brought 1,500 Danes to assist him. The battle was furiously fought on both sides; but Brien and his forces being superior in number, broke through the enemy, and made a great slaughter, most of the Danes being slain. Keating also mentions this battle, Book II. p. 81.

The like stones have often been erected to perpetuate the memory of singular actions, in those early ages, both on a civil and religious account, and sometimes as trophies of a victory, as those mentioned by Plutarch, which were first of wood, that they might soon consume; and those it was prohibited to renew, lest the remembrance of ancient quarrels should be perpetuated.

(21) Plants from Carigadrohid, to Macroomp are, London-pride, golden rod, calamint, comfry, soapwort, St. John's wort, polypody, maidenhair, celandine, foxglove, osmond royal, navelwort, ros-solis, daucus, butterwort, cottonaria, mountain sage, tormentil, elecampane, meadow sweet, pimpernel, with a yellow flower, mouse ear, germander, strawberries, woodbine, woodroof, cup-moss, eye-bright, cow-wheat, hyacinths, tutsan, mountain madder, devil's-bit, sheep-scabious, ash-coloured ground liverwort, stitchwort, jacea, or knapweed, billberries, enchanter's night shade, or circea, dock cresses, herb robert, spleenwort, prunella, milkwort, coddled loose-strife, lujula, yellow-rattle, red-rattle, speedwell, trichomanes, male satyrion, avens, ground-ivy, piercepier anglorum, golden maidenhair, and golden saxifrage, hawk-weed, leaved succory, male satyrion royal, &c.

Tiege Mac Carty, who died in it, anno 1565, and was father to the celebrated sir Cormac Mac Teige, lord Muskery, mentioned by Cambden and other writers, as an active person in queen Elizabeth's time. The late earls of Clancarty altered this castle into a more modern structure, it being burned down in the wars of 1641 (22). It now consists of two square towers, about 60 feet high, with a large modern building between them. It is situated on the east side of the river Sullane; to the south, are the gardens, and a fine plantation of firs, on a pleasant terrace, over its banks. About 20 years ago, dean Swift, in his progress through this country, was much pleased with the situation and state of this building. It is at present inhabited by Richard Hedges Eyre, esq. who keeps it in good order. In this castle, is an handsome large gallery, with other good apartments; and sir William Pen, the famous sea admiral, was born in it. At the foot of the castle, is an handsome stone bridge over the Sullane. Opposite to the bridge, is the parish

(22) In September, 1602. it was taken by sir Charles Wilmot, after a long siege, in the following manner:—Cormac Mac Dermot Carty, the lord thereof, having escaped from the lord president, who, fearing he might cut off sir Charles's retreat, and raise the siege, ordered him to quit the place, and return with his forces to Cork. This news vexed sir Charles, being sorry to retreat, without taking the castle. The night before his intended march, the besieged having killed a swine, and not having plenty of water to scald it, were forced to singe it with straw and fern. The fire took hold of a cabin in the bawn, within the castle walls, and the thatch flaming high, set fire to some tallow, through a window in the castle, which soon raged so violently, that the Irish were forced to quit it, and make the bawn their last refuge, which being ready to be assaulted, they sallied out to the woods, in which attempt many of them were killed. The army entering the castle, extinguished the fire, and leaving a garrison in it, marched back to Cork. Soon after, the lord Muskery being hard pressed, submitted to the queen, and was taken into favour. *Pacata Ilib.* p. 251.

parish church, dedicated to St. Coleman, of Cloyne; and on the south side of the altar, is a monument of black and grey marble, with this inscription:

“ Here lieth the body of the rev. Mr. Richard Brown, B. D. who was rector and vicar of this parish 45 years, during which time he was always resident. On the 27th day of January, A. D. 1712, he cheerfully resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in sure hope of a resurrection to eternal life, being 69 years of age. He was married to Mary, daughter of colonel Edward Alleyn, 43 years, by whom he had 11 sons, and 9 daughters.”

The romanists have a splendid mass-house erected on an eminence at the entrance into the town, with an handsome altar, a pulpit, and confessional chair. Upon the plantation of Munster, in the beginning of king James 1st's reign, the lord Muskery brought over several English families of this religion, viz. the Harding's, Field's, Terry's, Gould's, Kent's, &c. and planted them in Macroomp. Here is a barrack for a foot company, and a market-house. In this town, a considerable number are employed in combing wool, and spinning wool-len yarn. There are here four salt pans constantly at work; they have the rock salt from England, by the way of Cork, whence it is brought by land carriage. The salt is taken by carriers from this place, into the country, where it is used in salting butter for exportation. In this town, are some whiskey distillers; a liquor and manufacture so pernicious to the poor, that it renders every other employment useless to them.

The houses are built of a reddish slaty rock, and there are good blue slates for covering, in the neighbourhood. This place is situated on the frontier of a very wild country, being all rocky and barren to the west, and mountainous to the north.

Two

Caricka-
fouky.

Two miles west, stands the high castle of Carickafouky, (i. e. Fairy Rock castle) built by the Mac Carty's of Drishane, in a wild and romantic situation. The entrance into it, is by an high craggy rock, of dangerous and slippery footing, where no more than one person at a time, can climb, and he must be very active that will trust entirely to his feet. This rock is quite inaccessible on every other side, and hangs frightfully over the Sullane, which runs foaming at the foot of it, through a craggy channel. To the east of the castle, is a large stone, placed upon an high rock, secured by wedges of other stones; and near it, the remains of a Druid altar, encompassed with a circle of stones (23) pitched end-ways.

Dunda-
rerk.

The castle of Dundarerk (which signifies Mount Prospect) is seated on a hill, about a mile south of the former, and commands a vast extended view to the west, as far as the bounds of Kerry; to the east, almost to Cork, and a great tract to the south. It was built by the Mac Carty's. Dermot Mac Carty forfeited this castle in the rebellion of 1641. It is an high square building, having 70 stone steps to the battlements; adjoining to it, stood some modern buildings, now in ruin; here were large gardens and orchards, also destroyed. A little to the north, is the ruined church of Kilnamartery. The country to the north and west, as far as the eye can see, is intermixed with large white rocks, and green spots; at first sight, a stranger, at a distance, might take them for the ruins of a vast

(23) Saxo Grammaticus informs us, that the places where the Danes fought their duels, were sometimes surrounded with pitched stones, and sometimes in pits, as Ubbo who fought with the Slavonian. Sax. Grammat. Hist. Dan. lib. 3.

Olaus Wormius says, their courts of judicature were plots of ground environed with great stones, having one in the midst; and the places also assigned for the election of their chiefs, were such circles of stones. Monument. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 10.

vast city, the white crags resembling so many lofty towers, ruined churches, and palaces. In a more level country, the eye is, perhaps, pleased with little hills and gentle ascents; but, in this rough situation, the imagination is astonished with a grandeur in nature, which nothing but the scene itself can inspire a just idea of. If the forests which formerly covered these tracts, are now no more, yet the naked rocks in some places, remains of woods in others, and parcels of cultivated grounds intermixed, afford a greater variety, and more delightful landscape. A little to the west of Macroomp, is Codrum, the seat of Emanuel Hutchinson, esq. who has improved a considerable tract hereabouts, by clearing the soil of stones and rocks, and manuring it with lime. On an old stone mearing, made by the earl of Clancarty, there is this inscription, on a large rock:—D. E. O. C. 1686. F. Fecit. i. e. Donough, earl of Clancarty, fieri fecit. Which shews how imperfectly improvements were carried on in this country, towards the end of the last century, when the raising a great boundary of loose stones, was thought worthy of an inscription. In Mr. Hutchinson's garden, are the remains of a Danish intrenchment, being vaulted under ground. There are also several large ones near the old church of Clondrohid, some of which have triple intrenchments. On the top of an hill, called Lisseccresig, (three miles N. W. of Macroomp) being the same gentleman's estate, are the remains of a pagan altar (24), composed of three stones pitched close together, and a broad flag-stone lying near them.

Near

(24) These are the kind of rude altars, called, both in the Irish and old British language, Crom-liagh and Crom-leche, which signify, in both, a crooked stone; not from any crookedness, but from their inclining posture. Mr. Rowland, in his * *Mona Antiqua*

Near this, is a large circular intrenchment of stone, made in the same manner as those of earth; these raised of stone, the Irish call Caheras.

Cahirke-
gan.

Cahirkegan, in the parish of Clondrohid, the house of Horace Townshend, esq. The soil is cold, mountainous, rocky and boggy, throughout this parish, and not fitted for tillage, without the greatest industry, not only in manuring the land, but also in clearing it of stones, otherwise it is impossible to plough it. When the stones are removed, the soil is sufficiently deep, but this requires great labour. Upon the larger rocks, they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning till the rock grows hot; after which, it easily splits, and the readier, if cold water be poured on before it cools. This labour is not unlike Hannibal's, in passing the Alps, which Nat. Lee makes that hero relate in these ranting lines:

What after ages will with pain believe,
Through burning quarries did our passage cleave.
Hurl'd dreadful fire, and vinegar infus'd,
Whose horrid force the nerves of flint unloos'd,
Made nature start, to see us root up rocks,
And open all her adamantyne locks;
Shake off her massy bars, o'er mountains go, &c.

After the stones are loosened, they use them in forming enclosures and ditches, which they seldom fail

to conjecture, that the word is derived from the Hebrew, Cærum luach, i. e. a devoted table or altar. Noah, after he left the ark, was to build an altar, and offer up sacrifice on it to the Lord. Gen. viii. 20. And, 'tis to be supposed, he built it of such coarse and rude stones, as the mountains (where the ark rested) afforded. In Exod. xx. 25. they had a precept not to build them of hewn stone, which seems to shew, that the British Crom-leche, and the Irish Crom-liagh, are only the remaining effects of that ancient law and custom of not striking a tool upon the stones of their altars. These rude altars are sustained, in some places, by rows of pillars, as that above-mentioned; and sometimes, on other large stones of the same kind.

fail to make sufficiently thick, having no want of materials, and no other way to dispose of them.

Ballyvourney, (i. e. the town of the beloved) Bally-
6 miles W. of Macroomp, is a small village and Bally-
ruined church, seated on a hill, to the south of the
river Sullane, which runs due east from this to
Macroomp, having its rise a little more to the west.
The church is dedicated to St. Gobnate, who, in the
sixth century, was made abbess of a nunnery of
regular canonesses here, by St. Abhan. It was also
called Husneagh, Borneagh, and Burneagh. She is
said to be the daughter of O'Connor Sligo. This
church is 104 feet long, by 24 broad; the steeple is
ready to fall with age. On the north side of the
altar, is a tomb of the O'Hierly's, who were the
ancient proprietors of this rugged country. North
of the river, stood an old castle of theirs, which is
now an heap of stones. The Irish visit this place
on Whitsun-Mondays, and on the 14th of Febru-
ary, which last is the patron day of this saint.
About 30 yards from the west end of the church,
there is a small stone cross, where her rood or image
(25) is set up on those days. Here the devotees

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(25) In the archbishop of Tuam's defence to his charitable
address, p. 74, he says, "I could never hear of any authentic
" or credible history of St. Gobnate; and yet I know, that
" in the county of Cork, great devotion is paid to her and her
" image, in which I never could find that the poor people were
" restrained, but rather encouraged by their clergy." And
adds, "if the worship of true real saints, and their images,
" could be defended, (as it never can) yet the worship which
" is given to such fictitious saints, and their images, ought cer-
" tainly to be suppressed. But it looks (says he) as if you
" were afraid to begin such a reformation, lest the eyes of the
" people should thereby be opened, and they should discover
" how they have hitherto been deluded."

I have been informed, that the devotion used to this image,
has been, of late, prohibited by the titular bishop of the dio-
cese; but so strong are the ignorant Irish prejudiced in its fa-
vour, that they still persevere in their superstition, which is not
a little kept up by the gain it brings to the proprietor of this
image, who, as I hear, farms it at a considerable rent to the
person who exposes it to view.

(which are only the more simple and ruder Irish) go round it on their knees, and repeat a certain number of prayers. They also tie their handkerchiefs, &c. about its neck, which they imagine will preserve them from several diseases. Near this cross, is a stone fixed in the ground, and worn by the knees of those who come here in pilgrimage; and adjacent, is a well, dedicated to this saint; the water is pure, soft and light. A little to the north of this well, is a circle of stones, about 2 feet high, and about 9 feet in diameter, which seems to be the foundation of one of the small round towers placed in church-yards; round this and the well, there are paths worn by the knees of the devotees. The image is kept in a chest very private, and never exposed, but upon festival days, and when it is carried to sick people. When I was there, the person who had charge of it told me, it was carried into Iveleary, an adjacent wild tract, to be sworn upon.

This church (26) is seated on a small green spot, on the side of an hill, from whence is a fine view of

(26) The following indulgence was granted by Pope Clement VIII. to such as go in devotion to this church:

“ Universus Christi fidelibus præsentis literas inspecturis salutem & apostolicam benedictionem, ad augendum fidelium religionem & animarum salutem cælestibus ecclesiæ thesauris pia charitate intenti, omnibus utriusque sexus, Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus & confessis ac sacra communione reflectis qui ecclesiam parochialem sanctæ Gobonatæ loci Ballyvorni Clunensi dioc. die festo ejusdem sanctæ Gobonatæ a primis vespers usque ad occasum solis prædicti festi singulis annis devote visitaverint, & ibi pro Christianorum principum concordia, hæresum extirpatione, ac sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ exaltatione pias ad Deum preces effuderint, decem annos & totidem quadragenas de injunctis eis seu aliis quomodo libet debitis pœnitentiis in forma ecclesiæ consuetæ relaxamus. Præsentibus ad decimam duntaxat vilitur, volumus autem, quod si alias Christi fidelibus dictam ecclesiam visitantibus aliam indulgentiam perpetuo, vel ad certum tempus nondum elapsam duraturam concesserimus, præsentibus

of the Kerry mountains, which like an immense wall, are ranged several miles, from north to south, and divide both counties. They are mostly rude, naked rocks, of a prodigious height, being worn into numberless furrows, by the torrents, which, for so many ages, have been flowing down their sides.

*Sola jugis habitat diris, sedesq; tuetur
Perpetuas deformis hyems: Illa undique nubes
Huc atras agit et mixtos cum grandine nimbos.
Nam cuncti flatus ventique furentia regna
Alpinâ posuere domo, caligat in altis
Obtutus saxis, abeuntq; in nubila montes.*

SILIUS ITAL. lib. 3.

Here hoary winter, unadorn'd and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there;
There she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in rattling tempests forms;
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit shrouds,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

ADDISON.

West of the church, is a good echo, which is thrice repeated; there was formerly a ring of small bells in the steeple. By the situation, the sound must have been variously reverberated from the adjacent hills. This is the estate of Nicholas Colthurst, esq.; and the only improvement for some

A a 2

miles

“*præsentes nullæ sint. Datum Romæ, apud sanct. Marcum
“ sub anulo piscatoris die 12 Julii 1601, & pontificat nostr.
“ anno decimo.”* From the Lambeth library, lib. N. N.
numb. 77.

In the parish of Kilshanick, in a mountainy tract, there is another well, dedicated to this saint Gobnate, which is also visited on the 14th of February.

miles round, is at Killeen, a good farm-house of Mr. James Colthurst, lying about a mile to the N. E. About 4 miles N. W. of Macroomp, are the remains of a Danish intrenchment, of an oval form; the greatest diameter is 60 yards, and the smaller 40, surrounded by a broad deep ditch, whose sides are almost perpendicular. It has one narrow path into it, facing the east. At a small distance from it, near the road side, are five very large stones, pitched endways, forming an equilateral triangle, whose inside area may contain a dozen persons.

Caum-
Carig.

Mill-
street.

The north west part of the barony (from Macroomp to the Black-water) is rough and uncultivated. About six miles from Macroomp, is Caum-Carig, (i. e. the crooked rocks) a rugged hill, which must be passed over, before one arrives at Mill-street. On the left, the eye is entertained with various prospects of the Kerry mountains above-mentioned; the last of the range, to the north, is a lofty cone, called Clara-hill; at the foot of it, is Mount-Leader, a good house and plantations of Mr. Edward Leader. On the left, is Kilmeedy, a small castle of the O'Donaghoe's, now in ruin; near which, was a redoubt for half a foot company. As one descends the hills, the country opens all green and charming towards the Black-water. Mill-street is the last village of any consequence in this part of the barony; the new turnpike-road, from Cork to Kerry, runs through it, being carried over the Boggra mountain; a new barrack, and some manufactures in the linen trade, intended to be set up here, will soon make it a place of some note. About a mile to the east, is Drishane, an high castle built by Dermot Mac Carthy, son to Tievege, lord Muskery, who died in 1448. In 1641, Donogh Mac Carthy joined the Irish, and forfeited this estate; near the castle is a new handsome house of the late William Wallis, esq. who had considerably improved this part of the country,

by

by manuring with lime, enclosing, planting, &c. Having mentioned every thing considerable in this barony, on the north side of the river Lee, I shall return south, to Macroomp, and finish an account of that part of it lying on the south side of the river (27).

In returning to Macroomp, the Mushery mountains and Boggra lie to the east. On the S. W. foot of Mushery, there are three flat stones set up edge ways; the middle one is nine feet high, and three broad; there are also several circles of them, with single pillar stones, standing at a small distance, being works of the Danes or ancient Irish.

Two miles S. W. of Macroomp, there is a stone bridge over the river Toon; near which, on the W. side of the Lee, there was discovered, a few years ago, (on the estate of Dr. Edward Barry, of Dublin) a vein of metallic substance, in a limestone Lead ore. rock. An assay was made of it, and it proved to hold some lead ore.

Between this and Inshigeelagh, stand the castles Several of Drumcaragh, Carigneneelagh, and Carignacur- castles. ragh; in this last, Cromwell placed a garrison. The O'Leary's were the ancient proprietors of these castles, and all the adjacent country, which is called from them, Ivelary. Carignacurragh was forfeited by

(27) The Lee runs through the centre of the barony of Muskery, dividing it into two parts, north and south. The north part (above described) is bounded, on the west, by the lands of Glanerought and Glanfesk, in Kerry; and towards the north west, it extends to the Black-water, which divides it from Duhallow. A part of which being on the south of that river, bounds it, till it meets with the barony of Barrets, which divides and separates it on the east end; this separated part is bounded on the east, by Fermoy and Barrymore, as the map shews. The south part of this barony is bounded, on the east, by the liberties of Cork, and the barony of Barrets; on the south, by Kinalea, Kinalmeaky, Carbery, and the lofty mountains of Dauce and Duhil, which divide it from Bantry. It is on the south side, 26 miles long; on the north, more than 30, and about 16 miles broad.

by Conoher O'Leary, for joining in the rebellion of 1641. It is a lofty pile, being above 100 feet high, standing on the S. bank of the river Lee. This river has its course here, and for a considerable way below, interrupted with islands and a deep boggy tract, until it runs to the bridge of Ballynaclassen. These islands are covered, mostly, with oak, ash, hazel, and birch; at the feet of which grow fern, polypodium, and water dropworth (28). Here are great quantities of several kinds of water fowl, in their seasons, as bitterns, cranes, duck and mallard, teal, &c. These bogs have been attempted to be drained, but it was found impracticable. In one, called Anaghaly, is about three acres of ground, on which is excellent limestone, that supplies the town of Macroomp, the western inhabitants of this barony and Carbery, with lime for manure and building.

Inshigee-
lagh.

Inshigee-lagh, six miles S. W. of Macroomp, has a good barrack for one foot company, built in a stone fort of four bastions, erected on the N. end of a bridge over the Lee. Near this place, many pieces of a metallic substance have been found, in the form of cubes, as hard as iron, and glittering with sparks, intermixed, of a pale yellow, shining like gold. These cubes are washed out of the rocks on the banks of the river, by winter floods. See more of them, Book IV. CHAP. VIII.

Many of these mountains have been formerly tilled; for when the heath that covers them, is pulled up and burned, the ridges and furrows of the plough are visible. About 100 years ago, this country was all a forest. The woods consisted of large oak, birch, alder, some ash, and many yews, of as great a bulk as the largest oak. Great quantities of fir are still taken out of the turf bogs. This forest

(28) Other plants here are, *ranunculus aquaticus foliis diversis*, *osmund royal*, *water angelica*, *nymphaea alba & lutea*, *sanicula*, *oenanth. aquat.* *agrimony*, *flamula*, *millefol. aquat.* *potomogeiton.* *plantago aquatica*, *caltha palustris*, &c.

forest was then stored with red and fallow deer, and abounded with great ayries of excellent hawks; which, with the timber, belonged to the earl of Cork.

A small mile west of Inshigeela, the river Lee opens into a fine lake, called Lough Allua, three English miles long, and half a mile broad, stretching out into several bays; it is deep, and not fordable from end to end. Salmon trouts, almost as large as salmon, small river trout of various kinds, and eels, abound in it; also the charr, (29) or Alpine trout. The river here, is of a still, slow motion, till emptying itself at Inshigeelagh, it is contracted, and runs with a rapid and violent course. On the south side of this lake, are a range of lofty rocks, in some places, covered with yew and birch; and on the north side, is a fine green plain, extending the length of the lake.

The upper end is replenished with several mountain rills; the chief is a rapid little brook, descending from another lake, called Gougane-Barra. Before one arrives at this last, both man and horse must

(29) Having the opportunity of seeing those fish, when I was at Macroomp, I took down the following description of them:

The charr is, in length, from the extremity of the nose, to the tip of the tail, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth; from the back fin, to that on the belly, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, where it is thickest. Its eye resembles that of an herring; the mouth, from the tip of the muzzle, to the joint of the jaw, somewhat more than an inch; both jaws are furnished with a row of fine small teeth; the back fin is pretty large, placed almost near the centre, like a pilchard's. It has a fin to each gill, a pair of belly fins, one near the tail, and a small one on the back, near the tail. The under jaw, head, and back, are of a dark mud colour; the belly is of a bright red, like vermillion, shaded off with yellow and white; there is a remarkable small line running from the middle of the tail, to the angle of the eye, on both sides; they differ little from the common trout, as to shape; they boil red, like a salmon, as do several of the trout kind; they will not rise at a fly, being always taken with bait, or in a net. They are never found in running water, nor can be transported alive to any distance.

Gougane
Barra.

must perform penance for two miles, over the rudest highway that was ever passed. A well-spirited beast trembles at every step; some parts of the road lie shelving from one side to the other, which often trips up an horse; other places are pointed rocks, standing like so many sugar-loaves, from one to three feet high, between which a horse must take time to place and fix his feet. It was with great difficulty that I passed two miles of this causeway, in two hours. Gougane-Barra signifies the hermitage of St. Finbar; he having (as tradition says) lived here a recluse, before he founded the cathedral of Cork. This retreat is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in these parts; it lies in the remotest solitude imaginable, and is, in reality, a most elegant and romantic spot; its very aspect and situation betraying a place seemingly designed by nature for a recluse. It lies in the bowels of vast high mountains, making so many enclosures round it. St. Finbar's hermitage is a small island, surrounded by a fine deep and capacious lake, of about 200 acres, almost circular. This lake is environed by a stupendous amphitheatre of lofty hills, composed of perpendicular bleached rocks, in some places boldly hanging over the basin. In some crevices of the rocks, grow yews and evergreens. In fair weather, there are several rills, that gently glide down, with a murmuring noise, into the lake. But on heavy rains, the whole prospect seems a perfect chaos, the water then, from the top of the mountain, tumbling down all around, in several cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder, which makes a most awful and majestic scene. On the top of these precipices, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, breed and live in great security. This place, since the time of St. Finbar, has been frequented by many devotees, as a place of pilgrimage; and to get to it, is little less than to perform one. In the island, are the ruins of a chapel, with

with some small cells, a sacristy, chamber, kitchen, and other conveniencies, erected by a late recluse, (father O'Mahony) who lived an hermit, in this dreary spot, 28 years. When one is in this island, the chasm in the mountain, by which the lake is entered, is not seen, occasioned by the jutting out of part of the hill; so that if a person was carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out, the mountains making, as it were, a wall of rocks some hundred yards high. Round part of the lake, is a pleasant green bank, with a narrow causeway from it to the island. That part of the island unbuilt upon, father Mahony converted into a garden, planted several fruit trees in it, with his own hands, and made it a luxurious spot for an hermit. Opposite to this island, on the continent, is his tomb, placed in a low little house, on which is this inscription:

“Hoc sibi et successoribus suis in eadem vocati-
one, monumentum imposuit dominus Doctor
Dyonisius O'Mahony, presbyter licet indignus,
An. dom. 1700.”

He was not buried in it till the year 1728.

This solitude would, at first sight, naturally dis-
pose a man to be serious; for as Milton says,

————— Musing meditation most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert cell,
Far from the cheerful haunt of man and herds,
And sits as safe as in a senate house;
For who wou'd rob an hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish,
Or do his grey hairs any violence?

MASQUE OF COMUS.

The head of the river Lee, being the Luvius of
Ptölemy, rises in this romantic spot.

The description given us, by sir John Denham, of the source of the Thames, exactly agrees with the rise of this river :

But his proud head the airy mountain hides
 Among the clouds, his shoulders and his sides
 A shady mantle clothes, his curled brows
 Frown on the gentle stream, which calmly flows,
 Low at his feet, a spacious plain is placed,
 Between the mountain and the stream embraced,
 Which shade and shelter from the hill derives,
 While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
 This scene had some bold Greek or British Bard,
 Beheld of old, what stories had been heard
 Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
 Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames,
 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape,
 All but a quick poetic sight escape.

COOPER'S HILL.

Gougane lake affords a very good trout, of a broader and flatter kind than other trouts. The mountains produce a long coarse grass, called, by the country people, fenane, here wholly employed in grazing young stock and dry cattle, from May to November. The riches of these mountains are not on the surface ; probably, a diligent search into their bowels, might discover some very valuable minerals. At Gougane-Barra, lived one Mr. Murphy, who had been an officer in queen Anne's service, was a very intelligent person, well skilled in the ancient Irish manners and customs, and read and wrote the language extremely well. From Iveleary, proceeding eastwards to Cork, there are several good seats and improvements in this barony. It is computed, that since the earl of Clancarty's forfeiture, more than 200 good slate houses have been built in it ; also, seven new churches, and several
 stone

stone bridges. I shall mention these seats as they lie in my way from Macròomp to Cork.

Kilbarry, three miles S. by W. from Macroomp, Kilbarry is an handsome house of Robert Warren, esq.; the door, window frames, and belting, are of hewn stone. Here are good orchards, gardens, and a deer-park. This land is in the parish of Maclony, though in the midst of Kilmurry parish. In which last, stand the ruins of Clodagh castle, said to have been built by the Mac Swiney's, who were anciently famous for Irish hospitality. On the W. side of the high road, near Dunusky, there was a stone set up, with an Irish inscription, signifying to all passengers, to repair to the house of Mr. Edmund Mac Swiney, for entertainment. This stone still lies in a ditch; and the Irish say, that the person of this family who overthrew it, never throve after. In a sand hill, called Knocan-ni-croich, in this parish, several shells are found, resembling those on the sea coast. From Clodagh, to the confluence of the river Bride with the Lee, (above six miles) there is a fine valley, bounded by hills to the N. and S. which afford several limestone quarries. In the midst of this valley, is the bog of Kilcrea, called, in Irish, Geary, Kilcrea formerly very incommodious and unprofitable, bog. the middle of it being woody, bushy, and very deep, quite inaccessible, and edged on the E. and W. with red bogs; and till about 30 years ago, frequented by wolves, to the great annoyance of the adjacent inhabitants. This description of it was returned by an inquest of jurors, on a commission of survey, ann. 1656, and so it continued in the same condition, till about the year 1705. It was the domain estate of the earl of Clancarty; and when he set the adjacent lands by lease, he always inserted a clause of reservation of the whole bog to himself, whenever he should go about to drain it; giving them, in the mean time, liberty of

B b 2

pasturage,

pasturage, plowboot, &c. But it might have remained long undrained, if the last earl had not forfeited it. When the trustees sold the adjacent lands, parcels of the bog were sold with them, having natural bounds of rivulets, &c. to distinguish them. It was a very bold attempt to begin to drain it, by any private gentleman; yet John Bailey, (30) esq. of Castlemore, having the west end of

(30) The following account of this great work, is given us by George Rye, esq. of Rye-court, (in his considerations on agriculture, p. 81. &c.) as follows:

“ The river Bride, at the W. end, entered into the middle of it, where, by the falling of large oaks, its course was so obstructed, that it formed many new channels; which, in time, being likewise obstructed, it was difficult to determine where the river was. This part of the bog, of about 300 plantation acres, was the remains of a very ancient wood. Each side of the bog, was bounded by ranges of high mountains, which discharged many rivulets, besides the land floods, into this great receptacle of water, where, meeting no passages, they soaked into the earth, and swelled it like a filled sponge; but particularly at the S. W. end, there was a brook that would increase into a river, upon great rains, which, meeting with a good sort of mould, did not form a turf bog, but such a shaking morass, that whosoever entered on it, would be immediately up to his middle, though the skin did not break, and it worked like great waves, rising before and behind him. This was the outside of the great red bog; so that here were to be seen collected into one place, all the sorts of bogs mentioned by archbishop King. On the W. and S. W. where Mr. Bailey was to begin, he was obliged, 1st. To run a great double ditch, of about 250 perch in length, under the hills, to take off the land floods. 2dly. To carry a cut straight through the great swell, where a brook used to discharge itself. But here was the difficulty! for the workmen were obliged to cut faggots of bushes to stand on, and yet were above their knees under water. Amidst these hardships, armed with instruments, whose blades were hay-knives, put to straight handles, of six feet long, they cut the surface by a range of poles, and others, with crooks, fastened to handles, of about twelve feet long, pulled up the great sods of matted sedge and earth, to form a sort of bank; whilst the gentleman, the undertaker, defended with a pair of Dutch fisher boots, and deal boards to walk upon, (scarce sufficient to protect him from the water) was obliged to

of it, consisting of about 200 acres, in the summer

to stay all day in the morass, to encourage his men, and to design and mark out his work. But behold! that part which was cut out in the morning, would be closed in the afternoon. Yet this was all tolerable, till they came to a shrubby part; but then they were forced to lay aside their knives, and betake themselves to axes, hatchets, mattocks, and a new-invented instrument, in form of the hay-knife blade, to the long handles, but very strong and thick in the back, whereby a great tussock of sedge would be cut through, and all the roots of trees in it, in three or four strokes. For here, in the shrubby part, the deal boards and faggots were laid aside, the great tussocks giving them assistance of passage from one to another, as squirrels jump from tree to tree. That summer season, the land floods were kept off, and after repeated cuts for seven or eight times, the inland waters were vented down upon the next land, belonging to Stephen Sweet, esq. The waters being partly discharged, the bog subsided, and by the marks on the tussocks, it was to be perceived, that the depth of water on that part of the bog, over the superficies of earth, was about three feet; but what the fall of the skin of the morass was, Mr. Rye did not remember. Here was a great haunt of wild fowl destroyed, that betook themselves to the inner recesses of the woody bog. The next year, he was able to make a large double ditch; afterwards, Mr. Rye cut cross drains, and now all that part is so firm, that it is to be rid upon in winter. As to the other part, Mr. Sweet was forced to cut drains, to discharge the waters thrown on him; and agreed with alderman French, of Cork, who had the south side, to give and take, and to range one straight channel through the whole, to receive the river Bride. Mr. Sweet first formed a grand bank, on the north side, under the hills, to receive the rivulets descending from them; and then, the following summer, began the grand canal, in one straight line, for about one mile in length, cutting a 40 feet channel, and allowing, on each side, 10 feet seating, outside of each bank. The river had a 60 feet channel to receive its waters, on a flood. Alderman French died in the beginning, but his son, with Mr. Sweet, brought it to a conclusion. Mr. Sweet's land extending west of Mr. French's, continued the canal till he arrived at the united stream of the river, where he discharged it into its beautiful new course. Then, to prevent the overflow of the river upon the great floods, (and they are sometimes very terrible from the mountains) he run a bank of 16 feet in thickness, having dikes of 10 feet, on each side, in breadth, from the grand canal across that part of the vale, to his bank under the hills, and thereby kept

mer of 1705, first began the work, which was continued by Mr. Sweet and Mr. French, with great labour and assiduity, till they completed the design. Forrest, 4 miles E. by W. from Macroomp, in the parish of Canaboy, is a pleasant seat of William Spread, esq. where is an handsome house, good gardens, large orchards, fish ponds, and a great number of trees planted. In the same parish, is Shandangan, a mile S. W. of the former, a pretty seat of Christopher Earbury, esq. ; the gardens lie to the W. of the house, and are formed out of a drained bog, which is now cut into pleasant ponds ; here are good orchards, and a deer-park.

Mahal-
lagh.

At Mahallagh, five miles from Macroomp, is a pleasant seat of Mr. Nettle's, on the south bank of the Lee.

Strawhall

Strawhall, formerly Kilbrenin, was an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Ædus, in the eighth century, according to archbishop Usher (31) and Colgan ; it is not mentioned by sir James Ware (32) ; a part of the ruins are still remaining, on a rising ground.

The

kept off the waters from about 170 acres. Afterwards (at proper distances) he divided the whole, by double banks and ditches, and particularly he doubled the bank of the grand canal, where one might ride above a mile, on a straight bank, of a most beautiful canal, having woods on each side. But death put a period to his designs ; yet this harbour for wolves and tories, so formidable in the year 1649, is now free of both, and so drained and civilized, that there is neither shelter for the one or the other. In the same manner, in half an age, most of the fastnesses of Ireland will probably be destroyed, and the most barbarous parts rendered pleasant, profitable and habitable."

(31) Antiq. Brit. p. 448, 449.

(32) This saint Ædus was born in Meath, and from this monastery was made bishop of Meath. He died on the 10th of Nov. 789. His life (which I have seen) begins thus, " Sanctus episcopus Aidus filius Brichii de nepotibus Neil oriundus fuit, &c." This place is called, by old writers, Enach mid

The parish of Aglish lies on both sides the river Aglish. Lee ; the south part of it is in the diocese of Cork, and the north in that of Cloyne. Aglish is on the south side of the river, where there is a good house and plantations of Mr. Hingston. In the rebellion of 1641, Tiege Mac Cormac Mac Carty forfeited this estate.

Castlemore, in the parish of Moviddy, was former-^{Castle-}ly built by the Mac Swiney's, but afterwards ^{more.} belonged to the Mac Carty's ; for Phelim Mac Owen Carty was the forfeiting person in the rebellion of 1641. It is in repair, and inhabited by Mr. Travers. It formerly belonged to John Bailey, esq. and is now the estate of Mr. Rye, whose father, colonel Rye, married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Bailey. Half a mile east, is Rye-court, an handsome ^{Ryecourt} house and improvement of the late ingenious colonel George Rye, afore-mentioned, and now inhabited by his son. Besides good gardens and orchards, col. Rye raised and planted many thousands of oaks, and other forest trees, within a few years, and was a great improver in several branches of agriculture. In the gardens, are some arbutus trees, which bear fruit. A mile west of Rye-court, is Inshirahill, alias Crooks-town, an old improvement, good gardens, ^{Crooks-}and large orchards of cider-fruit, with a good ^{town.} house, and all convenient out-offices. To the westward of the house, are fine groves of fir. This place was never recovered by the earl of Clancarty, since the rebellion of 1641. It is now the estate of Mr. Crook. The soil in this neighbourhood is a light grey earth, with a limestone bottom, producing fertile crops to the industrious farmer. The church of Moviddy was lately rebuilt. In the church-yard, is an handsome monument, to the memory

mid Brenin, or Brevin. At a place anciently called Cluain Finglass (not now known) was an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Abban, in the 7th century, in this barony of Muskery.

mory of the late captain Bailey, of Castlemore, with this inscription :

“ This monument was erected by Mrs. Anne Bailey, widow of John Bailey, of Castlemore, esq. who died the 15th of June, 1719. He was a gentleman who always had the true interest of his country at heart. At the revolution, he served in person in the wars of Ireland, till the kingdom was reduced to peace and quietness ; then quitting the wars, he returned to his wife and children, and shewed himself as good an husband, as indulgent a father, as he was a true subject. Being honoured with the commission of the peace, he always administered justice so uprightly, that he never blemished his commission, and died lamented by all good men who knew him.”

In the burial ground grow vast quantities of gromwell.

About a quarter of a mile N. of the church, is a quarry of excellent white freestone ; and on the W. near Kilmurry, is a well, dedicated to the virgin Mary, and much frequented on her festivals, by the common Irish ; near it, is a stone, in which they pretend is the miraculous impression of a man's knee. On the W. side of the road from Crookstown to Bandon, is a large stone monument, of a great length and breadth. Tradition says, it was erected to the memory of one Nial, who was said to be slain in battle, near this place.

Rath.

Rath is a seat built by alderman James French, of Cork, with a paddock and other improvements.

Agharlow.

Agharlow, in the parish of Kilbonane, is well improved and planted, also the estate of Mr. French. The parish church is in ruins. About a mile E. by

Kilcrea.

N. from Agharlow, is the castle of Kilcrea, formerly a seat of the earls of Clancarty. It is a strong building, having an excellent staircase, of a dark marble, from bottom to top, about 70 feet high. It stands a little south of the river Bride. The
barbicans,

barbicans, platforms, and ditch, still remain. On the east side, is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage, formerly, to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns, they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours. Kilcrea (33) was a manor belonging to the lords Clancarty. Near this castle, are some quarries of a fine clouded grey marble, which takes a good polish. About two fields east of this castle, are the ruins of the abbey of Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider, lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built the above-mentioned castle, and was buried in this

VOL. I. C c abbey,

(33) Almost the whole of this barony, before the commencement of the rebellion of 1641, belonged to Donough, lord Muskery, who held it in domain as of fee, and the rest in service, reversion and remainder. His ancestors, for their fidelity and great services performed to the crown of England, obtained several letters patent, containing large and ample privileges, concessions, and royalties inherent in the crown. As the creating the castles of Blarney, Kilcrea, and Macroomp, into three several free manors, the whole barony of Muskery (being reputed to have belonged to one or other of those three) yielding and doing suits of court leet, and court baron to them. They had the liberty to erect a free park, consisting of 200 acres, at Blarney, with privileges of free chase, free warren, and all others appertaining to the masters of the royal game. To appoint seneschals, and clerks of their markets. They had the disposal of goods of felons and fugitives, and of all the ayries of hawks in their territory. They presented to several parish churches, founded by the lords of the family in this barony. They had also power to hold several fairs and markets. The reserved rent to the crown, in the first patents, was only 16l. per ann. but, in the last patent of king James I. it was raised to 100l. This patent was granted to Charles Oge. They were also, by this patent, to pay 3s. 4d. out of every plowland yearly, as a composition royal, throughout the barony, except some domain lands adjoining to the above manors, that were free.

abbey, ann. dom. 1494, being wounded at Carignamuck. The foundation of this abbey was began, according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster annals place it in 1478 (34).

Ann. 1614, sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, committed the care of this abbey to Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Muskery, who was a protestant, upon condition that he should not permit the friars to live in it, and that none but English protestants should be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord (35) was buried here, ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains ; among which is, the nave and choir of the church. On the S. side of the former, is a handsome arcade, of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir, are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred (36), as were the Barret's, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir ; it is still entire, and supported by gothic arches. There is something very awful and solemn when one enters these reverend piles, once erected for the uses of religion. Long sounding aisles, intermingled with graves and human bones,

(34) MSS. in Marsh's Library.

(35) From him descended Tiege, ancestor to the Carty's, of Aglish ; and Daniel, ancestor to the Carty's, of Carignavare.

(36) Viz. Cormac Mac Tiege Carty, called Laider, who founded it, as above. Cormac Oge Laider, his son, buried here, ann. 1536. He fought the celebrated battle of Mourne abbey, where he vanquished the earl of Desmond. Tiege, his son, lord Muskery, buried here, ann. 1565 ; he was father to sir Cormac Mac Tiege. Dermot, his son, buried here, ann. 1570, ancestor of the Mac Carty's, of Inshirahill. Cormac, his son, buried here, ann. 1616, who was the last lord of this family that was here interred.

bones, the twilight vaults, the caverns piled with skulls, and the gloomy darkness, occasioned by the height of the walls, over-grown with shrubs and ivy, so sadden all the scene, that he must be a person who never reflects at all, if he thinks not of futurity, on entering (as Mr. Pope says)

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever musing melancholy reigns.

From the gateway of this abbey, to the road, there are high banks on either side, formed entirely of human bones and skulls, cemented together with moss; and besides great numbers strown about, there are several thousands piled up in the arches, windows, &c. which shew this place, formerly, to have been a very great cemetery (37). At the

C c 2

end

(37) This abbey was dedicated to saint Bridget, according to Wadding. Father Mac Carty, who wrote the transactions of Ireland for many ages, and was a reputable author, lived in this house; as did friar Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1621, 4to. with other works.

Kilcrea signifies the cell of St. Cera, whose festivals are celebrated on the 16th of October, and 5th of January, being the days of her birth and death. According to Colgan,* her father's name was Dubh, who was of the race of Cornarius, and monarch of Ireland about the year 157; from whom descended Carbery Riada, Carbery Bascoin, and Carbery Musc. The first, was the founder of the Daileriadan family, in Ulster and Scotland; from the second, the sept of the country of Corca Bascoin was derived; and from the youngest, the family of Muskery.

Colgan places an abbey of Austin nuns at Kilcrea, and says, it was founded in the 6th century, by St. Cera. But in the records, it is said to be at a place called Grany, now Grange, which is a mile E. of the abbey of Kilcrea, in the parish of St. Owen's, called the Ovens. Kilcrea is in Desart parish. Colgan places another abbey of Canonesses at Kilcuana, in Muskery, where St. Conere was abbess. This last place is not now known.

* Act. Sanct. p. 15.

end of a lane leading to this ruin, stands a large wooden cross, since the time of the demolition of the abbey, and this entrance is by an avenue of venerable oak. The river Bride winds sweetly away through the vale below this ruin, and, turning north, falls into the Lee. The lord Muskery, at the time of the dissolution, had the lands of this abbey granted to him; but after the wars of 1641, Oliver Cromwell gave them to lord Broghill. It was in these wars that the greatest part of the building was destroyed; but part of it was afterwards rebuilt by captain William Baily, who placed a garrison therein.

Snugborough.

Garyhasty, &c.

Kilcrea was purchased by captain Hedges, from the trustees of the hollow-blade company, (who bought it after lord Clancarty's forfeiture.) He built here an handsome seat, and adorned it with fine plantations; it is now called Snugborough, and inhabited by Mr. French. A mile north of Kilcrea, is Garyhasty, a pleasant country house of Mr. Riggs Faulkner, of Cork, on the S. side of the Bride. And a mile S. E. is Ballygromane, belonging to Mr. Haddock. The lands are dry and fertile, and proper for tillage. To the S. is the parish of Knockavilly, where the soil is, for the most part, cold and bleak; yet being manured with lime, affords good crops of corn.

Ovens.

The Ovens, or St. Owen's parish, is washed, on the S. and E. sides, by the Bride, and on the N. by the Lee. In it is a most remarkable cave, beneath a stupendous limestone arch, 12 feet high at the entrance, but declines to less than six. In some places it is higher, and in others so low, that one is obliged to creep in advancing through it. The passage is on the W. side, but in about 20 yards, the cave winds towards the S. and S. E. Another way leads on due S. to a well, about four-score yards from its entrance. There are many other branches, some running in a serpentine manner, others

others like so many alleys, crossing each other, mostly so broad, that six or eight persons may walk abreast, the whole forming a perfect labyrinth under ground. In order to visit these passages, it would be necessary to take the same precaution as Ariadne made Theseus use, when he was obliged to fight the Minotaur in the Cretan labyrinth, which Virgil thus elegantly describes :

Ut quondam cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ
Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprencus & irremeabilis error.

Æn. lib. v. v. 585, &c.

And as the Cretan labyrinth of old,
With wand'ring wave and many a winding fold,
Involv'd the weary feet without redress,
In a round error which deny'd recess.

DAYDEN.

This grotto is all lined with a natural gypsum or stalactical matter, which pervades through the rocks, and is a stronger cement than human industry has yet invented. By my computation, I went a quarter of an English mile under ground, in this place, and the country people say, that it runs to Gill-abbey, near Cork ; there is also another entrance near the church, to this cave. Grange, near Grange. the Ovens, is the house of Mr. Onesiphorus Phaire, whose ancestor, col. Phaire, was governor of Cork, ann. 1651, being so appointed by Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the persons, to whom the warrant for the execution of king Charles I. was directed. On the 18th of May, 1660, he was carried prisoner, with a guard of 50 troopers, to Dublin, from Cork, and was sent to London ; where, by the interest of lord

lord Clancarty, (whose life he is said to have saved, as he was going to be executed, by a party who made him prisoner, and did not know him) he obtained his pardon, and returned to Cork. He was again concerned in the fanatic plot, ann. 1666, for seizing the castle of Dublin, and the other garrisons of Ireland, which was discovered by the first earl of Orrery, and captain Oliver, to the duke of Ormond, the management of that business, in this county, being committed to colonel Phaire. However, there being a peace soon after, between England, Holland, and France, the plot was dropped, and the projectors of it suffered to go unmolested by the government. He died peaceably near Cork, and was buried in the anabaptist burying-yard of that city.

Cooleroe Cooleroe, the house of Mr. Wetheral, on the S. bank of the Lee, with good plantations, and an handsome avenue leading to the house. Near it, is the bridge of Iniscarra, of six stone arches. The river is here contracted, having a fall, and runs with great rapidity. Cooleroe is in the barony of Barrets.

Lime kilns. There is no part of Ireland where so much lime is burned, as in this S. side of the barony of Muskerry. From the head of the vale of Castlemore, down below Kilcrea, on all the adjacent hills, there are great numbers of lime kilns. It is not uncommon to see several on one farm, and some hundreds of them are constantly kept burning all the summer season; being mostly turf kilns, besides some of furze, which are here seldom used. The common labourers, in this part of the country, will set down their kilns, and burn them, without the assistance of a mason; in one of them, they commonly burn 200 barrels of roch lime, which will make 500 barrels of slack; when it is burned, they take out the lime before it slacks, otherways it would burst the kiln. They also use sea sand for

for manuring, particularly in the S. E. of this barony, it lying within two miles of the Bandon river, where it is navigable up to Inishannon. Several of the cottagers, in this tract, pay their rents by lime burning, and will often sell roch lime, 10 or 15 miles from the kiln, at a shilling the barrel.

CHAP. III.

A Description of the Barony of KINALEA and KERRYCURIHY, the Towns of KINSALE and BANDON, with the adjacent Baronies of COURCIES, IBAWNE, and BARRIROE, and the Cantred of KILBRITTON.

THE barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurihy (1), the latter called, formerly, Muskery Millane, was possessed by Richard Cogan, and came from him to the earls of Desmond; it was given by James, the 15th earl, to his brother Maurice, as I have mentioned in the 32d and 50th pages of this volume. This country, lying on the S. W. of the channel of Cork, has the convenience of that harbour, and another channel that runs up a limestone vale, to Carigaline; besides, it has the sea coast and Oysterhaven to the south, and on the S. W. the bay and harbour of Kinsale; it hath limestone for manure, and is sufficiently provided with several kinds of it, drawn from the sea, by means of the river Bandon being navigable up to Inishannon.

Monks-

(1) Kerrycurihy contains ten parishes, viz. Templebreedy, the impropriation of Monkstown, Kilmurry, Lisnadeary, part of Carigaline, Killanully, Ballyneboy, Kilpatrick, Barnehelly, and Riniskiddy, containing 53 plowlands, and 12,994 Irish plantation acres. Kinalea is divided into 19 parishes, viz. Dunderrow, Leoline, Inishannon, Templemichael, Taxaxon, Briny, Knockavilly, Ballymartle, Ballynaboy, Knocknamaghan, Cullen, Bealfoyle, Nohavel, Kilmahonoge, Kilpatrick, part of Carigaline, Kinure, Ballyfeard, and Tracton. It contains 310 plowlands, in which are 40,058 Irish plantation acres.

Monks-
town.

Bally-
britton.

Crossha-
ven.

Cariga-
line.

Shannon
park.

Monkstown is the nearest parish, in Kerrycurihy, to Cork. The castle was built by the family of Archdeacon, ann. 1638. It is large, and in ruins, and is flanked by four square turrets. To this family also belonged the castle of Barnahely. Ballybritton is a pretty seat, in this parish; the gardens lie to the water; it is, at present, occupied by Mr. Connor. Beyond it, is Coolemore, the seat of Thomas Newenham, esq. More to the south, is Crosshaven, a safe creek, lying on the W. side, after you enter Cork harbour. Sir Francis Drake, in 1589, having a small squadron of five ships of war, was chased into this harbour, by a superior fleet of Spaniards; he ran into Crosshaven, and moored his ships behind the shelter of Corribiny hill, in a safe basin. The Spaniards sailed up the harbour of Cork, and were surprised not to see the ships they had just before chased into it; thus, having missed their prey, they came out again, without doing sir Francis the least harm.

The castle of Carigaline is situated on the upper end of this haven, on the N. side of the river Oonbouy, built on a limestone rock, by the Cogan's, but was, many years after, possessed by the Desmond family. In queen Elizabeth's time, it was called the impregnable castle of Carigaline (2), but it is now entirely demolished. The parish church is in decent order, and stands a little way to the S. and near it, is an handsome house and improvement of alderman Atkins, of Cork. Shannon park, alias Ballinrea, was formerly the seat of Francis

(2) The lands of Carigaline, alias Beaver, containing four plowlands, Ballingay, alias Baliarea, containing six plowlands, and Crosshaven, 80 acres, were demised, by sir Warham St. Leger, (to whom they were granted by queen Elizabeth) to Stephen Golding, Thomas Petty, and others, who surrendered them to king James I. March 31, 1612. And new letters patent were passed for the same, by sir Richard Boyle, knt. who purchased them from the said Golding.

Francis, lord viscount Shannon, who had here a neat house, and fine park, both entirely gone to ruin; notwithstanding, this seat, in its time, was justly reckoned one of the most pleasant in Munster. The first earl of Cork designed to build a town at Carigaline; and as it lay nearer the harbour's mouth than the city of Cork, and also had the advantage of a deep and navigable channel, he intended it should rival that city in trade. He was induced to pursue this scheme, out of a pique to the citizens of Cork, who entered a by-law in their council books, that no citizen should sell any lands or estate, in the city, to that nobleman; but the rebellion of 1641 ruined the design. From Shannot park, a rivulet empties itself into a creek, a little to the S. of Monkstown, on the lands of Barnahealy, which works a large bolting-mill, erected by the late Mr. Carrè, merchant in Cork; and this water is conveyed to it by an aqueduct, near a quarter of a mile.

A mile S. W. of Carigaline, is Kilowen, a new house, and pretty seat, of Mr. Nash; and more W. is Meades-town, where stood a castle, built by the Meade's. Hodders-field, called, formerly, Ringa-broe, a mile W. of Cross-haven, is the seat of Mr. Hodder; on a rising ground near the house, is a gazebo, which commands a prospect of the harbour of Cork, the ocean, and a vast tract of sea coast. The castle of Ballea is a large ruin, a mile W. of Carigaline; it was formerly possessed by the Mac Carty's, of Cloghroe; and opposite to Coolemore, are the ruins of another castle, built by one of the Desmond family. Rinabelly, about three miles S. of Carigaline, is a good house of Mr. Hodder; there is here a dangerous sandy bay, sometimes fatally mistaken, by mariners, for the mouth of Cork harbour; an hard sand obstructs the entrance. The mouth of this bay opens due W. whereas that of Cork harbour lies in N. More to the S. W. in the parish of Bealfoyl, is Barry's castle, built on a rock, castle.

Mount-
long.

rock hanging over the coast. At Britfield's town, in this parish, the sea eagle, or ospery, breeds in the cliffs. On the E. side of Oysterhaven, is Mount-long, an handsome castle of the Long's; not far from it, is Bellgooly, where the Irish had their camp, for the first years of the wars of 1641; and this castle is now inhabited by Mr. Bustead. Oysterhaven is still remarkable for excellent oysters.

Kinalea.

That part of this barony, called Kinalea, lies between Kerrycurihy and Bandon river. This tract was named Insovenagh, and was formerly granted to Robert Fitz-Martin; but it belonged to Barry Oge, until the rebellion of 1641. The abbey of

Tracton.

Tracton stood two miles S. of Carigaline; it was founded ann. 1224, for Cistercian monks, by the Mac Carty's. This foundation was confirmed by king Edward III. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the cross, which, they said, Barry Oge, at a great price, obtained, and gave them; this was so firmly believed, that on every holy Thursday, vast multitudes resorted to pay their devotions to this supposed relic. This abbey was granted by queen Elizabeth, to Henry Guilford, gent. and sir James Craig, March 20, 1568, on their paying, beforehand, the sum of 7l. 15s. sterl. Sir James Craig assigned to the earl of Cork, who passed a patent for this abbey, March 23d, 7th of James I. and was by him given to his son Francis, lord Shannon. The monks came from Alba Lauda, in Wales, and this house was called De Alba Tractu; it is now quite demolished; and near it, is the seat of Samuel Daunt, esq.

Rigg's
Dale.

On the S. side of the river Oonbouy, is Rigg's Dale, a pretty seat of the Riggs's, with good plantations, five miles from Cork; this land was famous for producing excellent cheese. And on the other

Ballyna-
hassick.

side, is Ballynahassick, a small village. Mr. Bennet has here an agreeable country house, well wooded.

on the S. side, with large orchards and gardens. The river Oonbouy runs near it, under a stone bridge of three arches, being confined by a narrow channel; but it is deep, and stocked with good trout, pike, tench, and large eels.

The village of Brinny is in the western extremity Brinny. of the barony, where there is a decent parish church, and a handsome seat of Mr. Nash.

The castle of Dundaneere stands near the con- Dundaneere. fluence of the Brinny and Bandon rivers. It was built by Barry Oge. About the year 1612 (3), the East India company of England had a settlement here, for carrying on iron works, and building large ships; for which uses, they purchased the adjacent woods and lands, for 7,000*l*. The following year, two new ships of 500 tons, were launched, and a dock was erected for building more; they kept a garrison in the castle, and built three adjacent villages; but they were much disturbed in their undertakings, by Walter Coppinger, and others, against whom they petitioned the government; and such was the implacable spirit of the Irish against them, that by continually doing them several mischievous ill offices, they forced them, at length, to quit the country. The great woods on the Bandon river were, from that time, much demolished, and began to forfeit Spenser's description of it, who named it, 'The pleasant Bandon, crowned with many a wood.' But there are still some large plantations remaining, W. of Inishannon. The earth hereabouts, is a rich loamy soil, producing excellent wheat, barley, and potatoes. They manure with sand, lime, and dung.

Inishannon is pleasantly situated on the river Inishannon. Bandon, six miles from Kinsale. The river is navigable to Colliers-quay, half a mile below the place. On the W. side of the town, is a fair stone bridge. It was formerly walled, and a place of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles, and

D d 2

large

(3) MS. Sir Richard Cox.

large buildings, discovered in it ; but notwithstanding its excellent situation on a navigable river, and very fruitful country it continued to be a poor decayed village, until within these three years, that it began to be rebuilt, by Thomas Adderly, esq. who has erected a range of decent slate houses, for linen manufacturers, with a bleach-yard, and other conveniencies ; and so well has the design flourished, by the indulgence and encouragement of that worthy gentleman, that, although this business is but in its infancy, there were manufactured and bleached at Inishannon, from the 1st of Feb. 1748, to the 1st of Nov. 1749, 422 pieces of sundry kinds of linen, sheetings, diapers, &c. containing 13,886 yards, besides 240 pieces that came to be bleached from the neighbourhood, the water being found to be most excellent for that purpose ; and from the 15th of Aug. 1749, to the 23d of Dec. 1749, there were 318 pieces more manufactured here, containing 12,229 yards, besides 59 pieces then in the looms ; of which there are erected, for linen and sheeting, 59 ; also, two broad diaper looms, and one narrow, besides four for weaving canvas, being 66 in all, belonging to the factory, and kept employed by Mr. Adderly. He caused all the cloth that was made in this town, to be carefully viewed by several gentlemen and dealers in linen ; who have certified, that for goodness, breadth, strength, and colour, the linen made here, equals any other manufactured in Ireland.

Charter-
school.

What will also much contribute to the establishment of this factory, is a charter-school, which has been lately erected, by the encouragement of Mr. Adderly, who has bestowed two acres of land on it for ever, set 40 acres more at half value, for 21 years, and promises to renew the lease, when required, without any consideration. He gave 200l. towards the building, also liberty to raise stones and slates on his land, with turf for the use of the school ; and obtained an annual subscription of 30l. per annum, towards its support ; by all which

which encouragements, this school proceeds in a happy thriving way. The Bandon river not only affords the inhabitants excellent water for bleaching, but it gives them the advantage of carrying great quantities of turf down to Kinsale, which firing they have near Inishannon, in great plenty. These boats return laden with sea sand, for manure, which is carried into the barony of Muskery, and the adjacent country, upon horses backs; the country people give about 16s. for 120 bags of this sand, which hold about a barrel each. They have lime here, from the parish of Moviddy, in Muskery, which place supplies Bandon, and a great part of Carbery with it, for manure and building, at a very reasonable price. In digging a canal, to draw water to the bleach-yard of Inishannon, there was some shew of coal, from the deep, black, tinged, slaty stones, there dug up. On the bank of this canal, there is a good appearance of potters clay, very easy to come at; and near the town, is an excellent slate quarry. To the west of this place, Thomas Corker, esq. has a pretty seat.

From Inishannon to Kinsale, the river Bandon is extremely pleasant, having several houses, castles, and woods on its banks, which are high and beautiful. As one rows down this river, it winds in an agreeable manner; and, at the end of each turn, the sight is pleasingly entertained with the prospect of some neat seat, or romantic building, which open upon the eye, one after another.

Next below Inishannon, is Coolemoreen, lately improved by Mr. Hodder, of Cork, who has built a good house, drained the land, and imbanked a part of it, formerly overflowed by the river. Below this, is Golden-Bush, a good house of Mr. Hay's, pleasantly seated on the river. A mile lower, is the castle of Poulne-long, i. e. Ship-pool, built by the Roche's, as appears from their arms over a chimney-piece. This castle was taken by the Bandonians.

ans, in 1642, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from Kinsale. It is now a pleasant seat of Edward Herrick, esq. with good gardens, and other improvements; he has also made a very handsome dining-room in this castle, which affords a very beautiful prospect of the river. On the opposite side, but lower down, is Cariganassick, a ruined castle of Mac Carty Reagh, in the barony of Courceys; and on the same side, are several fine slate quarries.

Holly-
hill.

Holly-hill, the seat of Francis Roche, esq. stands on this river, two miles from Kinsale; the house has four regular fronts; the gardens are well kept, and laid out in an elegant manner, the owner having travelled through France and Italy. There is a fine avenue leading to the house, above an English mile long, well planted, the beginning of which is beautified with fine holly hedges, (in several diamonds) the avenues crossing each other between, in order to take off the steepness of the hill, and render it more easy. He has, at a great expence, cut through an high rock, to open a vista to the Bandon river, by which some marcasites of copper were discovered. To the N. is a neat village, regularly built, of decent cottages, for the accommodation of his tenants and labourers.

Dunder-
row.

Dunderrow is a small village, two miles from Kinsale, with a parish church in repair. It belonged to the Roche's, who had a castle near the banks of the Bandon river. In the church-yard, is a monument, with an inscription to the memory of Edward Roche, esq. of Trabolgan, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Archdeacon, of Monkstown, who both died in the same hour, on the 23d of January, 1711. Arms, gules three roaches naiant, impaled with gules, a fess between three lions rampant; or, the 1st for Roche, the 2d for Archdeacon; and within the church, is a monument for the lady of Francis Roche, of Holly-hill, esq. who died the
18th



D. Corbett. Sculp.

18th of June, 1731. The other being for his parents.

Near Dunderrow is a large Danish intrenchment, from whence it has its name; dun, signifying a fortified place.

Ballintobber, near Kinsale, is a seat belonging to Ballinsir John Meade (4), a minor, whose grandfather ^{tobber.} was created a baronet by queen Anne, May 29, 1703.

Having mentioned every thing remarkable in this barony, I proceed to a description of Kinsale, ^{Kinsale.} which was called, in Irish, Cean Tailé, i. e. the head of the sea; alluding to the promontory, called the Old Head; others derive it from the Irish, cune tailé, or cune saille, which imports a smooth sea or basin. It is, in some old Irish MSS. called, Fan-na Tuabred, i. e. the fall of the springs. This is an ancient corporation. King Edward III. granted it a charter, ann. 1333; and the same was renewed ^{Charter.} by king Edward IVth's charter (5), of the 22d year

(4) Created viscount Clanwilliam, in 1766.

(5) This charter recites an act made at Limerick, at a parliament held there on the Friday before Ash-Wednesday, before Gerald, earl of Kildare, deputy to Richard, of Shrewsbury, duke of York, 2d son to king Edward IV. lord lieutenant of Ireland. That at the supplication of John Gallway, William Gallway, Thomas and William Martell, Edward and John Roche, &c. burgesses, who produced several letters patent of divers other grants, of many of the king's royal progenitors, to them and their successors, by the name of the sovereign and commons of Kinsale. And, among others, the charter of king Edward III. which recites, "That the town was surrounded by Irish enemies and English rebels, and that the burgesses have always obeyed the king's orders in repelling the same, who have often, by sea and land, assaulted the town, and that the walls were ruinous, and the burgesses not able to repair them. Therefore, power was granted, by this charter, to the townsmen, to elect their sovereign, who may have a mace, with the king's arms engraved thereon, borne before him. The corporation to have the custom of all customable goods, as the city of Cork had, (those called the great customs, excepted,)

to

year of his reign, anno 1482. I do not find that this charter was again renewed, until queen Elizabeth confirmed their privileges, anno 1588, the year of the famous invasion, by the Spanish armada

to go to the repair of their walls. A proper account thereof to be rendered yearly before two burgesses, or before the earl of Desmond, and not into the exchequer. All forestallers and regrators punishable, with fine and imprisonment, by the sovereign, who is to license wine-taverns, and all persons selling goods in the town, also to regulate the assize of bread and weights, and to be escheator, admiral, and clerk of the market. The merchants of this town were exempted from paying that custom, called the petty customs, through all Ireland. The sovereign and burgesses have power to take cognizance of all pleas, (as well of fresh force, viz. within forty days) as also of trespasses, covenants, debts, &c. to the amount of any sum, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Also cognizance of all pleas of lands within the town and liberties; no sheriff having power to take cognizance of any matter therein, unless the lieutenant-general, chief justice, chancellor, or treasurer, be present. In matters relating to the corporation, the jury to consist of townsmen. The sovereign and burgesses not to be constrained to attend at assizes, unless by a mandate under the privy seal. Liberty for them to treat with Irish enemies, and to reform them, so that such correspondence be not prejudicial to the crown; also to make war upon them. The corporation not to be forced to levy more soldiers than they can bear, nor be imposed upon by subsidies, tallage, coin, kernes, beeves, &c.; to have a yearly power of making as many freemen as they shall think proper, and to make by-laws, &c. and to enjoy all freedoms and liberties granted to the city of Cork. Their liberties to extend from a rock, called the Bulman, up to Inishannon. None of the Irish, unless made free, to be admitted into the franchises. Witness our beloved Thomas, earl of Desmond, deputy to our most dear son, George, duke of Clarence, our lieutenant-general of our land of Ireland. Dated at Dublin, the 7th of January, in the 7th year of our reign, (ann. 1333)."

These letters patent being read in the above-mentioned parliament, an act passed "for confirming the same, and that two burgesses, one to be chosen by the town, and the other by the lord Courcey, should be overseers of the revenues and customs, which were to be expended upon the reparation of the walls and fortresses thereof." Witness our aforesaid deputy at Limerick, the 15th of February, ann. regn. 22d.

mada (6). The corporation forfeited this charter, upon the Spaniards landing in this town, anno 1600, together with all their privileges. For

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on

(6) The above charter, queen Elizabeth (by the advice of sir William Fitz-William, lord deputy) ratified by letters patent, dated at Greenwich, 18th of January, in the 30th year of her reign. She grants them power to purchase land, to the value of 30l. per ann. Their liberties to extend, by sea, one mile further than in king Edward's charter, and one and a half round the walls, viz. from the town, to the north part of the territory of Coolhaven and Glanknucknegool; to the north, into the old court of Glawntanellie and Court a Terteen, beyond the water and passage of Kinsale; to the south, from Bellgooly and Prehane; on the east part, to the church of Dunderrow; and the part of Glasheen, towards the west; all the said lands, and persons on the same, to be under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of Kinsale, who, with the burgesses, may perambulate these bounds as often as they please. The sovereign to be escheator, clerk of the market, examiner, guager, &c. within the liberties; one half of the profits to go to the queen, and the other to the corporation. Power to collect the customs, and appoint a customer from Kinsale, in all the ports west to the Dorsey islands, to continue but one year in his office, and the profits to be accounted for into the exchequer. The sovereign to be admiral of all the said creeks and bays. The sovereign, recorder, and two burgesses, to be justices of the peace and of gaol delivery, (treasons delivered by the stat. of the 25th of Edward III. excepted,) and to have a gaol in the said town, and no other justice to make gaol delivery, treasons excepted. The serjeant at mace attending the sovereign and recorder, to make proper return of pannels, inquisitions, &c. as is practised by any sheriff. A market to be held on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair on the feast of St. Bartholomew, and two days after. The sovereign to be clerk of the same, with power to hold a court of pye-powder, &c. The custom, called the cocquet of hides, granted to the town. Also 3l. 6s. 8d. rent, issuing out of Courceys country, which came to the crown, by the attainder of Gerald, late earl of Desmond. To hold the same, for 31 years, from the date of those patents. Enrolled at Dublin, May 10th, ann. Eliz. 31.

In the town and liberties, are six parishes, 33 plowlands, and therein 6,816 acres.

on October 14 (7), 1601, the burgesses came to sir George Carew, and requested him to restore their charter, seal, mace, and royal standard; which, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, they had delivered him to keep. The president said, he could not return them, without directions from England, for he conceived that they were forfeited; but promised to write to the queen in their favour, which he did; and soon after, had an order to restore them, on condition, that they should, at their own charges, repair their walls, and assist, with labourers, towards finishing the new fortification of Castle-Park; all which they promised to perform.

Among other ensigns of royalty restored at this time, to the burgesses, there was a fair large standard, embroidered with the arms of England, given them by king Henry VIII. who sent it by sir George Carew, the lord president's cousin-german, when he arrived at Kinsale, (not long before the siege of Bologne) being then admiral of the king's ships. After the restoration of their charter, king James I. gave them (8) 20l. per ann. out of the cantreds of Kinsale and Courceys, to enable them to rebuild their walls. And king Charles I. by letters patent, dated March 13, ann. reg. 14. granted them 6l. per annum, out of the lands of Drumdarig, and 12l. 10s. 0½d. out of the Spittle land. The late king James also gave them a new charter, dated at Dublin, 25th of February, 4th regn. before his abdication, and enrolled May 4th, 1688. This town is now governed by a sovereign, with an unlimited number of burgesses, who form a common council; these, together with the free-men, elect the sovereign, the city officers, and return two members to parliament. Besides an handsome salary, the sovereign has an allowance for entertainments, &c.

1a

(7) *Pacata Hibern.*

(8) *Ex Rot. in officio audit.*

In this town, was an abbey of regular canons, Abbeys. where (Colgan says) saint Gobban, a disciple of saint Ailbe, was abbot in the 7th century. There was also an abbey here of Carmelites, or white friars, dedicated to the virgin Mary, founded by Robert Fitz-Richard Balrain, anno 1334. Part of the ruins still remain, on the N. end of the town.

The parish church is dedicated to a female Church. saint, called Multosia, or St. Multos, by whom it is said to have been erected, in the 14th century. From the W. door, to the E. end, it is 123 feet long, and proportionably broad. On the north side, is an arcade of seven gothic arches; the middle arch leads into a cross aisle, in which are two handsome monuments of Italian marble. On the first, (adorned with an urn, and other embellishments, curiously wrought) is this inscription :

*Dum Tempus Habemus, Operimur Bonum,
Vigilate & Orate, quia nescitis Horam.*

“ Here lieth the body of Robert Southwell esq. eldest son of Anthony Southwell, esq. and nephew to captain sir Thomas Southwell, of Poly-long, knt. He was descended from sir Richard Southwell, of Woodrising, in the county of Norfolk, in England, knt. whose family were, in ancient time, of the town of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham. He deceased on the 3d day of April, anno 1673, and in the 70th year of his age.”

“ Here also lieth the body of Helena Southwell, his wife, daughter of major Roger Gore, of Sherston, in the county of Wilts, in England, who, having lived with him 40 years, in the inviolate bands of wedlock, she died on the 1st of July, 1679, in the 66th year of her age. They had issue, Robert, Catherine, and Thomas. Here lieth also the body of the said Thomas Southwell, born the 24th of

November, 1639, who died the 1st day of October, 1641. Here also lieth Catherine Gore, mother to the said Helena, and sister to sir Arthur Hyde, of Castle-Hyde, knt. who died upon the 7th day of July, 1638."

"If the memory of the dead gives example to the living, let this marble testify, that the said Robert Southwell was, in the course of a long life, and various changes of time, loyal to the crown, zealous for the church, and, towards mankind, perfectly just. He was one of the privy council of Munster, and vice-admiral of the same province; in the discharging of which trust, as well as all others, whether public or private, for his friends or country, the abilities and vigour of his mind, his industry and zeal for justice, were always exemplary. He was a lover of peace, liberal, and a friend to the poor. That comeliness of aspect, which had always shined in his countenance, he preserved to the last; but growing weary of this world, amidst all the comforts of it, and coveting to be dissolved, he did, with a manly christian and unshaken constancy, resign his breath."

"Helena Southwell, beloved of all, and of all lamented in her death; she who never turned her face from the poor, but was a mother to the afflicted. Let her memory be ever fresh. She had great endowments of mind, and constant piety towards God. Prudence, humility, and a passion for doing good, crowned all her works."

Let her example flourish.

"Sir Robert Southwell, one of the clerks attending his majesty king Charles II. in his most honourable privy-council of England, dedicated this to the memory of his indulgent parents, whose own virtues have dedicated them to eternity."

Arms, or, 3 bull's-heads sable, in the fess point a crescent gules. Impaled with argent 3 roses gules.

Adjoining

Adjoining to this monument, stands another of Italian marble, beautifully wrought, and adorned with carvings of foliages, roses, fruit in a cornucopia, &c. and with the following arms, viz. argent, on a chief gules, three crosses pattee, with the distinction of a baronet. Impaled with argent, 3 cinque-foils gules, each leaf charged with an anulet or, the first for Perceval, the second for Southwell. Over which, in a cartouch of white marble, are these lines :

“ Here lieth the body of dame Catherine, relict of sir John Perceval, of Burton, baronet, and only daughter of sir Robert Southwell, of Kinsale, and of Helena Southwell, his wife. She was born at Kinsale, the 1st of September, 1637 ; she was there married, on the 14th of February, 1655, and died near unto it, on the 17th day of August, 1679. Her husband, sir John Perceval, died in Dublin, on the 1st of November, 1665, in the 37th year of his age, and lieth buried there, in the church of St. Audeon.”

“ Their children were, 1st. Philip, born at Kinsale, the 12th of January, 1656. 2d. Robert, there born, the 8th of February, 1657. He departed this life, and was buried in Lincoln's-Inn, in London, the 5th of June, 1671. 3d. John, was born at Egmont, alias Ballymacow, near unto Burton, the 22d of August, 1660. 4th. Charles, born in London, the 4th of November. He died at Kinsale, in July, 1672, and lieth here also interred. 5th. Catherine, born at Dublin, the 19th of March, 1662. 6th. Helena, born at Kinsale, the 17th of February, 1665, after her father's death.”

“ This lady having passed her youth in all the exercises of virtue and good instruction, and being remarkable for the beauties of both body and mind, she became the more worthy of that excellent man, that was her husband. She was not only endeared to him, by bringing a numerous offspring, who

who did partake of his virtues, but, by the charms of her conversation during his health, and her care and veneration for him in his sickness, she augmented her love, when he could be no longer a witness of it. For, after his death, she lived but as his monument; and paid unto his memory, the residue of her life in tears. His children's advantage did thenceforth become her principal worldly care, unless it seemed she had equal regard of others, by her boundless compassion to all that were in distress. The great endowments of her mind, were veiled over with meekness and humility. The observance she paid her parents, and her devotion to God, were unwearied, and of example to all. So that, having lived 18 years a virgin, 10 years a wife, and 14 years a widow, and manifesting, in every condition of life, the virtues that were most pleasing to heaven and earth, who can forbid the remembrance of these divine words:

‘Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.’ *Prov. ch. xxxi. v. 29.*”

“Sir John Perceval, baronet, heir to his brother, sir Philip Perceval, (who died at Burton, the 11th of September, 1680) hath, to the memory of so pious a mother, caused this monument to be erected, in the year of our redemption, 1680.”

On a flag stone, in the chancel, is this inscription:

“*Memoriæ nunquam morituræ Hugonis Persyval. Viri egregii pii ac prudentis, a summo magistratu, non sine publico patriæ detrimento, morte prærepti 25^o die Jan. 1652. Ac etiam Gulielmi filii primogeniti ipsius Hugonis, & Dionysiæ quondam uxoris ejus. Pueri mira indole, & virtute ætatem superantis, qui obiit 23 August. 1655. Nec non Elizabethæ, & Johanae Glanville sororum ejusdem Dionysiæ, quorum omnium corpora hic jacent sepulta.*

*Non virtus, pietas, ætas, prudentiâ, sexus,
Vindicet a certâ conditione necis.*”

Near

Near the north lateral aisle, is an handsome (9) monument of white marble, adorned, on each side, with

(9) In this church, are several hatchments, hung up in many places.

I. Argent, a lion rampant gules, impaled with gules, a cross lozengee argent. Crest, a greyhound passant argent. This to the memory of the wife of Mr. John Keef, daughter to Jonas Stawell, of Kilbritton, esq.

II. Vert. a saltier engrailed argent. This to the memory of col. Henry Hawley, lieutenant-governor of Kinsale fort, who died there, July 17, 1724.

III. Azure, a chevron between three martlets or, impaled with argent, three bars gemels gules. This to the memory of Francis Gash, esq. husband to the right hon. Catherine, countess Dowager of Barrymore, relict to the right hon. Lawrence, earl of Barrymore, and eldest daughter to the right hon. Richard, lord baron of Santry.

IV. An hatchment, without a name, but the arms shew it to be for the family of Stawell. Quarterly. The 1st and 4th gules, a cross lozengee argent, the 2d and 3d azure, three besants or.

Near it, on the N. side of the altar, is a painted monument, to the memory of lieut.-col. John Hedlam, of the hon. general Tidcomb's regt. of foot, who served the crown of England honourably and faithfully, for above 30 years, and was of the ancient family of the Hedlam's, of the barony of Kecksby, near York. He died here, Jan. 4, 1711.

V. On the S. side of the communion table, is a carved escutcheon in wood, with this bearing :—Sable, fretty or. Near it, is a stone in the wall, to the memory of captain Thomas Hooper, of colonel Churchill's regt. who died, April 12, 1714. He having faithfully served the crown of England 22 years.

VI. Argent, a cross azure, in the dexter chief a fleur de lis gules. Impaling azure, a martlet between three anulets or, enriched with rubies. This to the memory of captain John Haddock, who died here, August 15, 1746.

VII. Argent, a phoon betwixt three boars heads sable, impaled with gules, on a fess argent two torteauxes, in chief an hand between two castles of the second. This to the memory of major John Reading, of Saintoff, in Yorkshire, who died here, April 19, 1725. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Tonson, esq. of Spanish Island, in this county.

VIII. Sable, two hands argent, a chief or, impaled with sable, a bend dexter, and in the sinister chief a tower argent. This to the memory of the hon. col. George Bate, lieutenant-governor of the town and fort of Kinsale, who died the 31st of August, 1735.

with fluted Corinthian pillars of black marble ; and on the top, with coats of arms, carved, gilded, and painted, with this inscription :

“ This monument was erected by Thomas Lawrence, esq. a captain of the royal navy of England, to the memory of Elizabeth, his late dearly beloved wife, who had an high sense of her duty to all relations of life, and may, for ever, be an example to posterity, of filial obedience, conjugal affection, parental care, charity to the distressed, and piety to God. Which last quality was eminently conspicuous, in a patient submission to the will of God, through the course of a tedious and painful distemper ; and, at last, made a cheerful resignation of her soul to her redeemer, by whose merits alone she trusted when living, to partake of a blessed immortality after death. She was daughter to Mr. Gabriel Soalden, merchant, of this town, where she died, on the 18th day of September, 1724, aged 45 years, and lieth interred near this place.”

Behind the altar, is an old stone, placed in the wall, which has an inscription in the Saxon character, and begins thus, *Orate pro animabus*, &c. and is not legible because of the wainscot.

The steeple of this church is low, old, and but indifferently built. There were in it, about twenty years ago, three bells ; at present, there is but one. This church lying low, is not very conspicuous in the prospect of the town.

This town is well filled with protestants, several English families having settled in it at different times. Upon the arrays in 1740, there were, besides a regiment of foot, a troop of 100 horse, in complete uniform, (being blue, turned up with a buff coloured cloth, with waistcoats of the same,) who performed their evolutions, and manual exercise, as well as any regular forces could do ; which troop was commanded by the right hon. Gerald, lord Kinsale.

In this town, is an hospital, called the Gift-house, ^{Charity} an handsome neat building, erected for 8 poor men, ^{founda-} who have each 2s. a week, and clothing. It was ^{tions.} endowed by the right hon. Edward Southwell, principal secretary of state, whose father and grandfather also supported it; the latter of whom first founded it, in king Charles 1st's time, though it had not, as I have been informed, a fixed stipend, till of late. The same gentleman gave an house, ^{Charter-} newly erected, for the reception of 20 boys, with ^{school.} two acres of ground, who are to be bred to the fishery. To this foundation, the corporation subscribes 10l. per ann. besides several private subscriptions. It is designed to be a charter-school, under the same rules and establishment as the rest of that kind in this kingdom.

There is also an handsome session-house, where the courts are held, and the other affairs of the corporation are transacted; likewise a good market-house. Provisions are here very reasonable during a peace; but, in war time, they receive great supplies of beef, beer, and biscuit, from Cork, for victualling the king's ships, and feeding the prisoners taken from the enemy; of whom, great numbers are brought into this port during the war, this being the most convenient place, in Ireland, for securing them.

In the parish of Ringroan, near this town, is an alms-house, near the old dock, founded by Dr. Edward Worth, incumbent of that parish, who was afterwards dean of Cork, and bishop of Killaloe. It contains five poor people, who have 40s. per ann. and lodging. The same prelate has left a more noble charity than this small foundation, viz. that called the blue-coat hospital, in the city of Cork, an account of which will be given in the description of that city. He was the author of a tract against the anabaptists, one of the first works that was ever printed in Cork, in 1654, 4to. He also published several sermons.

Situation. This town is built under an hill, called Compass-hill, and extends above an English mile from the barrack, at the north-east end, (which is an handsome building for a regiment of men, pleasantly situated) to the World's-end, a place so called on the south-west; a good number of houses are built on the side of this hill, and several also rise near its top, which, from the bay, and the opposite shore, make it look much better than it really is. This hill being of a circular form, the place, in a great measure, takes its figure from it. The principal street, for want of room, is, in many places, narrow and incommodious. Over this, are other streets, but the communication is by steep slippery lanes, which, to strangers, are far from being agreeable. The houses are mostly built in the Spanish fashion, with large balcony windows; that of the right hon. Edward Southwell, is the largest. Towards the middle of the hill, is a pleasant bowling-green; and higher up, a road, planted with trees, called the mall, where the ladies and gentlemen recreate themselves. There is another walk above this, called the rampart, and a pleasant way quite round Compass-hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the harbour, opening into several fine basins, besides the old and new forts, Bandon river, and, on the opposite shore, two well-built villages, called Cove and Scilly. This prospect, in time of war, is generally embellished with armed vessels,

Harbour. and large fleets of merchant ships. The harbour is very commodious, being rendered deep and navigable by the river Bandon, which empties itself here, and with the advantage of its strong fort, makes it much frequented in war time. There are here, a dock and yard, for the building and repairing his majesty's vessels; also, a crane and gun-wharf, for landing and shipping heavy artillery, all built during the last war. In war time, there is also an hulk, for laying down and careening great ships, besides a store-

store-house, clerk of the cheque, store-keeper, master shipwright, and other proper officers, besides a number of seamen, usually kept in such places in England ; and this is the only port in Ireland, where his majesty's ships of war can be refitted.

The trade of this town is not over great, the city Trade: of Cork lying so very near, engrosses all the commerce of those parts. Yet there is here a custom-house, with a collector, surveyors, and other officers (10) for the management of the customs, with barges, &c.

In war time, several rich merchant ships, bound to England, often put into this port, and wait for convoy ; and it has been known, that very large fleets, worth some millions, have harboured here upon this occasion, as will more particularly appear in the annals of this county, Book III.

The houses set, in war time, for double rent, and their leases are drawn up accordingly (11).

This town gives title of baron to the right hon. John de Courcey, who is lineally descended from Milo de Courcey, son to John (12), earl of Ulster,

F f 2

whose

(10) The officers of the revenue, for this port and district, are as follows :

A collector, at 100*l.* per annum.

A port surveyor, at 50*l.* per annum.

A tide surveyor, 45*l.*

Four tide waiters, 30*l.* each.

Four coast officers, 35*l.* each.

Three supernumerary tide waiters, at 5*l.* each.

Ten boatmen, at 20*l.* each.

Surveyor of excise, 65*l.* per annum.

A land waiter and a gauger, each 40*l.*

Three other gaugers in the district, at 40*l.* each,

And one supernumerary gauger, at 30*l.*

(11) According to capt. South's account, in the Phil. Trans. act. n. 261, p. 251. there were in Kinsale, ann. 1698, 104 seamen, and but 58 in Cork, 76 fishermen, and 45 boatmen, in all 223, whereof 106 were papists.

(12) Notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the 2d book of his history, chap. 2. that John de Courcey, earl

whose ancestors were summoned to the first parliaments of Ireland. The privilege of being covered in the royal presence, is enjoyed, to this day, by his lordship, being granted to his great (13) ancestor, the

earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the tower of London, (Rot. pat. 6. Johan. M. Dors.) that Milo de Courcey, son of John de Courcey, was an hostage for his father, upon his enlargement from the tower, to fight the French champion.

(13) John de Courcey was created earl of Ulster, by king Henry II. but, by the contrivances of Hugh de Lacy, lost the king's favour; being a prisoner in the tower of London, he was sent for by king John, who then had a dispute with king Philip, about a town in Normandy, which, as was the custom of those times, they intended should be decided by single combat. The earl of Ulster, when the king's message was delivered to him, answered, "That not for the king, but for the honour of his country, he was willing to undertake the matter." Hammer, p. 184. (whose old English will best describe this combat) gives it in the following words:

"The day came, the place and lists were appointed, and
 "the scaffolds were set up. The princes, with their nobility
 "on both sides, waited the issue of the battle. The French
 "champion first sallied forth, gave a turn, and rested himself
 "in his tent. De Courcey was sent for, who was trussing of
 "himself up with strong points, and answered the messengers,
 "that if any of their company were to go to such a banquet,
 "he would make no great haste. He soon after came forth,
 "gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets
 "sounded the charge, the champions issued out, and viewed
 "each other. De Courcey eyed his adversary with a wonderful
 "stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not lik-
 "ing his grim look, and the strong proportion of his person,
 "stalked still along; and when the trumpets sounded to battle
 "a second time, de Courcey drew his sword; upon which, the
 "Frenchman clapped spurs to his horse, broke through the bar-
 "rier, and fled into Spain; whereupon they sounded victory,
 "the people threw up their caps, and clapped their hands. King
 "Philip desired king John, that de Courcey might be called be-
 "fore him, to shew some proof of his strength. A stake was
 "set in the ground, and a shirt of mail, and an helmet, placed
 "thereon; de Courcey drew his sword, looked wonderfully
 "stern upon the princes, and cleft the helmet, shirt of mail, and
 "stake so far, that none could pull out the weapon but him-
 "self.

the earl of Ulster, by king John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late lord Gerald de Courcey, was, by his grace the duke of Grafton, presented to his majesty, king George I. when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert this ancient privilege. And on the 22d of June, 1727, he was presented by the lord Carteret, to his late majesty, king George II. by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence. In May, 1627, sir Dominick Sarsfield was created lord viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the earl-marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock (14). The lords Kinsale were formerly the first barons of

“ self. The princes then asked him, why he looked so sour
“ upon them? He said, if he had missed his blow, he would have
“ cut off both their heads; but all was taken in good part.
“ King John gave him great gifts, and restored him to his for-
“ mer possessions. After this, he sailed for Ireland, and was
“ several times, by contrary winds, put back to West Chester,
“ in his attempt to pass into that kingdom; upon which, he
“ altered his course, went into France, and there died.” This
earl had an estate of 25,000 marks sterl. per ann. a vast income
in those days. The king, besides restoring him to it, bid him
ask for any thing in his gift that he had a mind to, and it should
be granted. Upon which, he answered, that he had titles and
estate enough; but desired, that he and his successors, the heirs
male of his family, might have the privilege (after their first
obeisance) to be covered in the royal presence of him and his
successors, kings of England; which the king granted. This
privilege was also granted to Henry Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex,
(a family long since extinct,) who was general to queen Mary,
of being covered, as the grandees of Spain are in the royal pre-
sence, by patent, dated Oct. 2, 1553. Vide Heylin's Eccles.
Hist. p. 190.

(14) On the 2d of April, 1627, John, lord Courcey, baron
of Kinsale, and Gerald, his son, petitioned the king and lords
of the council in England, against sir Dominick Sarsfield, who
had taken this title; the lords referred the petition to the
judges, who advised them to direct the earl-marshal of England
to determine the matter, who accordingly made the following
report:

“ According

of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedency, ann. 1489. James, lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession, at Greenwich, king Henry VII. gave the title of premier baron of Ireland, to the lords Athunry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed.

The
Spanish
defeat,
&c.

The Spaniards were defeated in this place (15), in Richard II's time, anno 1380. And in queen Elizabeth's, by the lord Mountjoy; who, between the

“ According to your majesty's pleasure, &c. upon a full
“ hearing of the council learned on both sides, we find it appa-
“ rently proved, by ancient records, entries in parliament, &c.
“ that the lord Courcey, and his ancestors, have, time out of
“ mind, been stiled barons of Kinsale and Ringroan. As to
“ what is alleged against him, That, in some records, he is only
“ called lord Courcey, and baron of Courcey, which argument
“ being only grounded upon omission, we hold to be of little
“ force, as it is usual where divers baronies are in the same
“ person, for the baron to name himself by the chief barony
“ only, and to forbear naming the rest; yet we find the same
“ person, called lord Kinsale, and baron of Courcey, long before
“ this question was stirred. Then the lord viscount endeavoured
“ to carry the barony into another line, and to shew the title
“ was extinct by attainder; but both these allegations were
“ clearly answered, so that we are fully satisfied the barony of
“ Kinsale anciently belonged to the lord Courcey. Then it was
“ alleged to have both titles stand, the one to be viscount, and
“ the other to be baron of Kinsale, which, we conceive, would
“ be confounding titles of honour, and be of ill consequence;
“ therefore, we cannot advise your majesty to suffer it; but,
“ we are of opinion, that sir Dominick Sarsfield may retain the
“ degree that he now hath, taking his title from some other
“ place in Ireland, or else to be called viscount Sarsfield.
“ For that your majesty was not informed, that the title of
“ Kinsale was given to any other baron, which the patent may
“ recite; and that, for the future, he shall be stiled by the
“ new title, and not by that of Kinsale; all which, we humbly
“ present, and leave to your majesty's good pleasure. Dated
“ 19th of April, 1647.”

Marlborough, Manchester, Pembroke, Totness, Grandesone.
MSS. Penes Bar. de Kinsale.

(15) This attempt of the Spaniards, is related by Thomas Walsingham, and thus translated by Hollinshead: “ While
“ the earl of Buckingham was passing through the realm of
“ France,

the village of Taxaxon and this town, beat Tyrone, O'Donnel, and the Irish, on the 24th of December, 1601, and, at the same time, besieged don John de Aquilla in the town; after which battle, he was obliged to surrender the place to the queen's forces. For the particulars of which action, I refer to the historical part of this work.

Scilly is a small village, near Kinsale, well built, Scilly. and inhabited by fishermen, who have, both here and in that town, a considerable number of fishing vessels, and yearly take good quantities of fish, which they salt for foreign markets, and home consumption. Those fishermen were an English colony, who settled here, after the defeat of the Spaniards, in queen Elizabeth's time. They never marry out of the village, so that they are all related to each other. I saw an halibut at Kinsale, which weighed, after being cleansed, and the entrails taken out, one hundred, a quarter, and five pounds; it was in length, six feet and a half, and five feet broad. They are rare on this coast, but are excellent food. Mr. Pope gives an exact picture of one of these small fishing towns, in this stanza:

And on the broken pavement, here and there,
Doth many a stinking sprat and herring lie;
A brandy and tobacco shop is near,
And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by,
And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry;

At

“ France, the French and Spanish gallies did much mischief
“ upon the coast of England; but, about the latter end of June,
“ by a fleet of Englishmen from the W. countries, part of
“ them were forced to retire, and take harbour in an haven in
“ Ireland, called Kinsale, where, being assailed by the Eng-
“ lishmen and Irishmen, they were vanquished, so that to the
“ number of 400 were slain, and their chief captains taken:
“ As Gonzales de Vorza, and his brother, Martin de Montrigo;
“ Turgo, lord of Morrans; also, the lord of Reath, Pieres
“ Marten, of Varmen, and divers others; five of their ships
“ were taken, and 21 English vessels were recovered, and but
“ four of their captains escaped.”

At every door, are sun-burnt matrons seen
 Mending old nets, to catch the scaly fry,
 Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
 Scolds answer foul-mouth'd scolds, bad neighbourhood
 I ween.

POPE'S ALLEY, IN IMITATION OF SPENSER,

Charles-
 fort.

Lower down the bay, is the royal fortification of Charles-fort, so called (in honour of king Charles II.) by the duke of Ormond, anno 1681, who then came to review it. It was begun in the year 1670, the first stone being laid by the earl of Orrery, and was finished at the expence of 73,000*l*. On the works to the sea, are 100 pieces of brass cannon mounted, carrying from 24 to 42 pound ball. The embrasures are all bomb proof. It is a regular fortification, with a strong citadel to the land side. This fort is so situated, that all ships coming into the harbour, must sail within pistol shot of the royal battery. It stands one mile east of Kinsale, and hath a regiment of foot always quartered in it, besides another in the town, who may be thrown in at a minute's warning.

Before this fortification was built, there was one, on the opposite side, called the Old-fort. The block-house still remains, and is capable, if there was occasion, to have cannon mounted on its rampart. Both these forts were taken by the earl of Marlborough, ann. 1691. Sir Richard Booth was the last governor of the Old-fort.

When the Spaniards took Kinsale, it is hard to conceive how they maintained themselves in the place, which (except a rampart on the side of the hill,) had very little, besides an old wall, to defend it; there was, to the S. of the town, a small round fort, called the queen's-fort, which shews what weak fortifications they had in those days; but the
 army

army under lord Montjoy were scarce more numerous than the Spaniards in the town.

Four miles south of Kinsale, in the barony of Courceys (16), is a promontory, running far into the sea, called the Old-head, on which is a light-house, for the conveniency of shipping. A mile from its extremity, is an ancient castle of the lords Kinsale, built from one side of the isthmus to the other, which defended all the land towards the head. This place was formerly called Duncearma, as I have already mentioned, p. 46, and was an old seat of the Irish kings. The isthmus, by the working of the sea, is quite penetrated through, so that there is a stupendous arch, under which a small boat may pass, from one bay to the other. Among the rocks of this coast, there are ayries of good hawks; also the sea eagle, or osprey, build their nests and breed in them. Two miles from the Old-head, is the seat of the lord Kinsale, but his lordship intends shortly to build a more commodious house on the banks of the Bandon river, where there is a most delightful situation.

Ringroan (17) is an ancient castle, and small Ringroan village; it gives also title of baron to the right hon.

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(16) This barony contains the parishes of Ringroan and Templetrine, being 3,571 acres, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands.

(17) By an inquisition taken at Kinsale, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, ann. 1372, and 46 of Edw. III. before Roger Hawkenew, the king's escheator, Milo de Courcey died seized of the manor of Ringroan, who held the same of the king, in chief as of his fee, being one entire barony, to which there belonged the service of William de Barry, who held the cantred of Kinalea, and Kinalbeg, and Flanlow, by the service of 10l. of the royal service when on foot, besides other lands mentioned in the inquisition; he had the service of three knights fees of John Fitz-Gerat-Core, at Garf-fenaught, in the said manor, and of 30 of the royal service and suit of the court, when scutage was on foot; also, the homage and service of 11 knights fees, at Burrin, from Bernard Hereford, in the same manor; and 30 of the royal service, when

the lord Kinsale. This manor had anciently 30 knights fees, and was of a much greater extent than at present. In the Lambeth library, X. X. fol. 4. there is an ancient inquisition, which is an account of the division and particulars of Courceys land, in this county.

Garrets-
town.

Garrets-town, in this barony, is the seat of Francis Kearny, esq. situated on a rising ground, commanding a prospect of the ocean, on both sides the isthmus of the Old-head of Kinsale, and a good part of the neighbouring country, which is here diversified into agreeable hills, and pleasant vales, well cultivated. The house, with the contiguous offices, form an handsome area; the pediments, coignes, doors and window-frames, are well built, of rustic work, and hewn stone; a considerable part of the ground on which they stand, was levelled at a great expence, being hewn out of a deep solid rock. Towards the south, is a good orchard, with kitchen and pleasure gardens; in which last, is an handsome amphitheatre, the ground being naturally formed for that purpose. Under an high terrace walk, that, to the east, affords a good prospect, is a deep glen, the sides covered with wood, and along the bottom a rivulet falls in several pleasant cascades; beyond this, are rising grounds, sheltering the plantation from S. and S. W. winds. On the W. is a large park, well walled, and the whole seat is environed with good plantations of timber trees; among which, the French elm, and silver fir, are

when scutage is on foot. This from a copy of the original, in Bermingham tower, anno 18 of James I. John, lord Courcey, and his son, Gerald, passed patent for the castle and manor of Ringroan, and several other lands, advowsons of churches, &c. with the liberty of a park, free chase, and free warren, goods of fugitives, wrecks of the sea, a court leet, and court baron, with fairs, markets, and several other privileges in the town of Balfinespittle, in the said manor. Rot. Canc.

The churches mentioned in this patent were, Ringroan, Kilroan, Garinoe, and Kilowen.

are observed to stand the severity of the nipping sea winds, better than any others. On the east, is a fine level tract, now converted into meadows and pasture grounds, which, a few years ago, was a deep, red, shaking morass, much frequented, in winter, by wild fowl, but impassable for man or beast. On the west of the house, there were lately made a fine basin and decoy, wild duck being very numerous in this part of the country. The sea shore, south of the house, is a fine strand, and is, in the summer season, a very agreeable ride; it is called Garrets-town strand, which, with the adjacent lands, were so named from the family of the Cores, many of whom were successively named Garret, who were, before the rebellion of 1641, proprietors of this place. When I was at Liscarol, in the barony of Orrery, where the celebrated battle was fought, ann. 1642, the country people shewed me a Danish fort, called Lis-Garret, which was defended by 18 of these Cores, who were slain and buried there. The present family of the Kearney's have been settled here since the beginning of the reign of king James I. being forced from the county of Limerick, by the oppression of the earl of Desmond, in queen Elizabeth's time.

Kinalmeaky (18) was formerly a part of Carbery, Kinal- and being forfeited by O'Mahony, in the earl of meaky. Desmond's rebellion, it was, by queen Elizabeth, granted to Greenville and Beecher, English undertakers, by whom it was first planted with English, and then got the name of a barony. It afterwards gave title to the noble Lewis Boyle, lord viscount Kinalmeaky, and baron of Bandon-bridge, who was unfortunately slain at the fight of Liscarol. It was formerly a meer fastness, being all wood and bog, so that ann. 1602, the army could

G g 2

not

(18) This barony contains the parishes of Maragh, Kilbrogan, Briny, Templemartin, and Kilmodane, being 19,273 Irish plantation acres, and 62 plowlands.

not pass it, being obliged to go round by Kinsale, in their march from Cork, to the siege of Dunboy, in Bearhaven, but it is now as well improved as any part of the county.

The most considerable place in this barony, is Bandon. Bandon, built by the first earl of Cork (19), who purchased Beecher's grants; it was incorporated by the interest of the same nobleman (20), and is divided

(19) In a letter from the first earl of Cork, to Mr. secretary Cook, dated April 13, 1632, he says, " Upon conference
 " with the commissioners, I have been desirous to satisfy
 " myself, whether the works done by the Londoners, at Derry,
 " or mine, at Bandon-bridge, exceed each other. All that are
 " judicial, and have carefully viewed them both, and compared
 " every part of them together, do confidently affirm, that the
 " circuit of my new town of Bandon-bridge, is more in compass
 " than that of Londonderry; that my walls are stronger,
 " thicker, and higher than theirs, only they have a strong rampier
 " within, that Bandon-bridge wanteth; that there is
 " no comparison between their ports and mine, there being in
 " my town three, each of them containing 26 rooms; the castles,
 " with the turrets and flankers, being all platformed with
 " lead, and prepared with ordnance, and the buildings of my
 " town, both for the number of the houses, and goodness of
 " building, far beyond theirs. In my town, there is built a
 " strong bridge over the river, two large session-houses, two
 " market-houses, with two fair churches; which churches are
 " so filled every sabbath-day, with neat, orderly, and religious
 " people, as it would comfort any good heart to see the change,
 " and behold such assemblies; no popish recusant, or unconfessing
 " novelist, being admitted to live in all the town.
 " The place where Bandon-bridge is situated, is upon a great
 " district of the country, and was, within this last 24 years, a
 " meer waste bog and wood, serving for a retreat and harbour
 " to wood-kernes, rebels, thieves, and wolves, and yet now,
 " (God be ever praised) is as civil a plantation as most in
 " England, being for five miles round, all, in effect, planted
 " with English protestants. I write not this out of any vain
 " glory; yet as I, who am but a single man, have erected
 " such works, why should not the rich and magnificent city
 " of London rather exceed, than fall short of such performances?"

(20) This town is governed by a provost, 13 burgesses, and 12 common-council men; their charter bears date the 26th of

vided into two parishes (21) by the Bandon river. There are two churches, and two market-houses, Churches one on either side ; and beside the churches, there is a dissenting and a quaker's meeting-house. The north church is called Christ-church, and was built, ann. 1625, in the form of a cross ; it is well pewed, and strongly roofed with fine oak, the timber being as straight and as sound as the day it was set up. Where this church stands, there was formerly an old Danish intrenchment. The glebe belonging to the incumbent, lies farther north, on the site of the old parish church. The oldest grave-stone in this church, is dated ann. 1629, over one Mr. Crofts, one of the first burgesses of this corporation. On the left hand of the altar, beneath an escutcheon, is this epitaph :

From the rude world's campaigns, the much-admired
Legard ! to this dark garrison's retired.

Legard !

of Sept. 10th Jac. I. which incorporates it, on both sides the river, by the name of the free borough of Bandon-bridge, to be a body politic, consisting of the above-mentioned members, who have power to return two members to parliament ; sir William Nuce, to be the first provost, Edward Beecher, John Whaley, Richard Richmond, alias Skipard, Thomas Adderly, Nicholas Blacknell, Richard Crofts, Christopher Lewis, Stephen Skipwith, Thomas Taylor, William Whaley, and William Cecill, to be the first twelve burgesses ; the provost to be elected at midsummer, and begin his office at Michaelmas, to be chosen out of the twelve burgesses. He can hold a court of record, for debt, trespass, &c. every Thursday, appoint a clerk of the market, and make by-laws with the burgesses ; have a common seal, with proper officers, as a serjeant of mace, &c. He may make guilds, as of merchants, and other companies. I do not find that they had any extent of liberties beyond their walls. King James II. granted a new charter to Bandon, dated Feb. 24, 1687, which constituted Thady Mac Carty, esq. provost, with twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, and town clerk, which soon went into disuse.

(21) On the south, the parish of Ballymodan ; and on the north, the parish of Kilbrogan.

Legard! the darling soldier, whose loud name
Shall ever flourish in the book of fame.

Whose fair example might alone depaint,
What 'tis to be a military saint.

True to his God, his prince, his friend, his word,
Rare ornaments, but fit t' adorn the sword.

Beneath lieth the body of Edward Legard, lieutenant to captain Robert Hyliard, who died the 6th of January, 1678.

On a tomb, in the church-yard, I find that Mr. Thomas Harison, who died, anno 1674, bequeathed 10l. per ann. to the poor of this parish, for ever. They here shew the graves of three of Clancarty's men, John Barry, a serjeant, and two others, who were killed by the inhabitants, in the late king James's time, on what they here call the black Monday insurrection, which I shall give a farther account of in its place.

In the other church, is a fine monument, to the memory of Francis Bernard, esq. one of the justices of the court of common pleas. On the right, is a Minerva, reclining on her ægis; and on the left, is justice, leaning on her arm, her sword in her hand. Over an obelisk of fine Egyptian marble, is a coat of arms, viz. three escalop shells, on a bend. On the table, is this inscription, in gilt letters of raised brass:

Francis Bernard, esq.

Obiit Jun. XXIX, MDCCXXI.

Ætatis suæ, LXVIII.

Between the west door, and the south cross aisle, beneath an escutcheon, is this inscription:

Below this pride of ancestors there lies,
Mouldered in dust, death's lovely sacrifice.

Her parents darling, and her husband's pride,

Whence she was once, a daughter and a bride.

Lovely

Lovely without, but fairer much within,
 Her virtues daily triumph'd over sin.
 Thus, ripe for nobler joys, she swiftly fled
 To the immortal living, from the dead.

1684.

“ Beneath lies interred the body of Mrs. Mary Synge, wife of Mr. George Synge, rector of Kilbrogan, the third son of George, late lord bishop of Cork, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Hewit, of Glancoole, gent. who deceased the 23d day of November, 1684.

If grief could speak my loss, or tears retrieve,
 Thy weeping monument, I'd ever live.”

The market-houses are neat, decent buildings; Market-houses.
 that on the south side of the river, forms a piazza,
 and is called Saturday's market-house; and the
 other, on the north side, is called Wednesday's
 market-house.

In this town, there is not a popish inhabitant (22), Inhabi-
 nor will the townsmen suffer one to dwell in it, tants.
 nor a piper to play in the place, that being the
 music used formerly by the Irish, in their wars.
 They can raise 1000 men, fit to bear arms, in this
 town; and on the last array, they had a considerable
 number in uniform regimentals, being red, faced
 with black. This place is very populous and indus- Trade.
 trious; most of the inhabitants are employed in the
 woollen

(22) This was a by-law of the corporation, made soon after the town was incorporated, and was contrived by a deeper policy than is generally imagined. It was not the effect of whim or spleen, but was a necessary support for the infant colony; the members of which foresaw, that as they were all strangers and protestants, if a papist took up his quarters amongst them, he only would be encouraged by the neighbours of his own religion, (and they were generally of it) and would gradually introduce tradesmen of all sorts, of the same, which would overset the scheme of this foundation.

SEASONABLE ADVICE, p. 15. &c.

woollen manufacture, which, if properly encouraged, would, undoubtedly, make it the bulwark of the protestant interest, in this part of the country. The linen manufacture may be said to be here only in its infancy. There are two of the four quarter sessions for the county, held here, the two others being at Rathcormuck and Mallow. In the year 1623, the August assizes, for the county at large, were held in it, by the interest of the earl of Cork. Here is a public school, founded by that nobleman; the master has 30l. per ann. Besides the Bandon river, over which there is a bridge of six arches, there is a small one which runs through the town, and separates it from a part of it, called Bridewell. The streets were so placed, that almost every house had a garden to it, which being planted with trees some years ago (23), made it seem as if it was built in a wood. This town, within the walls, is esteemed to be 27 acres in its area.

Castle-

Bernard.

About a quarter of a mile west of Bandon, is Castle-Bernard, formerly Castle-Mahon, once the residence of O'Mahony. It is now a beautiful and pleasant seat of the Bernard's, being rebuilt, anno 1715, by judge Bernard. This house has two regular fronts; the walls are of brick, with Corinthian pilastres, coigns and beltings, of Portland stone. There are fine gardens on three sides of the house, adorned with fountains, statues, and other decorations. That on the north, is a most delightful spot, called the water garden, with cascades, jets d'eau, &c. The apartments are well disposed. Adjoining, is a very noble park, which is about four miles in circumference; the Bandon river runs through it; being divided by several islands, sweetly wooded, as are most of the upper grounds.

Here

(23) Description of Bandon, by judge Cox, MSS.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
 Here earth and water seem to strive again ;
 Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,
 And part admit, and part exclude the day.
 Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
 There, wrapt in clouds, the blueish hills ascend.

POPE'S WINDSOR FOREST.

But this park may be truly said to be pleasant, beyond any poetical description.

There are few other places of any consequence in this barony. On the side of the river, is Sinagh and Carow, good farm-houses, besides some scattered villages, as Kilpatrick and Nucestown, first planted by sir William Nuce, who had a considerable interest in Bandon, which he sold to the earl of Cork.

Kilbritton is now a distinct cantred, which ^{Kilbrit-}anciently belonged to the barony of Courceys. ^{ton.}The castle was formerly a seat of the lords Courcey, and afterwards of Mac Carty Reagh. The old Irish have a story, that the lord Courcey pawned this castle and lands to Mac Carty, to secure the restitution of a white weasel he borrowed from him ; and it unluckily happening that the weasel died, this accident gave title, or, which was equivalent in those days, a fair pretence to the more potent Mac Carty, to keep possession. When this castle was up, it was a stately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with six turrets on the walls. These buildings were taken down by the present proprietor, Jonas Stawell, esq. who has erected a large modern house, where the castle stood. It is pleasantly situated on a mount, between greater hills ; the sea flows almost up to it, through the harbour of Court Mac Sherry. To this castle belongs a privilege of fairs and markets, granted by several patents. Not far from it, on the sea coast, lies Coolmain, another castle of Mac Carty Reagh ; Coolmain

both these castles were taken by the Bandonians, in May, 1642, and kept in English hands ever since. The castle of Kilgobban, on the river Bandon, as also that of Cariganass, both belonged to Mac Carty, as did that of Dundaniel, which being on his estate, was reckoned a part of Carbery, though on the other side of the river. That part of Bandon, called Bridewell, belonged to this cantred, and another part of it, called Irishtown. The lands are well laid out in this neighbourhood, under pasture and tillage. The soil is mostly a light grey clay, with a slaty bottom.

Ibawne
and
Barryroe

Red Sand
bay.

Timo-
league.

Ibawne and Barryroe compose one barony (24); the first signifies the fair territory, as indeed it is, in respect of the adjoining rough country of Carbery; the other has its name from the Barry's. In those two half baronies, are many navigable creeks, with several sandy strands, for manure; but especially that of Red Sand bay, which is mostly composed of broken cockle shells, and is accounted to bring several crops of wheat and barley, more than any other sand, being carried on horses backs, twelve miles up the country.

The seigniorship of this barony belongs mostly to the earl of Barrymore. Places of most note in it are, Timoleague, i. e. Tee Mologa, the residence of saint Molaga. This village is situate on an arm of the ocean, which flows in between the hills, whose feet it washes. From Court Mac Sherry, (the harbour's mouth) to Timoleague, it is two miles. This harbour was formerly navigable, but is now quite obstructed with sand, so that only small sloops and boats can come to Timoleague, and smaller sand vessels about a mile above it. A small river

(24) This barony contains 11 parishes, viz. a part of Timoleague, Temple-Omalus, Abbey-Mahon, Donaghmore, part of Temple-Macquinlan, Lislec, Rathbarry, Kilkeranmore, Ardfield, Castroventry, Kilmean, being 20,314 plantation acres, and 146 plowlands.

river discharges itself here, called the Arigideen, i. e. the little silver stream; it runs at the foot of an hill, covered with an oak wood, for a mile before it reaches this town, in a serpentine form. At its entrance into the town, it washes the walls of an ancient castle (built by an Irish sept, called O'Shaghnessy) now belonging to the earl of Barrymore, who is also proprietor of the whole town and parish, which consists of seven plowlands; a few years ago, the castle was fitted up, and some looms erected in it, for linen weavers. This river, in its course, next washes the verge of the church-yard, Church, which commands a prospect down to the harbour's mouth, and the other side is bounded by a circular meadow, reclaimed by colonel Moore. It next glides by the walls of an ancient abbey of Franciscans, founded in the reign of king Edward II. in the beginning of the 14th century, by the Mac Carty's. Some records mention a castle belonging to the Moril's, to have stood here, and that Mac Carty Reagh took it from them, and placed Franciscans in it. In this abbey, Edmund de Courcey (25), bishop of Ross, was buried in March, 1518;

H h 2

he

(25) He had been a friar in this convent, was advanced to the see of Clogher, by pope Sixtus IV. June 18th, 1484, and translated to Ross, the 26th of September, 1494, where he died in a very advanced age. He was brother to Nicholas de Courcey, baron of Kinsale, who died in February, 1474; he was assisted in new founding this abbey, by his nephew, James, lord Kinsale, son to the said Nicholas. This bishop was a great favourite of king Henry VII. whose title and interest he constantly defended against the attempts of Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck. Upon sir Richard Edgecomb's arrival at Dublin, to take the oaths of the chief persons of Ireland, after the rebellion, he sent for him to advise him in his proceedings; and such an opinion was conceived of his loyalty, that it was thought unnecessary to oblige him to take any oath. After the kingdom was settled, he assisted in July, 1489, at a provincial synod, convened by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh, and was made an arbitrator between two contending bishops of Kilmore. He was the first of English descent that ever sat in the see of Clogher.

he being a Franciscan. He new built the steeple, dormitory, infirmary, and library, and was other-ways a great benefactor to it, both in his lifetime, and at his death, as the obitual book of this convent testifies (26). The building (though not roofed) is entire, consisting of a large choir, with an aisle formed by arcades on the south, which lead to a lateral wing. There is an handsome square gothic tower, about 70 feet high, between the choir and aisle; and one side of the same aisle, is a square cloister arcaded, with a platform in the middle; this leads to several large rooms; one whereof, is said to have been a chapel, another the chapter room, a third, the refectory, besides a spacious apartment for the guardian of the house; there was also an hall, dormitory, kitchen, cellars, &c. altogether composing a large pile of building. Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz. Mac Carty Reagh's, in the midst of the choir; west of it, is an old broken monument of the O'Cullane's; and on the right, a ruined tomb of the lords Courcey. The O'Donovan's, O'Hea, &c. were also buried here. There were but $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land found to belong to this house, at the time of the dissolution, which was then possessed by the lord Inchiquin, and now by the lord Barrymore. A considerable part of the tythes were also granted to the college of Dublin. Timoleague was formerly a place of some note, being much resorted to by the Spaniards, who imported large quantities of wine here; and, it is said, there were formerly no less than 14 taverns that sold sack, in the town. It is situated between the castle and abbey, under an hill, which shelters it from west and northerly winds. Here is a regular street, one side of it being new built for the accommodation of linen weavers, by the late lord Barrymore; but the design, by the mismanagement of his lordship's undertaker, failed. In it, are some

(26) King's collect. in Marsh's library, p. 310.

some good slate houses, a market-house, and bleach-yard; it has also four fairs in the year, but no regular market. Near it, is a well, dedicated to the virgin Mary, much frequented on the 8th of September, by numbers of the Irish, who imagine it to cure several maladies. The festival day of saint Molaga (27), according to Colgan, is on the 20th of January, who was the ancient patron of this place.

To the S. W. of the town, on a rising ground, is Barry's-Hall, built by the hon. captain Barry, on the estate of the late lord Barrymore; it has a prospect of part of the arm of the sea, which comes up to the foot of the hill on which it stands, forming an handsome basin, interspersed with small islands.

Barry's
Hall.

On the opposite side of the river, is Maryborough, an handsome house, built by captain Jervais, on a rising hill, commanding a view of the bay and river; beyond it, on the same side, is Burren, where Mac Carty Reagh had formerly a castle, but it is now the estate of Mr. John Bown; on this side, is the church of Rathclarin; and near it, Mr. Scot has a good house. All this eastern side of Timoleague harbour lies in Carbery.

Marybo-
rough.

On the west side, as you go down the bay of Court Mac Sherry, is a good house, in a grove of trees, inhabited by Mr. Arundel; and about half way down, close to the shore, stand the ruins of Abbey-Mahon (28); it was founded by the Bernardine monks, at their own expence, who were a very rich order. The lord Barry gave them 18 plowlands, which

Abbey-
Mahon.

(27) His life may be seen in the same author, taken from an ancient history. He was born in the territory of Fermoy, in this county, and was of the tribe of Dimma, which tribe, with those of the Deagadii and Luchtæ, possessed that part of the country, as the author of his life relates.

Colgan, Act. Sanct. p. 118.

(28) This house has been mistaken for the celebrated abbey, called Sancto Mauro, alias De Fonte Vivo, which stood in the parish of Miro, in W. Carbery.

which constitute the parish of Abbey-Mahon, but this estate was only given them till the building was finished, which never happened; for soon after, the dissolution of monasteries took place, and these lands were seized into the hands of the crown. The walls of the church are standing, and an house is built on part of the ruins, round which is a grove. In this parish, is a good quantity of fine arable land. The next improvement on the river, is the seat of Boyle Travers, esq. encompassed with good plantations.

Court
Mac
Sherry.

Close to the harbour's mouth, is Court Mac Sherry, built originally by Hodnet, an Englishman, who came from Shropshire; but the family degenerating into the Irish customs, assumed the name of Mac Sherry. It is a pleasant seat of Robert Gookin, esq. whose ancestor, captain Robert Gookin, had a lease of it for 99 years, from the earl of Orrery (29), and is mentioned by that nobleman, as a man of parts and interest in his country; he raised a troop of horse, ann. 1666, when the kingdom was threatened to be invaded. This seat lies under an hill, planted with trees, that shelter it from the sea winds, and has the prospect of the harbour, up to Timoleague. The coast, for half a mile inwards, from this place, forms a semicircle, where are some good houses, and trees planted on a natural terrace above the water, which, with Court Mac Sherry, being encompassed with walls and turrets, makes an handsome appearance at a distance.

The bay affords plenty of various kinds of sea fish; formerly, pilchards were taken in it; and, on the shore, are several buildings, called, in this country, fish palaces, for curing that fish. Plaice are so good here, that, when in season, many prefer them to turbot, and some are near as large. Considerable draughts of salmon have been also taken in this bay. On both sides, are prodigious high

(29) Orrery's Letters, p. 36. vol. II.

high cliffs towards the entrance of this bay, where ^{High} eagles, hawks, and herons, build their nests. ^{Cliffs.} The Old Head of Kinsale forms the east side; those on the west, in the parish of Lisle, are called Coolum, being of a vast height; these are on the lands of the present bishop of Elphin. In order to take hawks, they let down a man from a shelving precipice, where the persons who hold him have scarce footing; the hawks having built under a hanging rock, the man, by the assistance of an hook, fixed to a pole, which he carries for the purpose, lays hold of the cliff, and draws himself in; having pillaged the ayry, he quits the concave of the rock, swings off, and is pulled up by his companions.

Lord Barrymore is proprietor of the greatest part of the parish of Lisle, and claims the royalties from Court Mac Sherry bay, to Glandore harbour; those more westerly, are sir John Freke's, in virtue of a patent granted to the Coppinger's, by king James I.

This country abounds with potatoes; the inhabi-^{Tillage.} tants prepare their lay ground, by grafting and burning; a vile practice, where manure is so plenty. Some lay on sea-wreck (30), which, they say, makes potatoes wet, if laid out too late in the year, and this afterwards produces a good crop of barley. In this parish, is a peninsula of about five acres, to ^{Dunwor-} which is a very narrow passage; and on this penin-^{ly.} sula, are the ruins of an old castle, defended by square bastions, to prevent people from landing. The island is a rock, thinly covered with earth, but is constantly mowed every year, though never known to be manured. This was a place where the Irish

(30) Sir George Mac Kenzy says, nothing makes their lands so fertile in Scotland, or gives a better increase to barley, than sea-wreck; but lands often used to this manure, yield but bad oats, and in a small quantity; and the husks, both of barley and oats, that grow on such lands, are thicker than those which grow on other lands, and have also a greater mixture of darnel.

Phil. Transact. n. 117. p. 390.

Irish formerly secured their cattle by night ; there are many such on the coast, particularly one to the west, defended by a wall, a castle, and two turrets ; under the castle, are several subterraneous caves, running into the middle of the island, the ground of which is very fertile. Near Dunworly strand, is a spring, called St. Anne's well, visited by the superstitious Irish, on her festival. To the west, the coast is all a bold high shore, abounding with stupendous cliffs, which astonish, while they please us. The vast expanse of the ocean, adds to the grandeur of the scene ; there is no object affects the mind so much ; for one cannot see the heavings of it, even in a calm, without a pleasing astonishment ; but when it is worked up by a tempest, so that the horizon seems to be nothing but foaming billows, and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that arises on such a prospect.

Inchy-
dony.

On most of this coast, are great variety of caves, worked by the sea ; these caves are generally the habitation of wild pigeons, gulls, and other sea fowls, who live in the upper crevices ; while porpoises, seals, and other monsters of the deep, have their abode below. In the bay of Cloghnakilty, which divides Ibawne from Barryroe, is the pleasant island of Inchydony. This island, by an inquisition held at Cork, Nov. 4, 1584, was found to be escheated for want of heirs, to queen Elizabeth, and that the bishop of Ross had but seven marks, half faced money, out of the same. In it, is a pleasant seat of Mr. Hungerford. Not far from Cloghnakilty, is Dunamore, belonging to sir Charles Moore, bart.

Rath-
Barry.

Rathbarry, an ancient castle of the Barry's, now called Castle-Freke, in the west of this barony, near Ross-Carbery, is a pleasant seat of sir John Freke, bart. ; it commands an extensive view of the ocean and coast, to the west. Adjacent to it, is a large park, and also a fine fresh water lake, stored with pike, over which is an agreeable terrace. To

the

the east of it, is Kilkerin, the house of Mr. O'Hea, Kilkerin. where is also another freshwater lake, of 52 acres, stored with fish. Almost on every head-land of this barony, were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belonged to the sept of O'Cowig, as Dun-deedy, Dunowen, Dunore, Duneene, Dunocowig, Dunworley, and Dongorley. Dundeedy now Dundeea belongs to the right hon. the earl of Egmont; it is a castle on a very small island, to which there is a narrow passage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art. It belongs to the manor of Liscarol, in Orrery. It is commonly, by seamen, called the Galley-head, and is sometimes fatally mistaken by them for the Old-head of Kinsale, when the light of the latter is not seen. This promontory, like that of Kinsale, stretches itself a good way into the ocean, and is also of a considerable height; there are several caverns formed at its base, by the working of the waves. Lucan's description of a cape, near Salone, on the Dalmatian coast, very much resembles ours:

Impendent cava saxa mari, ruituraq; semper
Stat (mirum) moles, & sylvis æquor inumbrat.
Huc fractas aquilone rates, submersaq; pontus
Corpora sæpe tulit, cæsisq; abscondit in antris,
Restituit raptus tectum mare, cumq; cavernæ
Evomuere fretum, contorti vorticis undæ
Taurominitanam vincunt fervore Carybdim.

LUCAN, LIB. IV.

For ages past, an ancient cliff there stood,
Whose bending brow hung threat'ning o'er the flood:
A verdant grove was on the summit plac'd,
And o'er the waves a gloomy shadow cast;
While near the base, wide hollows sink below,
There roll huge seas, and bell'wing tempests blow;
Thither

Thither whate'er the greedy waters drown,
 The shipwreck, and the driving corpse, are thrown:
 Anon, the gaping gulph the spoil restores,
 And from his lowest depths loud spouting pours.
 Not rude Charybdis roars in sounds like these,
 When thund'ring, with a burst, she spews the foamy seas.

Rowe.

About a mile south-west of Cloghnakilty, is the ruined castle of Ahimilla, built by O'Hea.

CHAP. IV.

A Description of the Barony of CARBERY.

THIS was the largest barony in Ireland, but it is now divided into two parts, viz. east and west Carbery (1), by a line northwards, from a place called the Leap, near Glandore harbour, to the bounds of Muskery, and has two high constables, one for each division. It is, from Kilbritton to Mizen-head, upwards of 40 Irish miles in length; and was, in former times, of greater extent, as is shewn in the first book. A part of this barony divides Ibawne and Barryroe, and forms the bottom of Cloghnakilty bay.

Clogh-

(1) The barony of Carbery anciently extended from Kinsale to the bay of Bantry, or, as an old Irish verse has it, from Carig O'Glavin, to Cork. E. and W. Carbery contain 39 parishes, viz. Ballindeghie, a part of Inishannone, Templetown, Ringroan, Kilbritton, Ballymodan, Rathelarin, Kilmolday, part of Timoleague, Disert, Kineigh, Fanlobbus, Kilmihil, Drinagh, Ballymony, Kilmine, Killgariff, Inchydony, Castroventry, Temple-Quinlane, Temple-Omalus, Kilnagross, Ross-Carbery, Kilmac-Abea, Miros, Castlehaven, Creagh, Cape-Clear, Affadown, Abbey-Shrowry, Caragh, Drumaleague, Durus, Kilcrohane, Kilcoe, Scull, Kilfaghna beg, Kilmore, Tullagh, alias Baltimore, the whole being 196,321 Irish plantation acres, making 766 plowlands, viz. 366 in E. Carbery, and 400 in W. Carbery.

Cloghnakilty (anciently Clowncallow,) is a town Cloghna^{kilty} situated near the sea, which affords it more pleasure than profit; the mouth of the harbour being choaked with sand, prevents vessels of burthen from coming up to the town. It is built in the form of a cross, and here is a decent new church, situated on a rising ground; this is a noted market, on Fridays, for linen yarn, which they bring in from west Carbery, in considerable quantities; 30l. has been often laid out for yarn, in one market day, and 20l. is a general computation. Here is also a remarkable fair, for all kinds of poultry, on the 29th of September, which supplies Cork, Kinsale, the neighbouring gentlemen, and the shipping in both harbours, with great quantities of turkeys, geese, &c. This place was incorporated by the interest of the first earl of Cork, ann. 2. Jac. I. and is governed by a sovereign and burgesses. The heirs of the said earl have a power, by the charter, to appoint the sovereign and recorder, who hold sessions of the peace for the town and liberties, which are extended a mile and half round the centre. They may have a court of record, and therein implead for any sum not exceeding 20l. Irish. The sovereign is feodary, coroner, clerk of the market, master of the say, &c. The method of chusing him is thus: three candidates are returned to the lord of the borough, who, on St. James's day, makes choice of one, and on the St. Luke's day following, he is sworn into his office. The late king James, by a new charter, dated July 12, 1688, incorporated this place, and appointed Daniel Mac Carty, esq. sovereign thereof, with twenty-four burgesses, but this charter soon became void.

At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, ann. 1641, the charter and other records of this borough were saved by Mr. Walter Bird (2), who, at the hazard of his life, escaped with them to Bandon. In

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the

(2) MSS. at Lismore.

the streets of this (3) place, two full companies of lord Forbes's regiment were slain by the Irish, in 1642; and the third company being Bandonians, made good their retreat a full mile, to an old fort, in the highway to Ross, which they also maintained; till the rest of the regiment, then at Rathbarry, came to their relief, and then they all fell upon the Irish, and killed above 600 of them. This town flourished greatly before the wars of 1641, but being then entirely burnt down, it has since but slowly recovered. At present, it belongs to the right hon. Henry Boyle, and begins again to thrive, by means of the linen trade. About a mile to the north-east of this place, on the lands of Temple-Brien, are the remains of an ancient heathen temple, which I shall give a particular description of in another place.

Iniskeen. Six miles north from Cloghnakilty, is Iniskeen, a village consisting of about 38 houses. It takes its name, according to tradition, from Kean Mac Moile More, ancestor of the Mahony's; it has a good weekly market on Thursdays. This manor belonged to the earl of Cork; it is very large, containing no less than fourscore plowlands, and lies on both sides the Bandon river. In this village, they carry on the pernicious trade of distilling whiskey spirits; about three miles west, there is a manufacture of earthen ware, the clay for which is brought from the county of Kerry. The lands here are mostly under meadow and pasture; there is likewise some corn, and no inconsiderable quantity of flax; but from Iniskeen, to the village of Nuce's-town, the country is, for the most part, mountainy and rocky, being covered over with heath, furze, and fern. To the north of Iniskeen, is the ruined church of Kineigh, with a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the west end of the church; contrary to all others of the kind, the first story is in the form of an hexagon, but the other five stories
above

above it, are round. I shall mention more of this tower in another place.

Six miles west of Bandon, a little east of Iniskeen, Palace- is Palace-Anne, an handsome large well-built house Anne, of Roger Bernard, esq. with kitchen and pleasure gardens, good orchards, and other large plantations. On the south side of the Bandon river, is Warrens-brook, a good house, with improvements, Warrens- of Mr. Warren. Two miles more west, on the brook. north side of the river, is Connors-ville, the house Connors- and seat of William Connor, esq.; the improvements ville. are but in their infancy. On the other side of the river, is Pheal, a good house of Mr. Wade; and Pheal. on the same side, is the castle of Ballincarrigy, built Ballin- by Randal Oge Hurley, or, as some say, by his carrigy. wife. In the wars of 1641, this castle (4) was a noted pass, being then esteemed indifferent strong, and was, at that time, garrisoned by the English. To the south of it, is the small castle of Ballinward, also built by the Hurley's.

Some years ago, sir Richard Cox, by the six days labour only, had a fine level road made to the east of Dunmanway, which was carried two miles through a morass, and is now a pleasant coach road, the old road being hilly, rocky, and a great way about.

Dunmanway is now a pleasant, thriving little Dunman- town, twelve miles west from Bandon, and the seat way. of the late sir Richard Cox, bart. whose grandfather, towards the end of the last century, undertook to plant an English colony here, directly on the great road leading from Cork to Bantry. King William, to encourage his design, granted him a patent for fairs and markets; and by an act of parliament, in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, the site of the parish church was removed two miles, to the projected town of Dunmanway; for the convenience of passengers, an handsome stone bridge was built over the Bandon river. Of

(4) MSS. sir Richard Cox.

Of late years, Dunmanway is become a very thriving place, where the linen manufacture is in a most prosperous and flourishing state, by the patronage and industry of sir Richard Cox. The house wherein sir Richard resided, is in the midst of the town, and is pleasantly adorned with handsome avenues, and good plantations of fir, elm, lime, chesnut, and some beech. The town is seated in the centre of a small valley, surrounded with hills to the W. N. and S. Those to the north, are rough and rocky; but from hence to Bandon, along the river of that name, is a fine well-improved vale, consisting of a light gravelly soil. Here are a considerable number of looms at work for linen, as well chequered as white, diapers, fustians, handkerchiefs, girtweb, &c. and the manufacturers were, by several premiums given by their landlord, according to their respective merits, kept constantly employed. A good house, rent free, was given to a master, who, that year, made up the best and greatest quantity of linen; and this inscription, in gold letters, was placed over the door of such as deserved this reward:

“DATUR DIGNIORI.

THIS HOUSE IS RENT FREE FOR THE SUPERIOR INDUSTRY
OF THE POSSESSOR.”

Which board was annually removed, with great pomp and solemnity, being called The Table of Honour.

Sir Richard also gave premiums to the apprentices and journeymen, and to the girls of the spinning-school, according to their merits. Those who bought and sold the greatest quantity of linen cloth manufactured in this county, at the fair of this place, had premiums also; and so greatly has this manufacture increased, since its first settlement in this country, but a very few years ago, that, in 1748, there were, by a moderate computation, 400 hogs-heads

heads of flax-seed sown on this side of the county. But its effects will still appear in a stronger light, from the increase of the number of houses and inhabitants in Dunmanway. In 1735, there were not more than 50 very indifferent houses; 12 not inhabited, or by beggars only; and 30 by people, who were, for the most part, poor and idle, for want of employment. In May, 1747, there were 87 houses, which contained 250 protestants, and 307 papists, in all 557; there were reckoned in the town, 87 flax wheels, and 51 woollen wheels. In May, 1749, the houses were increased to 117, containing 405 protestants, and 402 papists, in all 807. In all the houses, there were 226 flax wheels, and 28 woollen wheels, besides those of the spinning-school. On the first of May, sir Richard annually appointed a review of all the wheels, on a pretty green near the town, which makes no inelegant entertainment, to see so many young creatures rescued from want, idleness, and misery, decked out in decent apparel, earned by their industry; and to countenance this review, the young ladies of the best distinction in the neighbourhood, exhibited their skill in spinning, in this public assembly.

Here are two very good and convenient bleach-yards, that never want full employment. That to the south, is supplied with water from an adjacent lake, which is very soft, and is found excellent for whitening linen-cloth.

The parish church is exceedingly well filled on the sabbath day, with a well-looking, industrious, thriving people, who increase so fast, that, besides a large gallery erected in it, sir Richard Cox had thoughts of enlarging it further.

In this church is an handsome monument, with this inscription:

In hopes of a joyful resurrection,
Is deposited the body

OF

Of Mary, Lady Cox, the beloved wife
 Of sir Richard Cox, knight and baronet,
 Who was successively Lord Justice of both benches,
 Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,
 And three times, one of the Lords Justices
 General, and General Governors of this Kingdom.
 Obijt 1mo. Jun. 1715.

Happy would it be for many parts of this country, if, instead of that spirit of devastation which dairies produce, our villages were thus filled with manufacturers, who ought to be supported and encouraged in this manner, by an indulgent landlord, which would, in the end, produce honour and wealth to him and his dependants.

Sir Richard Cox gave two acres of land, rent free, for building a charter-school, and set 18 more, at half rent, for 990 years, the whole well enclosed. He provided slate and stones for the building, as also labourers, and bestowed 20l. per ann. to it. This school is designed for 40 children.

The country to the north of Dunmanway, is prodigious rocky; within a mile of the town, there is a perfect wall, or mound of rocks, running a considerable way; a yew tree grows out of the crevices of these rocks, the body of which is 17 feet in circumference, and grows in a reclining manner.

Mohanagh.

Mohanagh, a mile south of Dunmanway, is the seat of Roger Fenwick, esq. with two loughs (5) on the south, and a wood to the north. It is observable, that in those loughs are a large kind of trout, that feed on the spawn of eels.

South

(5) Mr. Fenwick assured me, that one of these lakes, which is called Lough a Drippel, did not freeze in the great frost of 1739. The famous lake Ness, in Scotland, according to sir George Mac Kenzy, never freezes; but, on the contrary, in the most violent frosts, great clouds and steams arise from it. He adds, that rosemary growing in gardens round that lake,

South of this place, in the parish of Kilroan, are three plowlands, belonging to the see of Dublin, granted by king Charles II. in augmentation to that see.

Ross, or Ross-Carbery, was formerly called Ross-^{Ross-}Alithri, i. e. the field of pilgrimage. ^{Carbery.} It was granted by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan, to Adam Roche, except the bishop's lands. Hanmer, in his chronicle, p. 53, says, this town was walled about, by a lady of that country, but by the wars of the Irish septs, particularly the Carty's, Driscoll's, &c. the foundations could scarce be traced. He adds, "that there was in it, anciently, a famous university, whereto resorted all the S. W. part of Ireland, for learning sake." In this school, St. Brendan was reader. It may not be amiss to observe, that it was an Irish professor who first opened the public schools at Oxford, which shews how famous this island hath been, in ancient times, for learning; and, at this day, it does not seem to have a better chance for being considerable. Cambden observes, that the Saxons flocked to Ireland, as to a great mart of learning; which is the reason, says he, why we so often find this in our writers, such a one has sent his son over

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lake, stood the severest frosts; whereas, a far less intemperate winter had killed all the rosemary that grew in gardens situated in warmer places, and near the sea side.

Phil. Trans. n. 14. p. 317.

Mr. James Frazier confirms this account of this lake's continuing unfrozen, which is owing to the many springs and fountains in it. It discharges from a river of the same name, six miles in length, which runs slowly, but never freezes, and still smoaks with frost. On the top of a vast high mountain, in Scotland, called Meal-fourvouny, four miles W. of Lough Ness, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathoms in length, and six broad, and could not be sounded with 100 fathom of line; this water is also said never to freeze.

Phil. Transact. n. 254. p. 330.

to Ireland to be educated (6). It is now a small market-town, and bishop's see. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded by saint Fachnan, who

(6) Bede, in his ecclesiastical history, (lib. 3. c. 7. and 27.) often mentions particular persons, who were sent over into Ireland, to be educated; and Cambden relates this passage in the life of Sulgenius, who flourished 600 years before his time:

*Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi
Juvit ad Hibernos, sophia mirabile claros.*

With love of learning, and examples fir'd,
To Ireland, fam'd for wisdom, he retir'd.

And perhaps, says the same author, our forefathers, the Saxons, took the draught and form of their letters from them, their character being the same with that at this day used in Ireland. Camb. in Hibern.

Diodorus Siculus* has preserved an account, out of Hecateus, a very ancient author, "of a northern island, little less than Sicily, situated over-against the Celtæ, and inhabited by those whom the Greeks called Hyperboreans. It is, says he, fruitful, pleasant, and dedicated to Apollo; that God, for the space of 19 years, used to come and converse with them; and, which is more remarkable, they could (as if they had the use of telescopes,) shew the moon very near them, and discover therein mountains, &c. They had a large grove, and temple of a round form, to which the priests frequently resorted with their harps, to chaunt the praises of Apollo, their great deity. He says, they had a language of their own, and that some Greeks had been in it, and presented valuable gifts to this temple, with Greek inscriptions on them; and that one Abaris, who became afterwards a disciple of Pythagorus, went hence into Greece, and contracted an intimacy with the Delians." The situation of this island opposite to the Celtæ, who were the inhabitants of Britain and Gallia, its being compared with Sicily in size, its being dedicated to Apollo, i. e. the sun, which planet the Irish certainly worshipped, as may be seen in a note, p. 140 of this vol. The description of their temples, which were always round, and the mention of their harps, are all so many concurring circumstances, which seem more than probable that this could be no other than Ireland. For the Mona, or Anglesy of Roland, is too inconsiderable a spot to be meant here†.

And

* Lib. 3.

† Vide Rowland's Mona Antiqua. p. 76.

who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century. The writer of the life of saint Mocoemoge, (who founded the church of Kineigh, an ancient bishoprick, but united to this diocese before the arrival of the English) calls him a man of wisdom and probity. He was named Fachnan Mongach, or the hairy, being born with hair; he was abbot of the abbey of Molana, an island in the Black-water, near Youghal. The same ancient writer relates the following passage of St. Fachnan, his abbey, and school: "St. Fachnan lived in a monastery of his own foundation; there is a city grown up, in which always continued a large seminary for scholars, which is called Ross-Alithri." This saint is, in an ancient martyrology (7), called bishop, and his festival is observed on the 16th of August, on which day, the episcopal visitation is usually held. He is still greatly revered by the papists, as the patron and tutelary saint of the diocese; they have a legendary tradition, that he used to pray daily on the side of a hill, half a mile eastward of Ross; that, one day, he left his official or prayer book there, the night following happened to be very rainy, nevertheless the book was not wet, for the angels, as the legend says, built a small chapel over it, to preserve it. This chapel was, about fifty years ago, repaired by a person, who, in a fit of sickness, vowed, if he

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And if the learned of this island, who were then the ancient Druids of it, could, as with telescopes, shew the moon nearer, it may be supposed, that they had made a greater progress in those sciences, than is generally imagined. The 19 years converse with Apollo, which is the cycle of the sun, the notion of the moon's opacity, and of its mountains, rocks, &c. argue them to have been no bad astronomers. I have seen schemes of the Ptolemaic system, in some Irish MSS. of very great antiquity; it is also very remarkable, that they have a tradition at Lismore, (where was formerly a celebrated school) of several Greeks having studied there in former times, and that said school was founded by two Greek princes.

(7) Martyr. of Cashel,

recovered, to build a church; and the old foundation of this oratory being but twelve feet long, and eight broad, he fixed on this spot to fulfil his vow.

Abbey. Saint Fachnan also founded an abbey here, of regular canons, the ruins of which remain (8).

Church. The cathedral is a small neat gothic structure; the choir seems to be modern. On the south side of the altar,

(8) The following is a catalogue of the succeeding bishops, whose names have been preserved:

St. Finehad succeeded St. Fachnan, being a disciple of saint Finbar, of Cork.

There is no account of any of the successors of this saint, till the arrival of the English, except one Dongal Mac Folact, whom Flaherty mentions in his Ogygia, and makes the 27th bishop from Fachnan, all of the same family; and, for his authority, quotes an Irish distich, out of the book of Lechan, which he thus translates:

Dongalus a Fachtna ter nonus episcopus, extat
Lugadia de gente, dedit cui Rossia mitram.

Which distich has been thus paraphrased:

Hail happy Ross! that could produce thrice nine,
All mitred sages of Lugadia's line;
From Fachnan, crown'd with everlasting praise,
Down to the date of Dungal's pious days.

Benedict was bishop in 1172, and sat about 18 years.

Maurice, who succeeded, died in 1196.

Daniel; concerning the indirect means he used to intrude into this see, Vid. the Hist. of the bishops of Ireland, p. 584.

Florence sat in 1210, and died in 1222.

Robert, alias Richard, was bishop, ann. 1225.

Florence, or Fineen O'Clogheena, resigned in 1252.

Maurice, chanter of Cloyne, was made bishop in 1253, and died in 1269.

Walter O'Miethain succeeded in 1269, and died in 1274.

Peter O'Hullecan succeeded in 1275, and died in 1290.

Laurence succeeded in 1290, and died in 1309.

Matthew O'Min succeeded in 1310. He recovered by default, and restored to this see several of its possessions, which had been unjustly usurped by Thomas Barret, and Philip de Carew.

The

altar, is a small monument, to the memory of sir William Moore, of Ross-Carbery, who died the 28th of August, 1693, aged 31. The stalls being newly erected, are neat and well disposed. In the south wing, is an handsome chapter-room. Here is a small square steeple, battlemented on the top. The church-yard is washed by an arm of the sea that flows up to the town, and is prettily planted with trees.

The harbour, according to Cambden, was formerly navigable for ships, but in his time it was quite choaked up with sand; and it is now so shallow, that no vessel can come up to the town; so that one may justly apply those lines of Spenser to this place:

There also where the winged ships were seen,
In liquid waves to cut their foamy way,
And thousand fishers numbered to have been
In that wide lake looking for plenteous prey
Of fish, which they with bait used to betray;

Is

The crown thought this recovery was by collusion, to avoid the penalties of the stat. of mortmain, therefore, an inquest was held to try the collusion. But the jury found in favour of the bishop. He died in 1330.

Laurence O' Holdecen succeeded in 1331, and died in 1335.

Dennis succeeded in 1336; he died in 1377.

Bernard O'Connor succeeded in 1378.

Stephen Browne succeeded in 1402.

Matthew died in 1418.

Walter Formay succeeded in 1418, and died in 1424.

Cornelius Mac Elchade succeeded in 1426.

Thady sat in 1488.

Edmund de Courcey succeeded in 1494, and died in 1518.

John Imurily succeeded in 1519, and died the same year.

Bonaventure sat ann. 1523.

Dermot Mac Domnuil sat in 1544; he died ann. 1552.

Thomas O'Herlihy sat in 1563, and resigned in 1570. He was a member of the council of Trent.

William Lyon succeeded in 1582, and died ann. 1617.

From his time, this see was united to that of Cork, under which the successors of Ross are given.

Is now no lake, nor any fisher's store,
Nor ever ship shall sail there any more.

SPENSER'S RUINES OF TIME.

In this town, is a good foot barrack, and a small market-house, with some other good houses.

Caves. Near the cathedral, about three years since, there were discovered several subterraneous chambers, of which I intend to give a more particular account, in another part of this work. About a mile west of Ross, are two remarkable great holes in the ground, 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, into both which the sea flows by subterraneous passages; these holes are called E. and W. Pouladuff; one is on the lands of Downeen, and the other on Tralong.

Banduff-Castle. A mile N. W. of Ross, stands Banduff, now Castle-Salem, built by the Donovan's; it is possessed by Mr. Morris, and is a strong romantic building. About a mile west of Ross, runs the river Rory; near it, at Ballyvenine, stands the ruins of the largest house in Carbery, erected by sir Walter Coppinger, who also designed to build a market-town here, but was hindered by the rebellion of 1641, in which wars this house was destroyed. The soil between this and Ross, is a light grey clay, mixed with sand; their manure is sea sand, which affords them plenty of corn, potatoes, and some flax.

Glandore Three miles W. of Ross, is Glandore harbour, which, though small, is an exceeding good one; and near it, is a castle of the same name. At the upper end of this harbour, is a deep and dangerous glen, **The Leap** called the Leap; on both sides of which, is the high road from Ross, to the other parts of west Carbery. The road crosses this glen, which is here as steep as a flight of stairs, so that few horses, but those who are well used to it, attempt it with courage. To the west of this precipice, is an handsome seat, called

called Brede, with large plantations of Samuel Jervais, esq. At Keamore, above the Leap, is a very extensive prospect of a great part of the sea coast, with the harbours of Glandore and Castlehaven.

On the west end of Glandore bay, not far from the Leap, by the working of the sea, a large part of the hill fell down, on which grew several trees; this piece formed an island of about 20 yards in circumference, and the trees continued to grow, but it is now almost quite washed away.

On the west side of Glandore harbour, is the parish of Miros, called, in Irish, Garry, i. e. the garden, Miros. from its being much better land than the rest of west Carbery. In this parish, was anciently an abbey, called de Sancto Mauro, also de Fonte Vivo, founded anno 1172, by Dermot Mac Cormac Carty, of Kilbawne, who was king of Cork, for Cistercian monks, which he brought from the abbey of Basinglass. At a place called Carigiliky, in this parish, the foundation of extensive ruins were discovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantities of human bones; it was, probably, the site of the abbey de Sancto Mauro, which some falsely place at Abbey-Mahon, near Timoleague. The house of Abbey-Shrowry was a cell to this; the parish church stands in ruins, on the coast; and opposite to it, in a small island, called Arahas, is a ruined chapel.

Near Glandore harbour, is another island, called the Squince, which produces a wonderful sort of Squince-
Island. herbage, that recovers and fattens diseased horses to admiration.

In this parish, is Banlaghan, the seat of O'Donovan, chief of that ancient family, a worthy courteous Banlagh-
an. gentleman.

The west side of this parish is bounded by the bay of Castlehaven, formerly called Glanbarahane, Castle-
haven. and, by the Spaniards, Porto Castello, famous for a notable sea fight, between sir Richard Levison and Don

Don Pedro de Zuibar, the Spanish admiral, anno 1602. Near the entrance, is an old castle to command the harbour, but the hills adjoining command the castle. The place formerly belonged to O'Driscol, and afterwards to the Audley family (9). George, lord Audley, who was governor of Utrecht, and was sore wounded at the battle of Kinsale, anno 1602, was, for his eminent services, created earl of Castlehaven, and baron of Orier, in the county of Armagh, by letters patent, September 6, 1617, 14 Jac. I. The parish church of Castlehaven is dedicated to saint Barahane; and near it, is a deep rocky glen, called Glanbarahane. There was, some years ago, a linen manufacture at Killehanghill, near this place, but it is now ceased.

Galleon
Point.

Rahine
castle.

Horse-
Island.

Castle-
town.

The eastern point of this harbour is called Galleon Point, on which are the remains of an intrenchment cast up by the Spaniards, and the ovens used by them, are still to be seen. On this side, are the ruins of Rahine castle, which belonged to the O'Donovan's. In the walls are several cannon-ball, which were shot at it from some vessels in the harbour. On the western side of Castlehaven, is Horse-Island, being of the same nature of the Squince-Island, above-mentioned, for curing horses. On the banks of the river, stands Castletown, now Castle-Townsend, and formerly Sleughleig, where there is a new erected castle of some strength, being situated on the side of an hill. This is the seat of — Townshend, esq.

(9) On the 12th of Feb. 1601-2, the garrison of Castlehaven surrendered to captain Harvey, who took possession of it for queen Elizabeth. The same day that the Spaniards quitted it, the O'Driscol's, who had the inheritance of it, by slight got into the castle, and made themselves masters of it. The Spaniards assaulted it, and were undermining the same, when captain Harvey came into the haven; but upon sight of his ships, the Irish, by composition to depart in safety, rendered it to the Spaniards, who had lost two of their soldiers in the attempt, and the Spaniards delivered it up to the captain.

Pacat. Hibern.

esq. where boats may land at the door. Off this bay, is a good fishery ; and in it, are excellent oysters, the water being eight fathom deep in most places. Castletown is a small, but well-looking village. Toe-head
 An high promontory, called the Toe-head, stands a little to the westward of Castlehaven ; due south of which, in the ocean, are the high steep rocks, called the Stags, which being always to be seen, are easily avoided ; but I shall refer the hydrographical description of the coast, to a particular chapter.

Some years ago, the rev. dean Swift spent a summer at a clergyman's house, (since also dead) in the parish of Miros ; he often diverted himself in making little voyages on the coast, from Glandore harbour, towards Baltimore, and these excursions occasioned his latin poem, called *Carberiæ Rupes*, which he wrote in June, anno 1723. Having made the same voyage more than once, I had the pleasure of observing, that the dean's descriptions were as just, as his numbers were beautiful, which I shall beg leave to insert in this place :

*Ecce ! ingens fragmen scopuli quod vertice summo
 Desuper impendet, nullo fundamine nixum
 Decidit in fluctus : maria undiq ; & undiq ; saxa
 Horrisono stridore tonant, & ad æthera murmur
 Erigitur ; trepidatq ; suis Neptunus in undis
 Nam longâ venti rabie, atq ; aspergine crebrâ
 OEquorei laticis, specus imâ rupe cavatur :
 Jam fultura ruit, jam summa cacumina nutant
 Jam cadit in præceps moles, & verberat undas.
 Attonitus credas, hinc dejecisse tonantem
 Montibus impositos montes, & Pelion altum
 In capita anguipedum cœlo jaculasse gigantum.*

*Sæpe etiam spelunca immani apperitur hiatu
 Exesa è scopulis, & utrinq ; foramina pandit,
 Hinc atq ; (10) hinc a ponto ad pontum pervia Phœbo,*
 VOL. I. L 1 Cautibus

(10) This alludes to a stupendous arch, through which a boat may row. It is in the parish of Miros, and not far from the place where

Cautibus enormè junctis laquearia tecti
 Formantur; moles olim ruitura supernè.
 Fornice sublimi nidos posuere palumbes,
 Inq; imo stagni posuere cubilia Phocæ.
 Sed, cum sævit hyems, & venti carcere rupto
 Immensos volvunt fluctus ad culmina montis;
 Non obsessæ arces, non fulmina vindice dextræ
 Missa Jovis, quoties inimicas sævit in urbes,
 Exæquant sonitum undarum, veniente procellâ:
 Littora littoribus reboant; vicinia latè,
 Gens assueta mari, & pedibus percurrere rupes,
 Terretur tamen, & longè fugit, arva relinquens.

Gramina dum carpunt, pendentes rupe capellæ
 Vi salientis aquæ de summo precipitantur,
 Et dulces animas imo sub gurgtite linquunt.

Piscator terrâ non audet vellere funem;
 Sed latet in portu tremebundus, & aëra sudum
 Haud sperans, nereum precibus votisq; fatigat (11).

About where the dean usually embarked. Near the W. head of Castlehaven, are deep caves, which are low at the entrance, but grow higher within. The swell of the sea raises a boat up to the roof almost, when one is in; which also, by turns, closes up the entrance, and makes them very dark and gloomy.

(11) For the sake of the English reader, I shall subjoin the following translation, by the rev. Dr. Dunkin:

Lo! from the top of yonder cliff, that shrouds
 Its airy head amidst the azure clouds,
 Hangs a huge fragment, destitute of props,
 Prone on the waves the rocky ruin drops.
 With hoarse rebuff the swelling seas rebound
 From shore to shore, the rocks return the sound;
 The dreadful murmur heav'n's high concave cleaves,
 And Neptune shrinks beneath his subject waves;
 For long the whirling winds and beating tides
 Had scoop'd a vault into its nether sides;
 Now yields the base, the summits nod, now urge
 Their headlong course, and lash the sounding surge.
 Not louder noise could shake the guilty world,
 When Jove heap'd mountains upon mountains hurl'd,
 Retorting Pelion from his dread above,
 To crush earth's rebel sons beneath the load.

Of

About four miles west of Castlehaven, the sea enters a narrow creek, and forms a fine salt water lake, called Lough-hyne. This lake being surrounded with high hills, has a most romantic appearance; it is about two miles in circumference, and in the midst of it is a small island, on which stands the ruins of an old castle, built by the O'Driscol's. This lake abounds with various kinds of sea fish, as also salmon and white trout. Here are excellent lobsters, crabs, escalops, and small deep oysters, which, I was assured, instead of having a milky juice in the summer season, as all others have, their liquor seems bloody. At half ebb, this water
 L 1 2 empties

Oft too, with hideous yawn, the cavern wide
 Presents an orifice on either side;
 A dismal orifice, from sea to sea
 Extended, pervious to the god of day:
 Uncouthly join'd, the rocks stupendous form
 An arch, the ruin of a future storm:
 High on the cliff their nests wild pigeons make,
 And sea calves stable in the oozy lake.

But when bleak winter with her sullen train,
 Awakes the winds, to vex the wat'ry plain;
 When o'er the craggy steep, without controul,
 Big with the blast, the raging billows roll;
 Not towns beleagur'd, not the flaming brand
 Darted from heav'n by Jove's avenging hand,
 Oft as on impious men his wrath he pours,
 Humbles their pride, and blasts their gilded tow'rs,
 Equal the tumult of this wild uproar;
 Waves rush o'er waves, re-bellows shore to shore.
 The neighbouring race, tho' wont to brave the shocks,
 Of angry seas and run along the rocks,
 Now pale with terror, while the ocean foams,
 Fly far and wide, nor trust their native homes:
 The goats, while pendant from the mountain top,
 The wither'd herb improvident they crop,
 Wash'd down the precipice with sudden sweep,
 Leave their sweet lives beneath th' unfathomed deep.

The frightened fisher, with desponding eyes,
 Tho' safe, yet trembling, in the harbour lies,
 Nor hoping to behold the sky serene,
 Wearies with vows the monarch of the main.

empties itself into the bay of Barloge, in a kind of water-fall, like the river Thames, at London-bridge. Seals also breed in this lake. It is the property of sir John Freke, bart. who has the opportunity of having excellent sea fish from it, in the most stormy weather. On one side of this lough, is an hill, called Knockowne, remarkable for a very fine echo; and a little to the west, is the castle of Ardagh, built by the O'Driscol's, now also the estate of sir John Freke.

Balti-
more.

Three miles more to the west, is Baltimore, formerly called Dunashad, an ancient corporation, and an excellent harbour; the S. W. side of which is formed by the island Sherkin. The first English plantation made here, was by sir Thomas Crock (12), who took a lease of it for 21 years, from sir Fineen O'Driscol. He settled a colony of English protestants in the place, and procured a new charter of incorporation from king James I. The members consisted of a sovereign and free burgesses. He divided the town into several tenements, with lots for gardens; and gave to each inhabitant, convenient land, for building and grazing, estating them in leases for his own time; and to encourage them to build and plant, he procured a patent for the town, to him and his heirs for ever, and promised to make over to each of the tenants, an estate in fee-farm of the proportion he held; but death prevented his undertaking.

After his decease, and before the lease to him was expired, sir Walter Coppinger, a native of the country, and a recusant, prosecuted a title, and without any of the English inhabitants being called to answer, got, by reference, an order out of the chancery, against the heirs of sir Fineen O'Driscol; whereby the possession that had continued for 300 years in him and his predecessors, was ordered to be recovered; and thereby the patent of the heir of sir

(12) MSS. in Lismore castle.

sir Thomas Crook, was suspended. Upon this, the sovereign of Baltimore, in behalf of himself, the burgesses and inhabitants, with the heir of sir Fineen O'Driscoll, applied to the government for relief (13). They proved, that they had made a civil plantation of English protestants there; that his majesty had incorporated them; that sir Thomas Crook had shewed them a patent, whereby the town was granted to him and his heirs; and that he had promised to estate them and their heirs; in consideration of which, they had expended 2,000l. in buildings and other improvements; but that sir Walter Coppinger had got possession of the castle of Baltimore, intended to bring Irish into the place, and remove all the English inhabitants. The lords justices summoned sir Walter to answer this complaint; and all he endeavoured to shew was, that the inhabitants had not laid out the sum mentioned in their remonstrance. Upon which, the lords justices issued a commission to sir William Hull, Mr. Henry Beecher, and Mr. Barham, to examine what expences the townsmen had been at, and to return them an exact account of the same; and sir Walter was dismissed, upon his promise to reinstate all the English, at such rents (upon a return of the valuation) as the council board should think proper. The substance of this return was, that the English had erected 60 new houses on the place, and that they had bestowed, in building and enclosing, 1,642l. 15s. 7d. which account was no sooner given, than sir Walter Coppinger, contrary to his promise at the council board, contracted with the above-named Mr. Beecher, and granted him a lease of the whole, without any reserve to the inhabitants, who had laid out their money; which occasioned another complaint to the government, from the sovereign; and

(13) From the original petition to the earl of Cork and lord chancellor Ely, lords justices, at Lismore.

sir Walter was again summoned to appear, which for some time, he postponed, and, for his contempt, was confined in the castle of Dublin. Mr. Beecher, being one of the commissioners, was judged as culpable as Coppinger, and was sent for to answer before the board. He made his addresses, privately, to the earl of Cork, then one of the lord justices, who advised him, either to surrender his lease to Coppinger, so as he might be able to perform his promise, or to estate the tenants during his own term; which last Beecher complied with; but would not give up any part of the fishery, a point the townsmen insisted upon; so that the matter was brought, a third time, before the council, where many voices were given for Beecher's being committed to the castle. But the earl of Cork (who was his friend,) moved, that since the place was come into the hands of an English gentleman, who had been a favourer of civil plantations, and that the season for fishing was come, they might be all licenced home, where they might amicably make up matters among themselves; which the lord chancellor, whose turn was to speak next, assented to, and so the affair ended.

Taken by
the Alge-
rines.

The corporation offered (provided their estates were confirmed to them,) to build a pier, and erect a fort, at their own expence, if his majesty would give them some ordnance (14). On the 20th of June, 1631, a most terrible disaster happened this colony. In the dead of the night, two Algerine rovers landed their men, and having plundered the place, they made a great number of the inhabitants prisoners, with above 100 English, and carried them all to Algiers. Among others, William Gunter, a person of some credit, had his wife and seven sons carried away, as I find by his petition to the lords justices for their relief. Those Algerines were piloted into Baltimore, by a Dungarvan fisherman, one Hacket, whom they took at sea for the purpose; and

(14) Original information in the Council Books.

and who, for this fact, was afterwards condemned and executed. Two ships of war, called the Lion's Whelps, stationed at Kinsale, received timely notice (as it appeared from one Mr. James Salmon, of Castlehaven) of this intended descent, but they did not stir to intercept them (15). The year following (16), sir Vincent Gooking informed the lords justices,

(15) The lord president, St. Leger, in a letter to the lords justices, dated the 27th of March, 1632, gives them the following account of the precautions he took to secure the coast against the Turkish pirates :

“ I have ordered beacons to be set up on the following head-lands and eminences :—One at Dundee and at Dunworley, to alarm the inhabitants of Ibawne, who, upon the firing of the beacons, are to assemble under arms at Cloghnakilty ; so that, if either Ross or Timoleague are attempted, they may readily relieve them. Castlehaven has not many inhabitants, and the harbour was secured by Mr. Salmon, who raised a fort, and mounted ordnance on it. I have ordered beacons to be erected on the promontory over Baltimore, on the island of Cape Clear, at Missen-head, and one at Sheep's-head point. Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan has an house of reasonable strength at Bear-haven, and takes upon him to defend it and Ballygobbin ; he promises to erect five beacons, one upon the Dorsey's, and four upon the great island. I have directed O'Sullivan More (who lives in the river of Kinmair) to take warning from the beacon erected on the promontory over the Dorseys ; and by one of his own, to assemble his tenants and servants, at his strong and defenceable castle. But I think this caution needless, as the inhabitants on both sides that river are but few, till as far up as Glanerought, where the pirates dare not venture. At Dingle, there are great numbers of honest and well affected people, and a company may be placed there to secure them. Tralee is in the same situation as Glanerought, but freer from danger, by the residence of sir Edward Denny and sir Thomas Harris, who are well provided with will, judgment, and arms to defend themselves. The fort of Castle-Park, near Kinsale, is in a ruinous condition, and the ordnance dismounted, and I humbly pray the same may be repaired, as the inhabitants are more in dread of the invasion than those of any other place in this country, &c.”

Capt. South, in the Phil. Transact. informs us, that, in the year 1698, there were in Baltimore and about it, 9 seamen, 188 fishermen, 84 boatmen, in all 281, whereof only two were papists.

(16) Council Books.

justices, that the Turks intended another attempt, which they advertised the English government of; and they observe in their letter, that if proper measures were not taken to guard those coasts, the pilchard fishery would be entirely ruined, to the great prejudice of his majesty's customs; adding, that pilchards then brought into the kingdom, one year with another, 20,000*l*. Baltimore never recovered itself since this accident; it is now a poor decayed fishing town, with not one tolerable house in it; here are the ruins of an ancient castle of the O'Driscol's; and it has still the privilege of sending two members to parliament, though it consists but of a few poor cabins. King James II. granted a new charter to Baltimore, ann. 1687, and Daniel O'Donovan, esq. was appointed portrieve thereof. The late right hon. John Calvert, baron of Baltimore, who was proprietor of the province of Maryland and Avalon, in America, took his title from Baltimore, in the county of Longford, and not from this place, as has been mistaken. The church is small, and situated low, at a small distance from the town.

Skibbereen.

From Baltimore, about five miles up the river Ilan, is Skibbereen, anciently called Stapletown; it was formerly a part of the domain of the castle of Gortnaclough, which belonged to Mac Carty Reagh; this castle has been some time entirely demolished, as is also Littertinlis, another of Mac Carty's castles, east of this place. Skibbereen is a small market-town, where the collector, surveyor, and other officers (17) of the port of Baltimore reside. On the W. side of the river, is a new erected church,

(17) The following officers of the revenue belong to this port and district:

A collector, at 100*l*. per ann.

A port surveyor, at 40*l*.

A coast officer and gauger, at Glandore, 40*l*,

Three

church, and in the town, a decent market-house. The river Ilan runs through the place, over which there is a stone bridge, but so low as to be sometimes overflowed by floods; boats, at high water, row down to Baltimore. The clothing trade is followed in this place; they have also some share of the linen manufactory, particularly for striped linens and handkerchiefs, and a good weekly market. Near the town, the lands are well cultivated, affording good quantities of corn and flax. They manure with sea sand, the soil being a grey clay, and, in some places red, with a slaty bottom. They have no limestone nearer than Muskery. West of Skibbereen, is Abbey Shrowry, formerly a religious house, but now the ruins of a parish church. In it, are several old tombs, and, in particular, a large one of the Roche's.

Affadown, the seat of col. Beecher, three miles W. from Skibbereen, is adorned with good gardens and plantations. The jaw-bone of a whale forms the side posts and arch of a gateway, large enough for a coach to drive through, although some part is buried in the earth. Near it, on a rising ground, is a round tower; on its top, is a lantern, from whence is a prospect of the adjacent coast and islands, with the ruins of several old castles.

About a mile S. is White-hall, called formerly Rincolisky, a good house of Samuel Townshend, esq. pleasantly situated on an arm of the sea. The castle of Rincolisky belonged to the Coppinger's, but it was originally built by the O'Driscol's. To the W. of Rincolisky, is a broad deep bay, called

VOL. I.

M m

Roaring

Three coast officers, at 35l. each.

A surveyor at Crookhaven, 40l.

A surveyor at Castlehaven, 40l.

Three tide waiters, at 30l. each.

Six supernumerary tide waiters, at 5l. each.

Four boatmen at Baltimore, at 15l. each, and four at Crookhaven.

A foot post, 6l.

Four gaugers, at 40l each.

Roaring-
water. Roaring-water bay, and, in Irish, Lough Trasnagh; at the head of this bay, are the ruins of the castle of Kilcoe, built by the Mac Carty's, a branch who stiled themselves lords of Clan-Dermot. They had also the castle of Cloghan. More to the west, opposite Horse-island, is the ruin of the castle of Rosbrin, which belonged to O'Mahony, being boldly erected on a rock which hangs over the ocean. The proprietor of this castle, in queen Elizabeth's time, turned pirate, which caused the lord president, sir George Carew, to demolish it, and the W. side is battered to the ground. There is an ancient Irish MS. called, from this place, the psalter of Rosbrin, and contains little else than a genealogical account of this family of the O'Mahony's. Two miles more W. are the ruins of Ardintenant-castle, the chief residence of O'Mahony, of W. Carbery, seated near the eastern point of Skull harbour. Skull is but a small, insignificant village, having few buildings besides the church and parsonage house. To the N. of it, stands an high conical hill, called Mount-Gabriel; on the top of it, is a remarkable lough, which is but a few yards broad; it has been sounded from the N. E. with 100 fathom of line; although the lead stopped, yet the hole was deeper, it being choaked up with a long coarse grass, which the Irish call fenane. The water oozes out of the mountain to the N. W. and this cone is above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea; from it, is a noble prospect of a vast extent of a rude uncultivated country, from the Mizen-head, to Ross, with an infinite number, as Milton says,

——— Of sea-girth isles,
That, like to rich and various gems, inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep.

As also, several bays, creeks, and harbours, which I shall particularly describe in another place. The
moun-

mountains are here thrown together, with such irregularity and confusion, as to form a great variety of hollow bottoms, that often represent the figures of many artificial basins, where, if any springs chance to rise, they produce several lakes, before they can find issue for the waters, or otherways constitute so many impassable turf-bogs. Between the Leap and Skibbereen, are many loughs, stored with trout and eels, which the Irish call aghills; and some have small floating islands (18), which swim from one side to the other; I have seen some of them above ten yards broad; they are usually composed, at first, of the above-mentioned long grass, which gathering together by degrees, being blown off the adjacent grounds in September, form a kind of a tussock, and increase every year, by the addition of slime and other matter, that they collect in floating about the sides and edges of the lakes. In the parish of Kilmaceba, is a lake, called Loughdrine, which the country people hold to be miraculous; and say, that on a certain day of the year, all the islands in it change places, and shift from one side to the other; at which time, vast numbers of these ignorant people assemble at this lough, where they erect booths, and feast, every one bringing bits of bread, meal, &c. to feed the fish in the lake.

In the same parish, is another, called Ballinlough, stored with a fine large red trout; on a hill to

M m 2

the

(18) Dr. Edmund Halley, in the Phil. Transact. n. 229. p. 566. mentions the same kind of lakes in Carnarvonshire, in Wales; and adds, that he was on board a floating island in one of them. The lake being scarce half a mile about, environed with a boggy turfy soil, a piece of which, about six yards long, and four broad, floated on the water, being five or six inches raised above it, but above eighteen inches deep within the water, having broad spreading fungous roots on its sides, the lightness of which buoys it up. It was driven on the lee shore, but the doctor launched it off, and swam it, to be satisfied that it floated.

the E. side of it, is an ancient Danish intrenchment, said to have a subterraneous passage down to the lake. In this, and other loughs, are several fresh water wrinkles, exactly resembling those on the sea shore; and as muscles, and other kinds of sea shell fish, are often found in fresh water, I do not wonder that we often discover varieties of shells in places remote from the ocean.

But, to return from Mount-Gabriel, justly reckoned the steepest mountain of its length in Ireland, towards the coast, passing by Skull, I proceed west, to Leamcon, a pretty seat of Mr. Hull, near a good harbour, between Long-island and the continent. Here are two castles of the Mahony's, in ruins; the larger, is called Black-castle, built on an island, to which is a very narrow passage, easily defenceable; and more west, is the castle of Bally-Desmond, now Ballydivilin, another old seat of the Mahony's, boldly erected on a rock hanging over the ocean.

More westerly, in a peninsula, formerly called the Aldern-head, stands Crookhaven, once a place of some note, but now a small inconsiderable fishing town, near an excellent harbour, and one of the best outlets in Europe, for vessels to sail to any place whatsoever. The lands about it are exceeding rocky and barren, a great part of which belong to the see of Cork. Near it are the ruins of an old castle, called Castle-Meghan, said to be built by the Meghan's, or, according to others, by the O'Hea's.

The extreme point of this tract is called Bally-vogy-head, between which and the opposite cape, called Missen-head, anciently the Notium Promontorium of Ptolemy, is a great bay, and another between that and Three-castle-head, so called from three square towers built on it by the Mahony's; then comes the larger bay of Dunmanus, which has its name from Dunmanus-castle, erected on the east banks thereof by that sept, and was fortified with walls and flankers. Near it is a good house of

of Mr. Donovan, with adjacent fish palaces; it is the estate of sir Charles Moore, bart. Towards the bottom of the bay, is Dunbeacon, another castle of the Mahony's; it was purchased from Mr. Michael Apsley, by sir Richard Boyle, Dec. 9, 1602. Near it, is a good house of Mr. Driscoll; it is now the estate of Mr. Townshend. This whole peninsula, from Ballydehab village, to the bay of Dunmanus, is called Ivaugh, and belonged to O'Mahowne-fune; whose castles I have already enumerated. Crossing the bay of Dunmanus, we come to another peninsula, called Minterbarry, a most barbarous country, washed on the E. by Dunmanus bay, and by Bantry bay on the W. Towards the N. part, the Mac Carty's, who were known by the name of Mucklagh, had a good seat, at a place called Cool-long. All this country is mountainous, rocky and boggy, beyond description.

Here moss-grown trees expand the smallest leaf,
 Here half an acre's corn is half a sheaf,
 Here hills, with naked heads, the tempest meet,
 Rocks at their sides, and torrents at their feet,
 Or lazy lakes, unconscious of a flood,
 Whose dull brown naiads ever sleep in mud.

Yet here content can dwell.— PARNEL.

A small river, named Four-mile Water, so called from its distance from Bantry, falls into the bay of Dunmanus; and near it, is a good house of Mr. Blair. The N. W. part of this barony was anciently named Claneahill, and belonged to O'Donovan, as I have already mentioned, p. 24. Here are few places of any note, except Barnahelly, now Tonson's-town, and Butler's-gift, two new-built farm-houses, with some improvements.

Dromaleague is a small inconsiderable village; an accident happened here, a few years ago, caused by lightning, which shattered a slate house; for entering at the east, it passed through the west end, and left both walls pierced through in many places, without

without making any considerable crack, and doing no other damage, although there were many people then in the house. Not far from this place, is **Donovan Castle-Donovan**, seated among the mountains, formerly the seat of O'Donovan. More easterly, is **Togher-castle**; it belonged to the Mac Carty's, of Glawnacrine, which is still a wild, desolate tract, except a little tolerable land near the castle, where the soil is brown and deep, and produces corn and fruit. To the S. runs a branch of the river Bandon, down to Dunmanway.

**Moun-
tains.**

A stupendous chain of lofty mountains terminate this barony on the N. W. which run through the northern parts of Bantry, into Glanerought, in Kerry. The principal of these mountains, in this county, are those of Daunce and Shehy, either of which are little inferior to the mountain of Knockmeledown, in the county of Waterford, whose perpendicular height is 900 yards. At the foot of Shehy, is a lake, stored with a species of red trout, which never rise at a fly; and I have heard of the same being in the lough near Blarney castle.

Having mentioned every thing remarkable in this barony, I shall proceed to describe the islands on the coast, some of which are pretty large.

**Cape-
Clear-
island.**

The island of Cape Clear is the most southern land in Ireland, but it has been misplaced in all our maps and sea-charts, as will appear by comparing my map of this county with all the former ones of Ireland. It is a parish of itself, containing 12 plowlands; in the ecclesiastical books, it is called *In-sula Sancta Clara*; and, in the old Irish MSS. *Inish Damhly*. The north side bears potatoes, barley, and a little wheat, and the south is mostly a craggy rock. On the N. W. point, stand the ruins of a castle, built on a rock in the sea, called *Dunanore*, i. e. the *Golden-fort*. There is a very narrow passage, about a yard broad, and ten yards in length, to this castle; this path is high and steep on both sides,

sides, the sea, on either hand, being very deep, so that few, but persons well used to it, will venture to walk it over ; when I got up to the top of this castle, and saw the ocean roaring on all sides of the rock, I wished heartily to be again on the main land. This castle and island formerly belonged to O'Driscol, and were taken, on the 22d of March, 1601, by capt. Harvey, who, soon after, obliged sir Fineen O'Driscol to submit to queen Elizabeth.

In this island, there are about 400 families, who have a good quantity of sheep and cows, some swine and horses, but all their cattle are very small. The island is scarce able to support its inhabitants, who are often obliged to have provisions from the shore ; and in the most plentiful years, they never send any to market. Towards the middle of the island, is their chapel, a large building, but as destitute of any ornament as a barn. Here most of the inhabitants meet on Sundays and holydays ; and near it, is the priest's house, who is temporal, as well as spiritual judge, in his parish, and is absolute governor of the island ; but, perhaps, as poor a one as any in Christendom. A little to the east of the castle, is a cove, called Tra Kieran, i. e. St. Kieran's strand, on which is a pillar stone, with a cross rudely cut towards the top, that, they say, was the workmanship of St. Kieran (19) ; and near it, stand the walls of a ruined church, dedicated to the same saint. This stone they hold in great veneration, and assemble round it every 5th of March, on which day they celebrate the festival of their patron. On the S. W. side of the island, is a creek, in which a large vessel may be saved upon occasion ; and there is a smaller one, on the north side, opposite to it, only fit for boats. Between these creeks is a narrow

(19) This saint Kieran was the first bishop of Saiger, now a part of Ossory. Archbishop Usher says, he was born in this island. Primordium, p. 785.

row isthmus, about a quarter of a mile broad, with hills to the east and west, which, from the sea, makes the island seem to be divided. In the south cove, there are from 7 fathom, to 18 feet water, where a very rich vessel, about twenty-six years ago, was saved, being in the greatest distress, having several feet water in her hold ; she came in by the light of a candle from a cabin in the island, and when day appeared, the crew found themselves in a snug basin, but in what part of the world they did not know, being directly come from the West Indies.

Towards the west end of the island, is a fresh water lough, abounding with a black kind of worm, about two inches long, shaped like a leech, soft, and easily breaking to the touch. The water of this lake, is of a most saponaceous abstersive quality ; it very readily dissolves soap ; and the inhabitants affirm, that if a cask in which train oil had been kept, was to be laid, for a few days, in this lough, it would be taken out sweet and clean. A quantity of this water was twice transmitted to Dublin, where it was examined by Dr. Rutty, who affirms, he obtained a small quantity of natron from it, to which he imputes the above saponaceous quality. The inhabitants here are generally a very simple honest people, thieving being a vice little known among them. If a person be found guilty of a crime, he is directly banished to the continent, which is the greatest punishment they can inflict on the criminal, who endeavours all he can to remain on the island. They have no liquor for their ordinary drink, except water or milk ; yet very few houses are without a bottle of rum or brandy, which they will generously offer to a stranger. The houses are built of stone, mostly thatched with potatoe stalks, and these artfully kept down by nets, which cover the whole roof. These nets are made of ropes of straw, the meshes not quite a foot square ; to the ends of these, stones are tied, which hanging down round the eyes,

eves, form no disagreeable sight. There are several villages and hamlets upon the island.

They have 30 or 40 boats belonging to the place, with which they take considerable quantities of fish; and by this means, they are enabled to pay their rent. When a bad season comes, they generally run in arrear, but they very honestly clear it off when the fish returns. The principal fish taken here are, cod, hake, ling, mackerel, &c.; hake is their staple fish, which they salt and dry. The Kinsale fishermen also come hither, and build huts, where they cure their fish; and for this they pay a smart rent. Most of the inhabitants are strong and healthy, and are seldom invaded with disorders, dying generally of old age, chiefly owing to their temperate living, hard labour, and clearness of the air. Brandy-drinking is their only debauch. They are kind to each other, courteous to strangers, who very rarely are seen on the island, and are excellent pilots, being all fishermen. But what is most pleasing, the linen manufacture has got some footing in this island; for I have seen tolerable crops of flax; most of the women spin, and, it is said, they purge and whiten their yarn to a degree of perfection, by means of the soft water of the lake before-mentioned.

Many of the rocks of this island are composed of an excellent white freestone, resembling Portland stone; they have also a black kind, proper for flags and hearth-stones, which they carry by sea to Cork; and round the island, are plenty of crabs and lobsters.

Adjoining to Cape Clear, between it and the main land, is the island of Inishircan, which I take to be Iniskieran, or the island of St. Kieran, rather than the former. In this island stood the castle of Dunelong, over-against that of Dunashad, which castles were possessed by the O'Driscol's, and defended the mouth of Baltimore harbour. They were surrendered to capt. Harvey, on the 23rd of Feb.

Feb. 1601-2, after the defeat of the Spaniards, by O'Driscol. There was afterwards a regular fortification erected in this part of the island, which was garrisoned in queen Anne's time, but it has been for several years dismantled. Near it are the remains of a barrack; and there are some old pieces of iron ordnance still lying among the rocks. Within the walls of the fort, capt. Lionel Beecher has a good house. About a mile to the S. are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded anno 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscol, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low, square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses, when the pilchards frequented this coast. This island has very good land in it, and its soil is vastly preferable to that of Cape Clear.

Other
Islands.

In the bay of Baltimore are several islands, as Spanish-Island; also, the island of Dunegal, a large fruitful spot; and higher up is another, called Clare-Island. Midway N. W. between Cape Clear and the main, are three islands, called the Calves; the West Calf contains 44 acres. These are falsely laid down in all the sea-charts. Carty's-Island, not mentioned in former maps, lies between these and the shore, and is larger than any of the Calves.

To the N. W. of Inishircan, lies Hare-Island, a large fruitful spot; and near it are four small islands, called the Schemes, not expressed in any former chart; also, along the coast, in the following order, from east to west, are Horse-Island, containing 100 acres; Castle-Island, containing 119 acres; Long-Island, containing 316 acres; and west of all these, is a small spot, called Goat-Island, never before put into a map.

All these islands, together with the adjacent coast, produce large crops of fine English barley, by means

means of sea sand, which is the manure mostly used.

This barony gave title of earl to the noble family of Vaughan. John Vaughan, who was knighted for his services in this kingdom, by the earl of Essex, in queen Elizabeth's time, was, the 18th of James I. created lord Vaughan, of Mullingar; and by king Charles I. earl of Carbery. His son Richard was created lord Vaughan, of Emlyn, English honour, 19th of Charles I.; these titles are now extinct. The last earl, whose name was John, died January 16th, 1712, in the 74th year of his age (20). His daughter and sole heiress, the lady Anne Vaughan, was married to his grace the duke of Bolton. It at present gives title of baron to the right hon. George Evans, whose father was created baron of Carbery, May 9th, 1715, the first of George I.

There is a barony of Carbery, in the county of Sligo, and also another in the county of Kildare; but they are small inconsiderable tracts in respect of this barony.

CHAP. V.

A Description of the Barony of BEAR and BANTRY.

BEAR and Bantry compose but one barony (1); Bear and Bantry. it is very large, but barren and desolate, there being but two or three resident clergy in the whole barony; but what it wants in goodness of the land, is amply made up by the noblest bays in the world, that of Bantry being capable of containing all the shipping in Europe. This bay is also called Bear-haven,

(20) Collins's Peerage of England, Vol. I. p. 90, &c.

(1) In this barony are, the parishes of Kilmacomoge, Kilkaskin, Killaghaninagh, Kilkaterin, Kilmanagh, and Durrus; it contains 195 plowlands, and 84,132 acres, of which 15,911 are very justly esteemed unprofitable.

haven, and has given title of viscount to the family of Berkley, who were viscounts Fitz-Harding, of Bearhaven. It at present gives title of viscount to the right hon. Walter Chetwynd, created viscount Chetwynd, of Bearhaven, and baron of Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow, anno 1717, the 3rd of George I.

Bantry.

The town of Bantry is seated at the bottom of this extensive bay, on the E. side. It was formerly called Ballygobbin; as also the Old Town, to distinguish it from another settlement, more to the N. called the New Town, where Ireton had a fortification erected, with four regular bastions, which caused the inhabitants to build near it; but when this fort went to decay, they returned, by degrees, to the Old Town, called Bantry, from its being the chief settlement of this half barony. A few years ago, when the pilchards (2) frequented this bay, it was a very thriving town; but for want of employment, is again fallen into decay. Near it, stood a Franciscan abbey, founded anno 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan, now entirely demolished. In many creeks round this bay, are several fish palaces, as they are called, built for saving, preserving, and salting of pilchards, of which commodity several thousand pounds worth have been sent from hence to Spain, Portugal, and Italy; but of late years,

(2) On the 3rd of June, 1749, Mr. Richard Mead, of this town, to entitle him to a premium given by the rev. doctor Madden, fully proved to the Dublin Society, that he had, within the year, caught and cured 380,800 fish of different kinds, six score to the hundred; a prodigious taking for one man! And that this was no casual thing, is evident, from Mr. James Young, of the same place, his having caught and cured 482,500 herrings, and 231 barrels of sprats, the preceding year. If private adventurers, with small funds, are able to do so much, what may we not reasonably expect, if a sufficient stock was raised to establish a general fishery on our coasts?

years, there has not a single pilchard appeared on the coast. The Sullivan's had formerly several good seats round this bay; that of Rinedizart, was demolished by a ship of war, in Oliver Cromwell's time. They had another at Blackrock, where there is a good house of Samuel Hutchinson, esq. Three rivers fall into this bay from the N. viz. Moyallah river, being the most eastern, next to Bantry, which empties itself down a steep rock into the bay; neither salmon nor trout can go up into it, so that it is quite destitute of either; the Ouvane, i. e. the middle river, and the western river, called Curloom. In the town of Bantry, is a barrack for a foot company, and a decent parish church; it formerly gave title of baron, to Roper, viscount Baltinglass. The bay of Bantry is 26 miles long, and, in most places, above a league broad; in the midst of it, are 40 fathom water. There are few strands round it, the coasts being all high, stupendous rocks. The entrance of this bay is formed by the mountains of Bearhaven to the N. W. and Sheep's-head point to the S. E. On the larboard hand, lies the island of Bearhaven; all the W. side is one continued chain of lofty mountains, running far up the country to the N. and dividing the counties of Cork and Kerry; they were anciently called Vallis Juncosa, and were the retreat of the ancient Irish, soon after the arrival of the English, from whence they scarce stirred till the divisions of the houses of York and Lancaster obliged many of the latter to quit the country; upon which, the Irish came, once more, into the lower grounds, to the great annoyance of the remaining English. The island of Whiddy, anciently Fucida Insula, lies opposite to the town of Bantry; it is a pleasant spot, of a triangular form, and the soil is excellent. In it, Richard White, esq. whose property it is, has a deer park, where are both a fresh

Bantry-bay.

Whiddy-Island.

Other
islands.

fresh and salt water lake, at no great distance from each other. The deer are very fat, and this island produces as large mutton as any in the county of Limerick, where the largest in Ireland is said to be; it is not unpleasant to see the small Bantry mutton, which is exceeding fat and good in its kind, compared to this of Whiddy-Island, and bears no proportion to it as to bigness. In this island are good orchards, and also a profitable hop-yard; it abounds with hares, as the owner suffers none to be killed. Near Whiddy-Island, are some small ones, viz. Horse-Island, Hog-Island, Chapel-Island, and Coney-Island; and all these fatten lean horses, in the spring season, to admiration.

Coral
sand.

From Bantry, to Bearhaven, by land, there is nothing remarkable, except the iron furnaces at Comolin, Comolin, which have been in a thriving condition for some years past; but wood begins to grow very scarce. In the bay of Glengariff, and towards the N. W. part of Bantry bay, they dredge up large quantities of a coral sand, found to be a most excellent manure, and lasts in the ground above 20 years. At Ross Mac Owen, midway between Bearhaven and Bantry, lives Mr. Murtough O'Sullivan, a person well known in those parts; he and his elder brother, who is commonly called Mac Fíneen Duff, who lives near the river of Kinmair, are the chief remains of the O'Sullivan family in this country. There is in Spain a descendant of O'Sullivan Bear, who is ennobled, and called there count of Bearhaven, and is also said to be hereditary governor of the Groyne.

Water-
fall.

Not far from Ross Mac Owen, is one of the largest and highest water-falls in this kingdom. This cataract is very visible from the town of Bantry, at least 14 miles distant from it. The water is collected from various small rivulets and springs, forming a large lake on the top of a vast high, rocky,

rocky, and almost perpendicular mountain, called Hungry-hill, which is, at least, 700 yards above the level of the bay of Bantry. The water cascades from the top of this mountain, in a beautiful sheet, at least ten yards broad, which expands as it falls; about half the height of the mountain, it dashes perpendicular on a prominent rock, from whence a mist arises almost a third part of the hill, which, in some particular stations, the sun's rays playing on it, and meeting with the eye of a spectator, must make a charming appearance; these kind of mists, in such positions, generally reflecting the colours of the Iris; hence it falls, from rock to rock, till it has passed the rugged declivity of Hungry-hill; and before it gains the ocean, it has another fall, cascading, in an arch, over a lower hill; all which make a fine sight as one sails up and down the bay. But those who are curious, will not murmur at the labour they may have in visiting every part of this noble cataract; nor will, I hope, the poetical reader, at the following description of one, from Mr. Thomson, which very literally agrees with ours:

Thus up the mount, in visionary muse,
I stray, regardless whither; 'till the stun
Of a near fall of water ev'ry sense
Wakes from the charms of thought: swift shrinking back,
I stand aghast, and view the broken scene.
Smooth to the shaggy brink, a spreading flood
Rolls fair and placid, 'till collected all,
In one bright glut, as sinks the shelving ground,
Th' impetuous torrent tumbling down the steep,
Thunders and shakes th' astonish'd country round.
Now a blue wat'ry sheet; anon dispers'd,
A hoary mist then gathered in again,
A darted stream along the hollow rock
This way and that tormented, dashing thick
From steep to steep with wild inflected course,
And

And restless roaring to the humble vale.

With the rough prospect tired, I turn my gaze

Where in long vists, the soft murmuring main

Darts a green lustre.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Castle-
town.

Castletown, alias Castledermot, is a small village of little note, opposite to the island of Bearhaven, which is about six miles long, is very coarse, mountainous, and rugged, yet is of great use in defending this noble bay from the fury of the S. W. winds, so as vessels within the island may ride secure, according to those lines of the poet :

Nec tamen hoc arctis immissum faucibus æquor

Portus erat, si non violentos insula coros

Exciperet saxis, laxasq; refunderet undas.

Hinc illinc montes, scopulosæ rupis aperte

Opposuit natura mari, flatusq; removit,

Ut tremulo starent contentæ fune carinæ.

LUCAN, lib. II.

Nor yet the bending shores could form a bay,

Did not a barrier isle the winds delay,

And break the seas tempestuous in their way.

Huge mounds of rocks are plac'd by nature's hand,

To guard around the hospitable strand,

To turn the storm, repulse the rushing tide,

And bid the anch'ring bark securely ride.

Rowe.

S. E. from Castledermot, stood the celebrated Dunboy. castle of Dunboy, which, in the year 1602, was taken by sir George Carew, after a most obstinate and vigorous defence. Crossing a rude uncultivated country to the W. the river of Kinmair, as it is called, though really a large bay of the ocean, appears. The E. side of the mouth of this river, is in this

this county; and farther up, both sides belong to that of Kerry.

From hence, one has a prospect of the Durseys, <sup>Dursey-
island.</sup> anciently called Bea Insula. This island is very strong by nature, because of the difficulty of landing, which is convenient but by one narrow entrance, that might be defended by a few hands, and was formerly fortified with a castle, by some mistaken for the ruins of an abbey; besides, it is impossible to arrive at this spot, but in a dead calm; the least gale of wind raising such billows, as it is very dangerous for any boat to come near the shore. This seemingly impregnable place, was chosen by the Irish, after the defeat of the Spaniards, for their last refuge, if Dunboy should be taken by the English. They committed the custody of it to Connor O'Driscol, son and heir to sir Fineen O'Driscol, who procured three pieces of Spanish ordnance to be conveyed into this island, with stores, ammunition, and 60 men, which fortified it, as they imagined, against the most potent enemy; but they were soon obliged to surrender it to captain Rostock, who demolished the forts, and brought off the garrison prisoners to the camp at Dunboy, where they were all executed. This island is exceedingly rough and coarse, and is about three Irish miles long.

From the S. part of Bantry bay, to the N. there are but two passages by which one can go into Kerry; that on the N. end, is a most rugged, dangerous one, called the Priest's Leap, and well known <sup>The
Priest's
Leap,</sup> in this country, from whence the road leads over the mountain of Mangerton, justly esteemed one of the highest in Ireland. Among these wild tracts, are, here and there, some yew trees remaining, of a very large size; they were formerly in greater plenty, as was also the arbutus, or strawberry tree, which is celebrated to flourish in such soils.

Surgit & in solis formisor arbutus antris.

PROPERTIUS, LIB. I.

Arbutus fairest in wild tracts arise.

There were plenty of red deer in this country, but they are, of late, become exceeding rare.

Cariga-
nass.

The castle of Cariganass, which belonged to the O'Sullivan's, is built on the river Ouvane, four miles from Bantry. It was an high structure, with a square court, and flanked with four round towers. In it, Daniel O'Sullivan, surnamed Caumb, i. e. crooked, kept garrison, in queen Elizabeth's time. But upon Tirrel's flying the country, after the conquest of Dunboy, this castle, and that of Ardea, were surrendered to the queen's forces. Near this, is a fine oak wood still growing; one Dennis Hurley, aged 96, who died about thirty years since, remembered the cutting down of this wood three different times, and, at each cutting, the trees were fit for beams, boat-timber, and most other uses. Richard White, esq. of Bantry, whose land it is, had some time ago occasion to dig out a large piece of oak, sunk in a morass, and found the soil about it, for seven feet perpendicular, to be a fat, greasy clay, of the colour of rotten cheese, free from grit, and dissolving readily in the air; the soil produces a very large quantity of rank, swarthy grass. This wood is situated between two mountain rivers, which bring down great quantities of earth and mud, that, with the spray and leaves of the trees, compose this kind of soil. This earth, upon trial, did not ferment with acids; but it might, probably, be an excellent manure for coarse gravelly grounds.

In returning from Bantry, to Carbery, the road is extremely rocky. Three miles E. of Bantry, there is a valley, called Murdering-glen; in it, are a vast quantity of large stones and rocks, thrown together in the same sportive confusion, as if they were shot

shot out of the mouth of a prodigious large volcano ; and the adjacent hill, on the top, being hollow, with a rugged stony edge around it, looks not unlike the mouth of one. About the town of Bantry, on the adjacent hills, are some well cultivated grounds ; and I have seen a meadow belonging to Richard White, esq. which he reclaimed from a bog, that afforded near double as much hay as I ever saw mowed off the same quantity of land ; where the ditches were made to enclose this field, there was a white coarse clay thrown up, that lay at the bottom of the turfy soil ; and where this clay was laid, the grass grew very luxurious, which seems to be no bad hint for the improvement of such drained lands. This clay adds a firmness and solidity to the bog ; and yet would, probably, hurt any other kind of soil, as it is, in its own nature, cold and impoverishing.

Having described all the baronies S. of the Blackwater, I proceed now to describe those on the N. of that river.

CHAP. VI.

The Topography of the Barony of DUHALLOW, with that of ORRERY and KILMORE.

THE west of this barony (1) is rough and mountainous, but the rest of it, towards the Blackwater, is very fine land, and abounds with limestone quarries. This country seems to have its name from the river Allo, which Spenser celebrates ; by whose charming flights, one would imagine that

O o 2

this

(1) This barony has 13 parishes, viz. Ballyclough, Kilshannick, Clonmeene, Drumtariff, Kilmeene, Cullin, Drishane, Nobavel, Clonsfert, Knocktemple, Ballintemple, Kilbrin, and Castlemagner, containing 253 plowlands, and 105,748 acres.

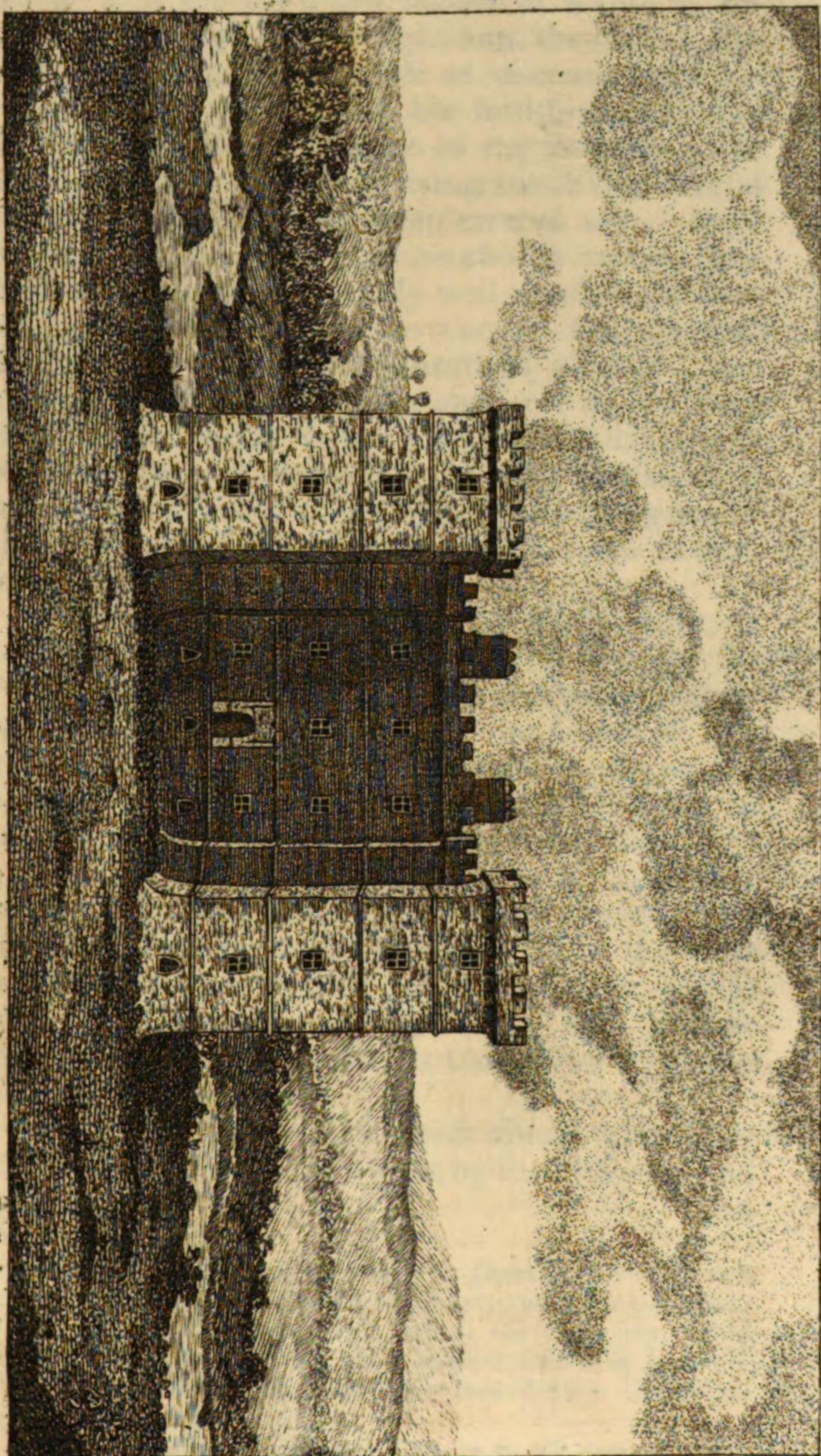
this river rather washed the mountains of Helicon, than those of this country. It runs through this barony from the borders of the county of Limerick, and falls into the Black-water, below Kanturk, where it is joined by a second river, called Oon Dalua, i. e. the double stream; the Allo signifying the echoing river. Over each of them are two fair stone bridges at Kanturk, the arches and battlements being composed of rustic work, of hewn stone; that over the Allo consists of six arches.

Kanturk. Kanturk, anciently Keanturk, i. e. a boar's head, probably from one of those animals having been slain here by some Irish chief, in former times. It formerly belonged to a branch of the Mac Carty's, called Mac Donough, who forfeited this estate for aiding the rebels, in 1641.

**Castle-
Mac Do-
nough.**

In queen Elizabeth's time, they erected a most magnificent pile near this place, the walls of which remain entire. It was a parallelogram, being 120 feet in length, by 80 in breadth, flanked with four square buildings. This structure was four stories high, and the flankers five; all the window frames, coignes, beltings, and battlements, were of hewn stone, and the whole made a most grand and regular appearance. This castle was represented to queen Elizabeth as a place of very dangerous importance to belong to a private subject, and was said to have been no less than a strong and regular fortress; upon which, the lords of the council of England transmitted an order hither to have the work stopped; so that the finishing of this noble building was prevented, which was one of the finest structures erected by any Irish family, that I have seen, and very far from being capable to be made any use of, so as to annoy the government. Thus it remains still in the same condition, the walls having braved all the injuries of time (2). This castle,

(2) Donough Mac Carty, of Kanturk, was killed by Tyrone,



West Front of Hamtown Castle

D Corbett Sculp.

castle, with the town and manor of Kanturk, belong, at present, to the right hon. the earl of Egmont, who has also the title of viscount from this place. I have mentioned his lordship's titles to this manor, in the 35th page of this volume. The town of Kanturk is in a thriving condition, several well-built houses having been erected in it. Here is a neat market-house, but no church nearer than New-market. It is tolerably well peopled, by persons mostly employed in the worsted manufacture. At Curragh, a little to the north of Kanturk, was a castle of the Mac Carty's; and near it, is a most excellent chalybeate water. The soil in this neighbourhood, is a whitish clay; in some places, it is yellow, brown, and very deep; producing grass in plenty, but very little tillage, except some barley, oats, and potatoes.

Five measured English miles W. of Kanturk, is New-market, the last place of any note in the N. ^{Newmar-} W. part of the county. It is adorned with a stately ^{ket.} house of Boyle Aldworth, esq. composed of two regular fronts of hewn stone, which stands on the S. E. side of the town. New-market consists of one regular street, and is a considerable thoroughfare into the county of Kerry. In it are some well looking houses, and a decent parish church. To the W. of this place, on the left hand of the road to Black-water-bridge, stands Castle Mac Awliff, formerly the chief seat of that sept; and there is also another of their castles at Carigacushin, a mile N. E. of New-market.

The castle of Dromagh stands about three miles ^{Dromagh} S. W. of Kanturk; it was built by the O'Kief's, and was in that rebellion, and all his lands in Duhallow, were seized by his kinsman, Dermot Mac Owen Carty, who was concerned in aiding Tyrone; Cormac Mac Carty, the right heir, being then an infant. But Jan. 24, 1611, he petitioned king James I. who restored him to his estate, the lord-deputy Chichester being made judge of the affair.

MSS. sir Richard Cox, in an old council book.

was their chief seat ; it is well walled, flanked with four turrets, and inhabited by Mr. Philpot. Near this place, a vein of coal has been discovered, and considerable quantities have been raised ; they are not altogether as bright as the Kilkenny coal, but make a lasting fire, with little or no smoke. They have very good culm, which covers the large coal, useful in forges, and burning lime. The lands hereabouts, are coarse, and afford little tillage.

Cullen. W. of Dromagh, is the parish of Cullen ; and near the church, are some ruins, said to have been an ancient nunnery, not mentioned in any record. This and the adjacent parishes, are in the diocese of Aghadoe. In this parish, are symptoms of the same coal vein ; and in it, is the ruined castle of Du Aragil, built by the O'Kief's. A considerable tract of the county of Kerry, called the East Fractions, is in the centre of this parish. Near the church of Nobavel, which stands on the Black-water, on the verge of this county, is the stump of a round tower, which, with the church, are dedicated to St. Finian, whose festival is here celebrated on the 13th of December.

Drumshicane. Near the Black-water, at Drumshicane, is a good house of Nicholas Chinnery, esq. Drumshicane was a fortified castle of the O'Kief's, with turrets and an high square tower in the centre, all lately demolished. The walls were built of flat stones or flags, exceedingly well cemented.

St. Hillary's Mountains. On the south side of the Black-water, in the parish of Clonmene, are a range of mountains, called St. Hillary's, from whence several rapid rivulets fall into the Black-water. **Clonmene.** Clonmene is a good house of Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. ; near it, is the parish church ; and more east, are the remains of the castle of Clonmene, ruined in the wars of 1641. At Clonmene, was anciently, according to Colgan, a monastery of Austin friars, founded by the O'Callaghan's.

After

After the wars, sir Richard Kyrle (3) settled at this place; he erected iron works near it, cut down a vast tract of wood in this neighbourhood, and considerably improved the country. When the French threatened to invade the kingdom, in 1666, this sir Richard Kyrle offered lord Orrery (4) to raise a troop of 60 horse, of which his lordship informed the duke of Ormond; and says, the world had no better men than sir Richard had, and that he knew him to be an excellent officer (5). This estate sir Richard Kyrle sold to Richard Newman, esq. (6). The mountains here, that were formerly covered with wood, are now generally reclaimed; but where the land was bare of trees, it is, for the most part,

(3) Anno 19th of Charles II. sir Richard Kyrle passed patent for Clonmene, Drumanene, and other lands in Duballow and Fermoy, which were forfeited by the rebellion of 1641, to hold the same in free and common soccage of the castle of Dublin, yielding for the whole, 43l. 10s. into the exchequer. Saving to Donough O'Callaghan and his heirs, all such right, title, and interest, as the commissioners appointed for executing the acts made for the settlement of Ireland, shall adjudge to him, as one of the 54 persons appointed to be restored in the explanatory act, p. 101, and commonly called nominees. The said sir Richard Kyrle to be reprised out of other forfeited lands of equal value, according to the said act.

(4) Orrery's Let. v. 2. p. 15.

(5) Ib. v. 1. p. 207.

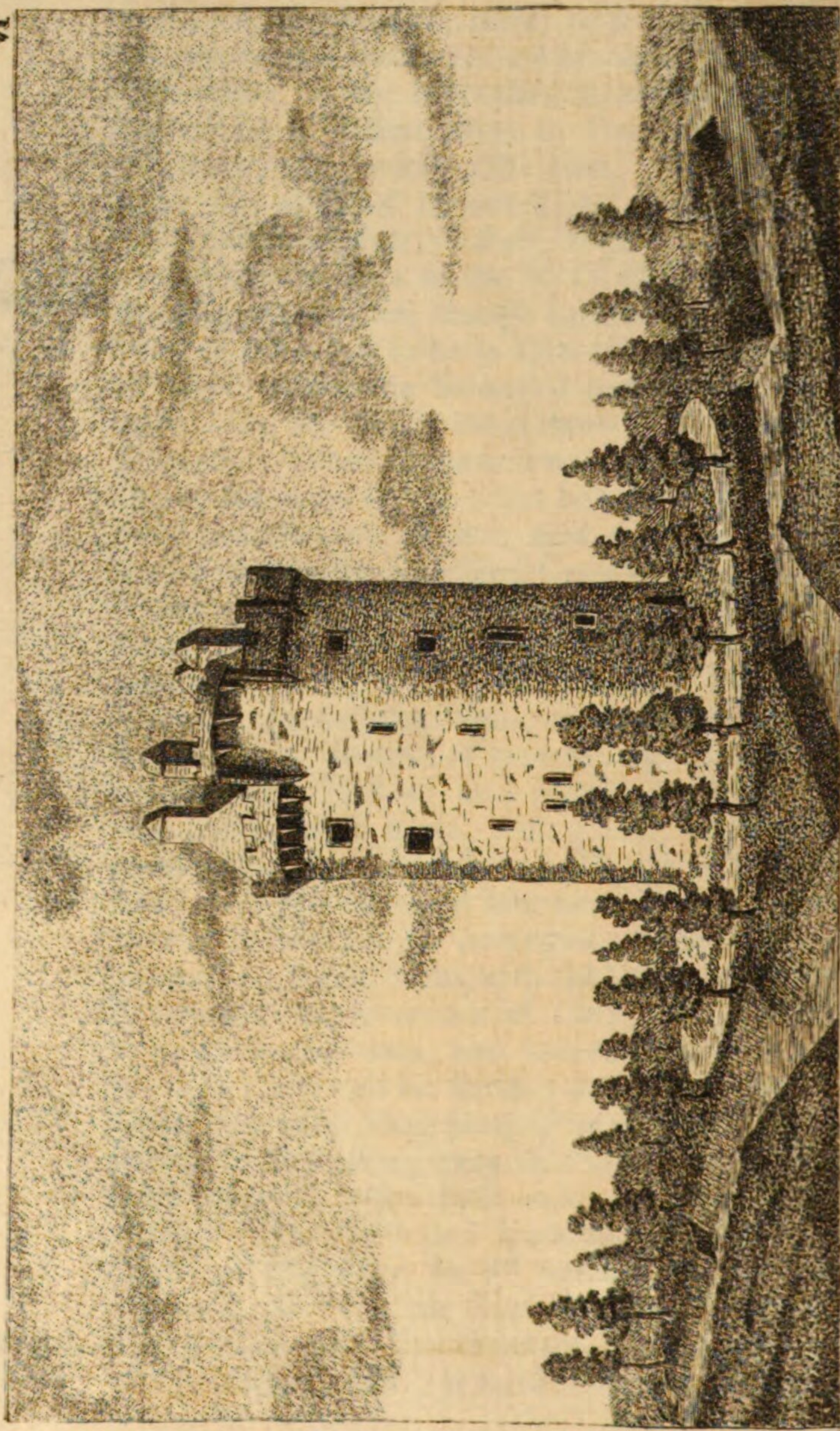
(6) Ann. 2d Jacob. II. Aug. 28th, Richard Newman, esq. passed a patent for the castle and lands of Drumanene and several other lands and houses in the county of Cork, and in the city of Cork, viz. four messuages in Christ-church-lane, extending from the street, to the old buildings called the college, paying for the whole, the sum of 54l. 3s. 8d. into the exchequer. The said lands, &c. to be erected into a manor, called the manor of Newburry; with power to erect a court leet and court baron, with view of frank pledge, to determine causes for debt not exceeding 40s. to appoint manor bailiffs, seneschal, and other officers; power to erect a prison for the use of the said manor at Newburry, and a gaoler; with the profits of all waifs, strays, goods of felons, deodands, &c. Also power to impark 500 acres of land, with free chase and free warren; and to make estates of the said premises to any person whatsoever, without let or hindrance. Signed Domville.

part, become boggy and unprofitable. Beneath the turfy sod, is a blueish, hard, cold gravel, scarce to be penetrated, without much labour. Not far from Clonmene, is the hill called Knockniclashy, celebrated for a defeat given to Donough, then lord Muskery, who, with 4,000 Irish, was marching to raise the siege of Limerick, by the lord Broghill, with 1,000 English, in July, 1651.

Castle-
Magner.

About two miles to the N. of Clonmene, is Castle-Magner; which, though in the circuit of this barony, is reckoned to be in Orrery. In the rebellion of 1641, this castle belonged to Richard Magner, agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel, he went to pay his court to him; but being represented as a very troublesome person, and one who had been very active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to col. Phaire, then governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, telling him, Cromwell had ordered him to carry it to col. Phaire. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor of Cork, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell for further directions. Cromwell being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, who took care to get out of his reach. This castle and lands were granted to the family of Bretridge, for 49 arrears; it is now the estate of sir Standish Hartstonge. Not far from Castle-Magner, is Knockninoss, where, on the 13th of November, 1647, a battle was fought between the

Knock-
ninoss.



Devereaux, Scap

Loghorn Castle

the half-starved English, under the lord Inchiquin, and a numerous army of the Irish, under the lord Taaf, whereon depended the fate of this province, and where the English obtained a complete victory.

About a mile more east, is the castle of Loghort, Loghort. built in king John's reign; it is in the manor of Kanturk, and belongs to the right hon. the earl of Egmont, whose ancestor, sir Philip Perceval, placed a garrison in it, in the rebellion of 1641; but the Irish gained it by treachery, and held it towards the end of the war, when sir Hardress Waller, with a battery of cannon, reduced it in May, 1650 (7), and gives it the character of a place of great strength, in his letter to the parliament. This castle remained, for many years, a melancholy proof of the devastation of those times; but it has been, of late, repaired by the earl of Egmont. It is 80 feet high, the walls are ten feet thick, and moated round with a deep trench, which is passed by a draw-bridge. In one of the upper chambers, is an handsome armory for 100 horse, well furnished with broad-swords, bayonets, pistols, carbines, &c. Here is also a good library, and other apartments; and from the top of this tower, is a noble prospect of a great tract of country.

A mile E. of Loghort, is Ballyclough, in the ba- Bally- rony of Orrery, (a considerable part of the parish clough, being also in Duhallow) a pretty village, being improved by the late colonel Purdon. On an handsome monument, in the church-yard of this place, is this inscription:

Hic juxta proavorum patrisq; cineres,
Ubi suos, hac vita finita, conquiescere optat,
Eorum memoriæ sacrum,
Marmor hoc sepulchrale posuit,
Nepos & filius gratissimus,

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Johan-

(7) Whitlock's Memoirs,

Johannes Lysaght de Mountnorth armiger.

Anno Domini 1746.

Hic quoque sita est Catherina Lysaght

Nuper uxor prædicti Johannis,

Quæ obiit quinto die Junii,

Anno Domini 1743.

Arms, three spears in pale, on a chief a lion regardant.

Motto, Bella, horida bella.

The above inscription is wrote on a table of white marble, between two Corinthian pillars of black marble, adorned with an urn, placed on the top, over a pediment, &c.

On the south side of the church, at the back of a neat canopy seat, on a monumental table, between four Corinthian pillars of black marble, is this inscription :

“ Here lies the body of Mrs. Catherine Boyle, wife to Henry Boyle, esq. and daughter of Chidley Coote, of Killester, esq. who departed this life, the 5th of May, 1725 ; whom it were unpardonable to lay down in silence, and of whom it is difficult to speak with justice ; for her just character will look like flattery, and the least abatement of it, be an injury to her memory. In every condition of her life, she was a pattern to her sex, and appeared mistress of those peculiar qualities, that were requisite to conduct her through it with honour, and never failed to exert them in their proper seasons, with the utmost advantage.”

“ She was modest without affectation.

Easy without levity, and reserved without pride.

Knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people's affections without lessening their regards.

She was careful without anxiety, and frugal without parsimony.

She was a faithful member of the protestant church.

Her piety was exemplary, her charity universal.

She

She was truly wise, truly virtuous, and truly good. More can scarce be said; yet nothing is said, that veracity or modesty should suppress."

Arms at the top, impaled with the Boyle's, argent, a chevron betwixt three coots sable.

Under the communion table, is a flag-stone, with this inscription :

"To the memory of my dearly beloved husband, colonel Bartholomew Purdon, esq. who departed this life, the 19th of July, 1737, I have inscribed this stone. He was justice of the peace, member of parliament, and lieutenant of the county 39 years; during which time, he strictly observed justice, faithfully served his king, and was a patriot to his country."

Arms, a chevron, and in chief a leopard's head. Motto, Pro aris & focis.

The castle of Ballyclough was built by a family of the Barry's, that went by the name of Mac Robison; a few years ago, there was a chalybeate spaw near this place, in good repute; but it is now neglected, being overflown by an adjacent brook.

Castlecorith, now Castlecor, two miles N. of Log-Castlecor hort, the seat of William Freeman, esq. is an handsome house, fronted with hewn stone, and flanked, at each angle, with turrets; and near it, is a pleasant park, where are the remains of an ancient fortification, in the midst of which stood a castle of the Barry's; and to the W. are the ruins of the parish church of Kilbrin. Other seats in this neighbourhood are, Assolas, one mile E. of Kan-Assolas. turk, now inhabited by Philip Oliver, esq. with good improvements, and convenient out-offices, built by the late rev. Mr. Gore. To the S. of this, is Ballyheen, alias Rockfield, a good improvement, belonging to Mrs. Thornhill. Towards the Black-water, are Gurteen-bagh, Ballyrastin; and to the east of Loghort, is Blossom-fort, all good houses and improvements of the Wrixone's.

As is also Drumrastill, lower down the river; above Pallice, which, stands Pallice, a good house and plantation of Mr. Robert Holmes. Two miles lower down, Longfield near the river, is Longfield, the seat of John Longfield, esq. a pleasant situation, commanding a prospect of the N. side of the Black-water, and a considerable way up and down that river; also Somerville, a neat lodge, lower down, built by the late colonel Purdon.

The parish of Kilshanick lies on the S. side of the Black-water, and in the S. E. part of Duhallow. In it, are several good seats. To the W. of the parish, is Lombard's town, an house lately built by James Lombard, esq. with young improvements. More E. near the parish church, is Newburry, the seat of Richard Newman, esq.; this place was erected into a manor, by king James II. as is before mentioned. The church of Kilshanick stands near this; it is kept in good repair, and is well filled on the sabbath-day, by several families of good fortune, who reside in this parish. The castle of Druma-neen stands boldly on the Black-water; it was the chief seat of the O'Callaghan's. About the reign of king James I. they erected a very stately house on the foundation of the castle, which was ruined in the late wars. The castle bawn is large, and well enclosed with an high stone wall, flanked with round towers; and the whole, though in ruins, from the opposite side of the river, by its lofty situation, has still an august appearance. In king William's wars, the English kept a garrison in this castle for a considerable time, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Culliford.

More E. is Dromore, a well-built house, with young plantations, of Adam Newman, esq. on a rising ground, affording a spacious view of the opposite country, up and down the Black-water.

Woodfort

Woodfort is an handsome house, with elegant Wood-plantations, and considerable large orchards, inha-^{fort.} bited by Simeon Marshal, esq. surveyor-general of Munster. To the S. of the house, is a circular hill, covered over with trees, except some vistas that are cut through them. On the top of this mount, is a turret, whence the eye may be feasted with a luxurious prospect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of Mallow, and the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Near the foot of this mount, runs the river Clydagh, in delightful meanders, through groves of evergreens, and soon loses itself in the Black-water, near Kilbolady, Mr. Foot's; where are considerable plantations of cider fruit, firs, and other forest trees.

Dromore, seated in the eastern extremity of the Dromore-parish, two miles from Mallow, on the W. of the river Clydagh, is a pleasant seat of sir Matthew Deane, bart. The house was lately rebuilt, with an elegant front of hewn stone, stuccoed between, and a Venetian door and window in the S. front. The improvements are situated on the W. side of a sweet romantic glen, formed by the above-mentioned river, whose sides are embroidered with delightful groves of timber trees and evergreens. On the W. side of the river, which is here confined so as to form a noble canal, is an high terrace walk. To the N. and S. of the house, are beautiful plantations, and all the valley is shaded with full grown woods, through which three vistas are cut; the first terminates on the N. in a view of the pleasant mount of Woodfort, above-mentioned; the second, with a Roman temple; and the middle one commands a prospect of a water-fall, cascading over a rude rock. Another water-fall is also designed on the E. side; the vistas to the S. guide the eye to the neat church and steeple of Temple-Michael; and another, to the ruins of Castlemore, already mentioned in p. 171
and

and 172. These improvements have been all made originally in a rude country, which to the S. and S. W. remains still coarse and mountainous; but, in some places, is indifferently well cultivated. Yet,

Here the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.

POPE'S WINDSOR FOREST.

Kilpad-
der, &c.

Other places in this parish are, Kilpadder, the rev. Mr. Hingston's; and Betsborough, Cornelius Townshend's, esq. Some of the Danish intrenchments in this neighbourhood, are planted with fir, in clumps, which considerably adorn the country. The northern part of this barony, though far from being barren, is yet thinly inhabited, and the farmers are the only consumers of what corn grows upon the premises. The roads in winter time, are, for the most part, deep and very bad; and there being no navigable river, it is very hard to get off the tenant's corn, but at such a price of carriage, as must greatly increase the value, when it is sent to Cork market. There is here plenty of turf and coal; but for want of water carriage, if quantities of this last material were dug, it would be of little value. There seems to be no other remedy for those evils, as there are but little hopes of making the Black-water navigable so far from its exit, but by finding out means of bringing markets to the goods. Artists and manufacturers have, and may be, with care and some expence, encouraged and brought together; people thus living close, must cause a consumption, and small market towns may be easily, especially by persons of extensive fortunes, founded, by degrees, at an inconsiderable expence. Those people will cultivate and improve the adjacent places, add soil to the land, increase the value
of

of an estate where they settle, and bring riches into the country by their labour.

Orrery and Kilmore (8) constitute but one barony, formerly named Oirrria Barria, the Barry's having had possession of the greatest part of this country. The principal place in this barony is Charleville, before called Rathgogan, a corporation, erected at the expence and encouragement of Roger, the first earl of Orrery, lord president of Munster, who here kept his presidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent house (9), built in 1661, to which he added noble gardens, and a fine park. This house was burnt down, in the year 1690, by a party of king James's soldiers, with the duke of Berwick at their head, who, after he had dined in it, left it in a flame; which had this farther aggravating circumstance, that, at the time of its being demolished, it belonged to Lionel, the grandson of the nobleman who built it, who was then a minor, and upon his travels into foreign kingdoms; yet, as he was educated a protestant, and descended from ancestors who had been firm and faithful in that persuasion, his house, his library, his papers, and all his goods, were piously devoted to the flames. *Tantum religio potuit!* Charleville

Orrery
and Kil-
more.

Charle-
ville.

(8) Orrery and Kilmore contain 11 parishes, viz. Rathgogan, now Charleville, Ballyhea, Cloyne and Aglishdradew, Church-Town, part of Templebredy, Ballyclough, part of Castlemagner, Liscaroll, Kilbolane, Shandrom and Kilbrowny; in this barony are 173 plowlands, and 40,033 Irish plantation acres.

(9) The foundation of this house was laid on the 29th of May, 1661. His lordship, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, (dated the 11th of Dec. 1662) says, "That he hopes, by his grace's favour, to get it made a borough, and have it bear the name of Charleville, it being now called by the heathenish name of Rathgogan." His lordship adds, "I admit neither presbyter, papist, independant, nor, as our proclamation says, any other sort of fanatick to plant there, but all good protestants, and am setting up manufactures of linnen and woollen cloths, and all other good trades."

ville (10) is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses. In this town, the first earl of Orrery endowed a celebrated free-school, who, although he had great offices and a plentiful estate, yet his soul seemed much larger than his fortune. The master has an house and 40l. per ann. salary.

Charter-
school.

The late earl of Orrery gave 15 acres of land, worth 11l. per ann. for the encouragement of a charter working-school near this town, erected for the reception of 40 children. The building cost

(10) The charter bears date, June the 10th, 22d Car. II it recites, that this town was incorporated at the request of Roger, earl of Orrery. The castle, town, and lands of Broghill and Killedonnel, three plowlands of Rathgogan, and other lands in the counties of Cork and Limerick, to be erected into a manor, to be called the manor of Charleville, with liberty to set apart 800 acres for a domain, and power to alienate any part of the same manor; to erect a court leet, and a court baron, in which pleas may be held for 40s. also a court of record; all fines, &c. to go to the earl of Orrery, who nominates proper officers, may erect a gaol, is to have all waifs, strays, and goods of felons, with liberty of free park and free warren; the town of Charleville to be erected into a borough, to be governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who are to be a body corporate, to sue and be sued, with power to make freemen. The sovereign to appoint a deputy, and the corporation to make by-laws; to have the same authority as the corporations of Bannagher, in the King's county, and Hillsborough, in the county of Down have. The recorder and town clerk to be appointed by the earl of Orrery. The sovereign, deputy sovereign, and recorder, to be justices of the peace in the said liberty. The sovereign may have two maces borne before him, by two sergeants of mace; he is to be chosen annually, on the Monday next after St. John Baptist, and sworn on the Monday after Michaelmas-day. The sovereign to be coroner in the said liberty, may take and receive statute staple. The majority of the members of the corporation to elect two members of parliament; every freeman to pay 5s. on his being sworn. Liberty to the corporation to purchase lands to the value of 20l. per annum. This charter also granted a licence to the earl of Orrery to erect a fortification, and mount ordnance round his house. The sovereign can arrest for any sum under 200l. sterling.

cost 350l. ; it was opened on the 18th of April, 1748, and 20 children, 10 of each sex, admitted, being completely clothed. On the following Sunday, a sermon was preached on the occasion, by the rev. dean Bruce, who gave the children bibles, and other useful books, and a subscription to the school. The house is properly provided with necessaries ; the kitchen and potatoe gardens are well planted, the land enclosed with quick-set ditches, and ornamented with trees.

In this town, is a decent parish-church, erected by the first lord Orrery, and a good horse barrack, which part of the town stands in the county Limerick ; it is a considerable thoroughfare from Cork, to Limerick, and is very well watered ; but there being no turf-bogs near the place, firing is dear.

The lands round Charleville are mostly under stock for butter and beef, with very little corn, the poorer sort living on potatoes and milk. They manure mostly with lime, the soil being a light brown earth, lying deep, on a limestone bottom.

Near this town were great plantations of all kinds of fruit and forest trees, sold here at easy rates, by Mr. Bowles, and sent into other parts of the kingdom, fit for cider plantations. Broghill (11), which

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gives

(11) The following is an extract of the king's letter, for creating Roger Boyle, esq. baron of Broghill, from the original, in Lismore castle :

“ Having taken into our gracious consideration the many
 “ eminent virtues and abilities of our right well-beloved cousin, Richard, earl of Cork, and his singular good deserving,
 “ as well in planting these remote parts of our dominions
 “ with several English colonies, in settling true religion, and
 “ introducing civility and government there, where he found
 “ barbarism and superstition, and in the erecting of several
 “ churches, castles, towns, and other buildings, at his own
 “ charges, for the perpetual security of these countries, and
 “ our good subjects inhabiting in them, as also in zealously
 “ pursuing all good courses, tending to the advancement of our
 “ most important services there ; and understanding that he
 “ hath

Kilbo-
lane.

Castle-
ishin.

Castle-
dod.

Ringfort.

Mill-
town.

gives title of baron to the right hon. the earl of Orrery, is a castle and manor that formerly belonged to the Fitz-Gerald's; it stands a little to the W. of Charleville. The castle of Kilbolane, about four miles S. W. of the latter, belonged to the earls of Desmond; but it is said to have been built soon after the coming over of Strongbow, by the Cogan's, from whom the Desmond family had this estate. It is now a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen; and not far from it, is the parish church of Kilbolane, in repair. Castle-ishin, a mile S. W. of the former, was another seat of the Fitz-Gerald's, and Castle-dod, two miles S. of Charleville, also belonged to that family; it is now only a modern built house, and is the estate of the Harrison's. A mile S. by W. from Charleville, is Ringfort, a good house and plantation of Mr. Vowell. A mile more to the S. is Mill-town, a well planted improvement, with an handsome canal, of col. Evans. On this place stood, formerly, a castle of the Fitz-Gibbon's; in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, of Mill-town, slew John Mac John Fitz-Gerald, of Kilbolane, and 14 of his followers, being assisted by four of his sons; Fitz-Gerald having instigated the earl of Desmond to hang one of the Fitz-Gibbon family a little before. This castle was, in the rebellion of 1641, bravely defended against the rebels, by one Mountain, who obliged them to raise the siege. The Irish having no cannon, attacked the gate with an high machine, made of hurdles,

“hath many younger sons, whom he breeds in true religion
“and virtuous discipline, thereby making them worthy and
“profitable members of that state, &c. we do, by these our
“letters, confer upon his third son, Roger Boyle, the honour,
“dignity, stile and title of a baron, of that our kingdom, and
“constitute and ordain him lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, in
“that our realm, &c.

“Dated at Westminster, the 30th of Nov.
“Anno 3^o. Carol. prim.”

hurdles, carried on wheels, like one of the old Roman towers, but it was burnt by the besieged. Colonel Evans dug here for coal, and discovered a stratum of culm 22 inches deep, but proceeded no further.

Toonmore, now Gibbon's-grove, the house and Gibbon's plantation of Mr. Gibbon, three miles S. of Charle- grove. ville, is famous for a celebrated cider apple, called the Toonmore-apple. Some years ago, there was discovered, near this place, in the centre of a large stone, the rowel of a spur, which is still kept, as a great curiosity, by Mr. Gibbon, and which is an evident proof of the growth of stones. Not far hence, is Cooline, the house of Mr. Bowerman, seated on a rising ground, and beautified with fine plantations.

Five miles S. of Charleville, is Annagh, a pretty Annagh. thriving village, on the estate of the earl of Egmont; this place, with a large tract of the adjacent land, were, at a very great expence, reclaimed from a deep and dangerous morass, now pleasantly planted and well improved, large drains and canals being cut through the morass, which empty themselves into a branch of the river Awbeg. Here stood a strong castle, that, in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrisoned at the expence of sir Philip Perceval, bart. and by its situation, in the midst of a bog, was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken, anno 1645, by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword in cold blood, by order of the lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5,000 horse and foot, and who was an inveterate enemy to sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage, before the war. This castle was demolished by the late earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein. Through this morass, the road runs from Church-town, to Charleville, which, from the deepness of the soil, is in winter extremely bad. As limestone abounds in

in all parts of this country, tillage might be carried on at an inconsiderable expence, the soil being naturally very rich ; on the contrary, one sees very little corn here, but herds of black cattle and sheep every where, so great is the encouragement for beef and butter, in the markets of Cork and Limerick, and so small is that for corn ; yet there are large quantities of wheat yearly imported into the city of Cork, which is one of the most plentiful places in the kingdom.

Church-town.

Church-town is a small village, prettily planted ; in it, are the ruins of the old church, called Bruhenny, in which is a small monument, to the memory of Deborah, the wife of William Taylor, esq. and daughter of Mr. Anselm Fowler, of Gloucestershire, in England. She died June 29, 1697. In the 9th of queen Anne, an act of parliament was obtained by the late earl of Egmont, for removing the scite of this church. The new church is a good building, in form of a cross ; the chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country ; in this chancel is a vault, where several of the house of Egmont are interred. On the silver flaggon, chalice, and other plate, is this inscription, *Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Perceval, equitis aurati, in usum ecclesiæ parochialis de Bruhenny.*

Burton.

Burton, near Church-town, was formerly a noble seat of the Perceval family, burned down in the late wars by the same party of king James's forces who burned Charleville. The plantations and improvements are very beautiful and extensive. Here are large orchards, and a noble park. The walls of the house still remain, which shew it to have been a large elegant building, mostly of hewn stone. From Burton, to the new parish church, there is an handsome avenue, well planted ; this place gives title of baron to its owner, the right honourable the earl of Egmont. The manor of Burton is very large ; all the land within it, as well as the royalties, belong

belong to the same nobleman. It would be tedious to enumerate the smaller districts which depend upon, and were incorporated into a kind of honour, by king Charles I. in favour of sir Philip Perceval (12), in

(12) This sir Philip Perceval was one of the most eminent subjects of his time. He had a vast estate both in England and Ireland; in which last kingdom, he had 78 knights fees, containing 99,900 statute acres of land. He was a privy counsellor to king Charles I. register of the court of wards, and held several other employments in this kingdom, at the same time. When the Irish rebellion broke out, he fortified and defended five of his castles for several years, and suffered in the destruction of his woods, houses, castles, and loss of his rents, in six years time, 60,000*l*. The parliament of England appointed him commissary-general of the army, with an allowance of 1,200*l*. per annum, and also made him providore-general of the horse, in which post he expended 18,000*l*. which the family were never repaid. In 1643, he was ordered to attend the treaty with the Irish, at Kilkenny, and signed the cessation with them. In 1644, he was summoned by the king, to attend as a commissioner, at the treaty of Oxford; he was there offered a peerage to promote the measures of the court, which he refused, and was obliged to fly from the king's quarters, to the parliament; upon which, the king confiscated his estate in England. Being a member of the famous long parliament, he opposed the independent faction and the army, to the utmost of his power, and thereby drew down many inveterate accusations from them, against which he defended himself with wonderful abilities and proof of his innocence. But Cromwell and the army growing stronger, and attempting to make themselves masters of the parliament, Mr. Holles, sir Philip Stapleton, and many of the leading members, were impeached by the army, and fled; at which juncture, sir Philip Perceval had the resolution to stay, and was chairman of those committees appointed by the parliament to raise forces, and conduct the defence of the city and parliament, against the army. But the city being terrified, and the army coming up to London, he was obliged to fly, and conceal himself in the country for some time, till new accusations were framed against him, upon which he resolutely returned to take his trial the week after. At this juncture, he was, by the province of Ulster, appointed a commissioner to manage their affairs with the parliament of England. He was, at the same time, secretly concerned in the design to bring the English army over from Ireland, who had, by an unanimous address, put their interests under his

in the year 1637, with the privileges of court baron, court leet, free warren, and all other pre-eminences and royalties under the manor of Burton, which likewise comprehends the castle and manor of Annagh, above mentioned. This patent also grants fairs and markets to the town of Burton. The soil in this neighbourhood, is exceeding good, being a light loamy earth, considerably deep, over a limestone bottom.

Near Burton, is Egmont (13), which gives title of earl to the same family; in this house, which has been

his direction; but the danger he was in, and the virulence of his enemies, so affected him, that he fell ill of a fever upon his spirits, and died the 10th of November, 1647, in the 44th year of his age. He was so respected by his very enemies, that he was buried at the expence of the English parliament, in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, and over him was placed the following inscription, wrote by R. Maxwell, lord bishop of Kilmore; which monument, on the rebuilding of that church, has been, within a few years, entirely destroyed:

Epitaphium clarissimi viri Phillippi Pearceavelli, equitis aurati Hyberniae, qui obiit bonis omnibus desideratissimus 10^a. die Novembris anno dom. 1647.

*Fortunam expertus jacet Phillipus utramque,
Dotibus ac genere nobilitatus eques;
Qui nisi (sed quis non multis) peccasset in uno
Quod vitio vertat vix habet invidia*.*

Which has been thus translated:

*Philip here lies, at length subdu'd by fate,
By birth illustrious, and by fortune great;
Capricious chance long taught him to explore,
By turns, her fickle fondness and her power.
Could the remembrance of his virtues sleep,
Envy herself at the sad loss would weep.*

* The reader will observe this epitaph to be both false Latin and bad metre, but we give it as we find it.

(13) John, late earl of Egmont, was made a privy counsellor before he was of age; he was afterwards offered a peerage, which, from the circumstance of the times, he refused. At the accession of king George I. being continued in the privy council,

been since taken down, the grandfather of the present earl was born. It is finely situated, with a pleasant park adjacent, which is well stocked with deer. The country, for some miles, is planted with ash, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir; than which last,

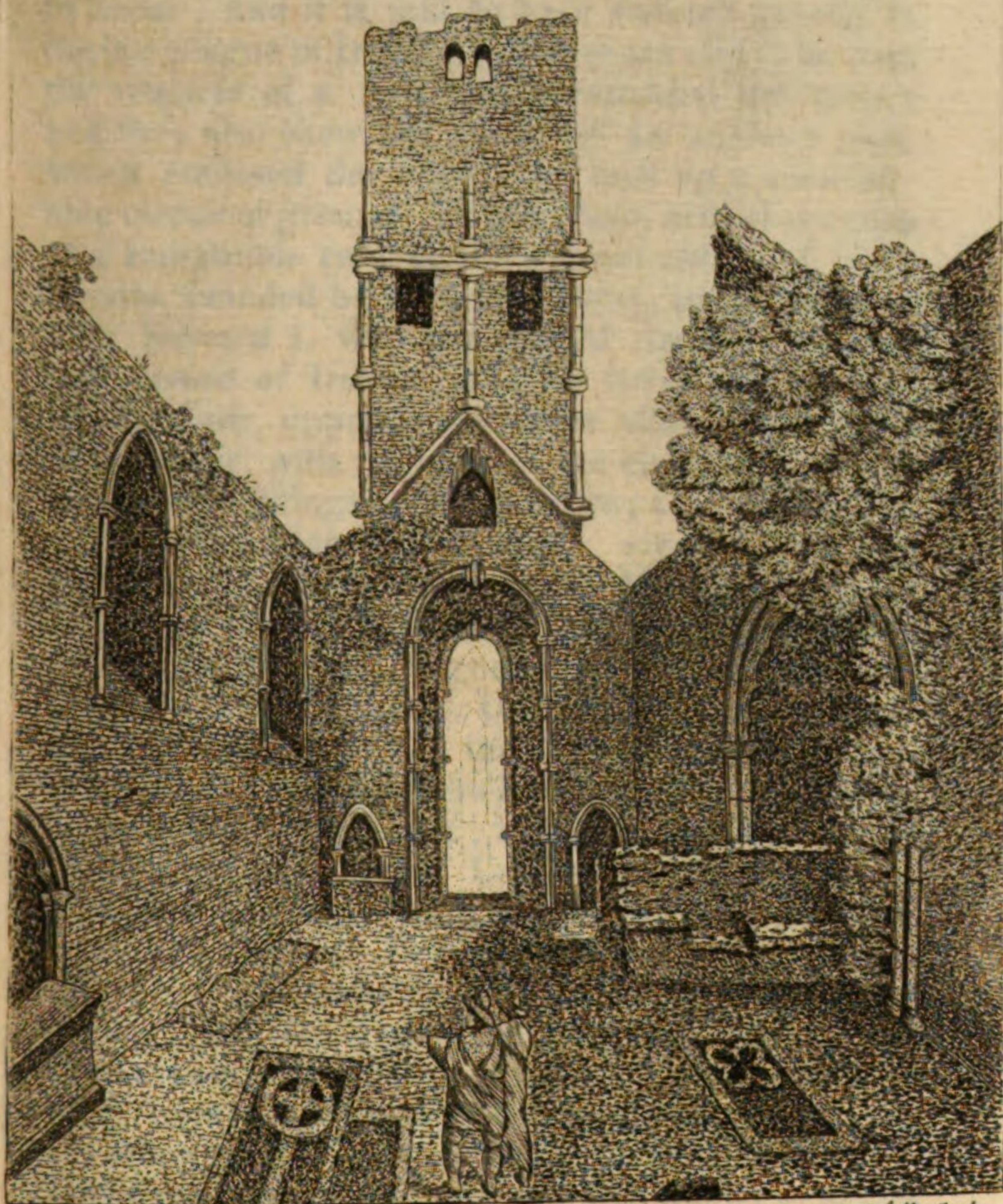
council, he was created a baron, by the stile and title of baron Perceval, of Barton. In December, 1722, he was created a viscount, by the stile and title of viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, with the fee of 20 marks, to be annually paid out of the king's exchequer. Upon the accession of his late majesty, he was still continued a privy counsellor; and not long after, in the commission granted for the settlement of Georgia, in America, he was appointed the first of the trustees, and president of the same commission, in which he conducted himself with great zeal and application for the interest of that colony. In the first parliament of the same reign, he was returned member for Harwich, in Essex; and upon the death of the earl of Orford, was made recorder of the same borough; lord Orford had succeeded to this place, by the impeachment and flight of the late lord Bollingbroke; and having steadily persevered in loyalty and duty to the crown, his majesty taking into consideration these his merits to himself, as well as his zeal to promote the interest of his country, both in this and the new world, as it is expressed in the preamble to his letters patent, and also in regard to the greatness and antiquity of his extraction, he was, upon the 6th of November, 1733, advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the stile and title of Egmont, the above-mentioned ancient seat of the family. John, now earl of Egmont, his only son, was member of parliament for the borough of Dingle, in Kerry, being chosen at the age of twenty, and was permitted to maintain his seat, notwithstanding that defect of qualification, which place has been exercised for six descents in this family, excepting one, which happened during the short time that sir John Perceval, grandfather to the present earl, enjoyed his estate, which was in the reign of the late king James, when there was no parliament called in this kingdom. On the 31st of December, 1741, the late earl, when lord viscount Perceval, was elected a representative in parliament for the city of Westminster, being attended by 6,000 voters of all denominations, to the hall where the election was made, and his lordship was unanimously chosen by the concurring voices of all present, notwithstanding a violent opposition threatened by the opposite party. His lordship was also representative for Weobly, in Herefordshire, and gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highness the prince.

last, no timber tree, in the winter season, affords more beauty to a landscape. Round Egmont, the soil is a grey clay, resembling marle; but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limestone. Walsh's-Town, a mile N. E. of Burton, is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Conron, round which are good plantations; here was formerly a castle, built by the Barry's several centuries ago; in the wars of 1641 it was fortified and garrisoned at the expence of sir Philip Perceval, but was taken by the Irish, in 1645, with the rest of his castles. And more easterly, on the river Awbeg, is Ballinguile, a good house of Mr. Freeman, with large orchards, and numerous plantations; this house was built on the foundation of an ancient castle of the Stapleton's, erected soon after the reign of king John.

Buttevant.

Buttevant (14), called, in the ecclesiastical books, Bothon,

(14) Mr. Robert Boyle, by his last will, bequeathed nine plowlands and a half of Buttevant, and the moiety of the lands called Buttevant and Rice's lands, which were several years before mortgaged to his father, and to him, for the sum of 2,000l. sterl. and after his father's decease, leased by him, under certain covenants and conditions, for 31 years, unto lieutenant colonel Agmondesham Muschamp, for the sum of six score pounds per ann. and then in lease to Denny Muschamp, esq. and all his estate and title in Rathonge, and 4l. chief rent issuing out of the lands of Turmore and Ballytramly, by the name of Five Castles, all lying in the county of Cork, to Richard, earl of Burlington, his brother, the honourable Henry Boyle, of Castlemartyr, and sir Robert Southwell, of Kinsale, and their heirs for ever. And first, after the said lands are sold, and all debts, funeral expences, and other legacies are paid, he bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Stalbridge, in England, and of the parish of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, and other parishes in this kingdom, where his lands do lie, the sum of 300l. sterl.; also the sum of 200l. sterl. to the most distressed persons who have been frighted out of Ireland, and were resident in England, with other legacies, to be paid out of the sale of said lands. The one-half of the purchase money he bequeaths, by a codicil annexed to his will, to be shared among the younger children of the lord Clifford, son and heir apparent to his said brother.



*West Prospect of the Nave, Choir & Steeple.
of Butterant. Abbey, with St. Mary's Chapel.*

D. Corbett. Sculp.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY OF
SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
Held at the City Hall
on the 14th day of May 1872
That the Board of Supervisors
do hereby approve of the
report of the Board of
Superintendents of the
Public Works of the City
of San Francisco
and do hereby order that
the same be printed and
distributed to the
Members of the Board of
Supervisors.

Wm. P. Thompson Secy. of the Board
of Supervisors

Bothon, by the Irish and Spenser, Kilnemullagh, was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars, gone to decay; and it is said to have suffered greatly in the last plague of Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town; and they also shew the traces of an outward wall, which enclosed the other, and took up a considerable circuit of ground. In this place, are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of the ancient abbey of friars minors, founded by David de Barry, in the reign of king Edward I. who lies buried therein; he was lord justice of Ireland, and his tomb still remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church, and several other buildings, remain entire; also the steeple, which is an high square tower, erected on a fine gothic arch; to the south, is St. Mary's chapel, in which are several tombs of the ancient Irish families, viz. the Barry's, the Magner's, Fitz-Gerald's, Pendergast's, O'Callaghan's, Donegan's, Mead's, Dowling's, and Healy's. In this chapel are the remains of an altar, and two others in the nave of the church, on each side of the choir; in which, are other tombs of the Barry's, Nagle's, Lombard's, and Supple's; also, one of a later date, of Mr. Richard Morgan, who died October 15, 1748, in the 107th year of his age. This man lived above 70 years at Castle-Pooky, near Doneraile; he had been clerk of the crown and peace for this county, in king James's time, never eat salt with his meat, and died with no other complaint than the mere effect of old age. Beside the above-mentioned tombs, there are others of the Coghlan's, Mac Auliff's, and O'Kief's. About 12 years ago, as they were making a grave, the body of a woman was discovered, who had been buried here 20 years before, quite whole and entire; she died of the small-pox. The skin appeared hard, dry, and very stiff, of a dark brown colour;

she was interred in a dry vault, between two lime walls, through which the wind and air had a free passage ; which, probably, contributed to parch up the body, and keep it so long from corruption.

On the N. W. side of the abbey, stands a ruined tower, said to have been erected by an earl of Desmond, who retired here ; they call it Cullin. On each hand of the W. entrance of the abbey, are two huge piles of skulls, which, some say, were brought hither, after the battle of Knockninoss, and was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey, stands a part of another ruin, said to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. Owen ; or, according to others, to St. John Baptist. The name Buttevant, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in a battle, fought near this place, by David de Barry, who here overthrew the Mac Carty's, and cried out, " Boutez en evant," i. e. push forward, which is the present motto of the Barrymore family, who take title of viscount from this place. In this town is a free-school, founded by Frances, lady Lanesborough, sixth daughter to Richard, earl of Dorset. She was first married to sir George Lane, knt. who was afterwards created lord viscount Lanesborough ; and secondly, to Denny Muschamp, esq. out of whose estate the school is endowed. The master has 20*l.* per ann. with an house and garden. This school is kept in a castle, built here by the Lombard's. To the east of the town, stand the ruins of the lord Barry's castle, boldly and strongly erected on a rock, over the river Awbeg ; the inside of this building forms an octagon, and was no inconsiderable fortress, before the present art of besieging places was discovered. Within the court, is now a good modern house, inhabited by Mr. Piers. Somewhat more to the E. stands the church, which is a modern structure ; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget, and the other

Castle.

Church.

other to the Virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same church-yard, which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel of ease, at Spittle-Bridge, one mile east of Buttevant; this whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches, and religious houses, which being dissolved, consequently went, with them, to ruin; so that these lines of Mr. Pope, may be now justly applied to this place:

The levell'd town with weeds lies cover'd o'er,
The hollow winds through naked temples roar,
Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd,
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs.

WINDSOR FOREST.

This town belongs to the earl of Barrymore; and the new turn-pike road from Cork, to Limerick, runs through it (15). Near Kilmaclenine, two miles S. W. of Buttevant, there is a pit of good yellow ochre, used for painting. At Ballybeg, on the other side Ballybeg of the river, a small walk from Buttevant, was a monastery of Augustinian's, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by Philip de Barry, being endowed by his son David, who founded the friary of Buttevant, before-mentioned; this house, and its revenues, were granted to sir Daniel Norton, knt. in trust for the lady Norris, wife of sir Thomas Norris, lord president of Munster, and mother to the lady Jephson, wife to sir John Jephson, who passed a patent for the same. The lands belonging to this abbey, contained 2,060 Irish acres, and, by a valuation taken in 1622, were only worth 60l. a year; at the same time, the tythes and glebes belonging to it, were valued at 200l. per ann. more.

R r 2

Some

(15) Anno 18 Henry III. Sept. 26, 1234. Rex dedit domino David de Barry, mercatum apud Buttevant singulis septimanis die sabbati & unam feriam singulis annis per 8 dies, viz. in vigil & die sanctæ Lucie & sex dieb. sequent, Rot. Canc.

Some part of the building, particularly the steeple, which was a strong structure, and the east window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time. By the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the steeple, there were here a chime of bells. The traces of the foundation, and an high tower detached a considerable way to the S. W. once a part of this fabric, shew it to have been a very large and magnificent structure.

Then did religion in a lazy cell,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell,
And like the block unmov'd lay, but ours
As much too active, like the stork devours ;
Who sees those dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader sack'd the land ?

COOPER'S HILL.

One would indeed imagine, that if these abbeys had been converted into parish churches, and some part of the buildings appropriated to the support and maintenance of the poor, it might have had a much better appearance than so many ruins, which one cannot look upon without pitying their fate.

Spring-
field.

Near Ballybeg, is an handsome house and improvement, called Spring-field, inhabited by Mr. Norcot; at the back of the house, is a rising hill, crowned by a beautiful grove of fir. The lands from hence to Doneraile, are hilly, with a shallow clayey soil, and limestone bottom.

Liscaroll

Five miles W. of Buttevant, stand the ruins of the castle of Liscaroll; near which, on the 3rd of September, 1642, was fought a battle, between the English, commanded by the lord Inchiquin, and the Irish, under the lord Mountgarret and other generals, where was slain the valiant Lewis, lord viscount Kinalmeaky, governor of Bandon, and son to the first earl of Cork. But the victory fell to the English, with the slaughter of 1,500 of their enemies. This battle was fought to the W. of the castle,

castle, in which sir Philip Perceval, before-mentioned, kept a garrison for several years, at his own expence, and raised many outworks about it, in the modern style of fortification. In August, 1642, it was besieged by a regular army, consisting of 7,000 Irish, who, after a very gallant resistance of thirteen days, obliged it to surrender. The day following, lord Inchiquin coming up with the English army, defeated the Irish, as is above mentioned. The Irish again besieged it, anno 1646, with an army of 5,000 foot, and 500 horse, commanded by the earl of Castlehaven, who then took most of the strongholds in this country, lord Inchiquin, for want of supplies, being then obliged to stand upon the defensive. The news of Castlehaven's success had such an effect, that this castle, which had been before so well defended, surrendered without firing a shot, though then in the best posture of defence, and commanded by the same officer, one captain Raymond, who had defended it so gallantly during the former siege, and who, for his cowardice or treachery, was condemned to be shot, together with another steward of sir Philip Perceval; but, by his indulgence, they were pardoned. This castle is a parallelogram, or oblong square, of 120 by 240 feet; it was flanked by six great towers, two square, and four round; the gateway which faced the S. was defended by a strong castle, from which, on either hand, were the apartments; the walls were 30 feet high. This castle is said to have been built by king John; it was, at least, erected by some of the Strongbonian adventurers. It was for many years possessed by the Barry's, before it belonged to the Perceval family. Sir Hardress Waller recovered it from the Irish, anno 1650; the breach made by him, is still visible, near the S. W. tower, and it has ever since remained in a ruinous condition. This castle has effectually suffered from the loyalty of its inhabitants; the ruins
of

of its several turrets, and other works, afford the imagination a more pleasing idea, than the most magnificent structure could well do ; as one looks on the wounds of a veteran with more veneration, than the most exact proportion of a regular beauty ; and as these ruins call to mind the devastation caused by our intestine troubles, the history of those particular places is naturally sought after. In a field S. of Liscaroll, is a deep hole, which, the country people assured me, could not be fathomed ; I threw some stones down it, which I heard distinctly for about fifteen seconds, before they reached the water, in which I heard them plunge ; this place they call Kate's-hole. There are also several subterraneous passages near the castle, in a limestone ground. The lands hereabouts are all pasture ; the soil is a yellow clay, intermixed with a grey earth, in some places deeper than others.

Altamira

To the N. W. of Liscaroll, is Altamira, an elegant seat and neat house, with pretty improvements, of James Smyth, esq. which commands an extensive prospect to the east. At a place called Killabrahah, i. e. the church of the brotherhood, was a ruined monastery, but of what order is uncertain ; it stood between Church-town and Liscaroll. A mile W. of Buttevant, is Dunbarry, a good house and plantation, of Mr. Bunworth, on the Awbeg river. At Lisgriffin, on the earl of Egmont's estate, two miles west of Buttevant, several chrystals have been found, of the Kerry-stone kind ; this castle was built, in the beginning of king James 1st's reign, by one Garret Barry.

Mount-north.

Mount-north, within three miles of Mallow, is an elegant seat of John Lysaght, esq. ; the house is a square building, with two wings ; there are fine plantations to the N. of ash, oak, and fir, with large groves, beautiful avenues, and pleasant gardens ; fronting the house, is a noble canal, well stocked with fish. The adjacent domain is also finely plant-

planted, and well laid out into beautiful meadows and pasture grounds. N. E. of this place, is Drum-downe, a ruined castle of the Barry's.

From this part of the country, on both sides the river Black-water, down to Lismore, there are several pleasant seats, and large plantations of cider fruit; and from them, considerable profits arise to the industrious planter.

From Mallow, up the Black-water, to the westward, the shores are composed of limestone pebbles, black flint, red marble, and some iron stone; in heavy rains, the river overflows great tracts of land, which are mostly laid out for meadows, and produce abundance of hay.

I shall finish this chapter with the following lines, taken from a poetical description of this part of the country; and, therefore, may not be impertinently introduced in this place (16):

A vast extended plain high mountains bound,
Where rapid torrents from each rock resound,
The north, fair Orrery's bleak hills divide
From Limerick's fertile strand, and Shannon's tide;
The eastern border Ballyhowra steep
Proudly impends, and lofty Galtys sweep;
St. Hillary's holy range the south defends,
From deluges th' Iberian ocean sends:
The Paps (17), the Reeks, the Mangerton, not least
Of European mountains, to the west,
With gradual progress rising, horrid stand,
And in one view near half the isle command.
Beneath this tow'ring coast, collected rains
With hasty emulation seek the plains:
And new born rivers from their gloomy birth,
Impatient break upon more fruitful earth:
Where fondly gladden'd with the pleasing scene,
They stay their fury, and enjoy the green.

Thence

(16) Vide the house of Yvery, vol. i. p. 103.

(17) Those are in Kerry.

Thence Aviduff, (18) to Youghal's spacious bay,
 In hollow murmurs takes her circling way :
 And Allo (19), by fam'd Spenser stil'd the strong,
 Impetuous from her mountains rolls along.
 Kanturk's proud ruins softens in her course,
 And joins her sister but with half her force.
 While gentle Mulla (20), his once favourite theme,
 Records his muses truth in her slow gliding stream.
 Along each precipice by ev'ry flood,
 Each craggy brow, and cavern fring'd with wood,
 The pine and oak in mighty forests rise,
 And crown the mountain tops, and touch the neighb'ring
 skies.

The vale beneath in wide enamel'd fields,
 The earth's best treasure to its owner yields.
 What though each craggy boundary contains,
 Or beds of copper, coal, or richer veins ;
 Their flinty bowels mock the miners toil,
 The surest riches are a fertile soil,
 Where honest labour crown'd with certain wealth,
 Brings chearful innocence, content, and health.
 The infant year in high grown verdure gay,
 Conceals the herds which in their pastures stray.
 There gentle zephyrs summer's heat assuage,
 Confess his power, but subdue his rage :
 Potent to cherish man, and to adorn,
 But impotent to scorch the golden corn.
 The sultry dog-star, prone to good and ill,
 Has leave to exercise but half his will :
 Subservient only to the peasant's joy,
 Allow'd to bless, forbidden to destroy.
 E'en savage winter with his hoary face,
 Visits this land with less imperious pace ;

Fear-

(18) Spenser's name for the Black-water.

(19) Spenser makes this river tumble from the mountains of Slewlogher, but they are some miles distant from any part of it.

(20) The Mulla of Spenser, is the river Awbeg, in this county.

Fearful the azure heavens to deform,
Behind the distant hills he leaves the storm,
Where unrestrain'd, the rattling thunder's roll,
Shake the firm earth, and rend the vaulted pole;
Thus freed from nipping frosts, and chilling blasts,
The variegated verdure ever lasts.

And here the feather'd choir incessant sing,
Chear'd by the beauties of eternal spring.
In this blest station many castles stand,
To awe the rebel, and protect the land;
Whose high aspiring towers from afar,
The pristine grandeur of their lords declare.

Kanturk, already nam'd, once rais'd too high
To bear suspicious Albion's sovereign eye,
In haughty fragments of unfinish'd state,
Proclaims the cause of her untimely fate.

Liscaroll next, in six tall flankers strong,
(A melancholy object of our song)
Gives its own title to the neighb'ring plain,
Ennobled by itself, and Kinalmeaky slain.

From hence the eye directed to the right,
Brings Annagh's verdant island to the sight;
Which once encompass'd by a deep morass,
Secur'd the flocks high bounding on her grass;
A mighty bulwark on the border stood,
To guard the passage of the miry flood;
Impervious, but by one long trembling way
Of yielding wattles spread on sinking clay,
Which far remov'd from any solid shore,
Defi'd the heavy cannon's distant roar;
The elevated bolts still fell too low,
Nor hurt her ramparts with one feeble blow.
Hence not far distant Burton's groves appear,
Where pines and elms in artful order rear,
Where wand'ring eyes with secret pleasure gaze,
Where bow'rs, and lawns, and crystal rills amaze,

Where sylvan gods disport the live-long day,
And wanton fairies dance the night away.

Next Egmont comes in view, Trinacrian height,
High-rising emblem of its owner's state;
Egmont, which gives to the illustrious race
The highest honour, and the senate's place:
'Twas here, if old tradition's tale be true,
When tyrant Denmark's lordly sons withdrew,
Compell'd by Boroihme's arms to fly the land,
They hid their ravish'd plunder in the sand;
Where long committed to the faithful earth,
Ten centuries have yet denied them birth;
And yet uncertain lies the shining ore,
Condemn'd, perhaps, to see the sun no more.

And now the muse a distant tract surveys,
So rich, so vast above the muse's praise.
Here rooted to the earth, great Loghort stands
A mole enormous, fam'd in foreign lands;
Founded in justice, and a pious cause,
Remains a monument of heaven's applause.
For when the English chiefs invaded first,
The wanton isle in impious riot curs'd,
By them erected this stupendous tow'r,
Right to support, and quell the factious pow'r;
For many ages constant to this end,
This mighty fortress did its plains defend.
In later times, when arms the lands defac'd,
A chosen band by its great master plac'd,
Long kept this station, and unshaken stood,
Amidst the storm of war, and tide of blood;
'Till false security betray'd the guard,
And one vile miscreant, for a mean reward,
Its maiden state defil'd, and basely sold;
Such the resistless force of all-alluring gold!
But Waller, Loghort's rebel power shook,
And from her savage sons the post retook.

Here

Here stay'd the muse, and on her summit sat,
 Admir'd her magnitude, her strength, her state.
 Deep in amazement ran the prospect o'er,
 Such as her eye had scarce e'er seen before.
 Beheld immensely high from ev'ry side,
 The most luxuriant force of nature's pride:
 In vain attempted to survey the land,
 And mark each beauty of the high command;
 Though more than mortal, yet the visual ray
 Travell'd unbounded o'er the wond'rous way,
 Still wander'd on the yet unfinish'd sight,
 And lost itself in atmosphere and light:
 Where the blue firmament confounds the green,
 And hazy vapours close the rapt'rous scene.

This barony gives title of earl to the right hon. Edmund Boyle, earl of Orrery, whose ancestor, Roger, lord Broghill, was so created, September 5th, anno 1660, in consideration of his services, in restoring king Charles II. as is expressed in his lordship's patent of creation; on the 5th of February following, he was made lord president of the province of Munster, and in Oct. 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices for the government of this kingdom. Several particulars relating to the actions of that nobleman, in this country, will be found in the historical part of the work.

CHAP. VII.

*The Topography of the Town and Liberties of MALLOW,
 with the Baronies of FERMOY and CONDONS.*

THE manor of Mallow (1) lies next adjacent to the barony of Duhallow; it was a distinct seigniory, which formerly belonged to the earl of

S s 2

Des-

(1) This manor contains eight plowlands, and therein, 3,818 acres.

Desmond, and, upon his attainder, was granted by queen Elizabeth, to sir John Norris (2), who settled the crown of Portugal on the present royal house of Braganza, and was lord president of Munster. Sir John Jephson, knt. marrying the heiress of Norris, became possessed of this estate, and obtained new letters patent (3) for the same. Here

(2) The celebrated Spenser, among many other noble persons to whom he sent his *Fairy Queen*, which he composed in this country, and presented with verses on that occasion, has those lines to sir John Norris, knt. lord president of Munster, which point out the character of that great man ;

Who ever gave more honourable prize
To the sweet muse, than did the martial crew ;
That their brave deeds she might immortalize
In her shrill tromp, and sound their praises due ?
Who then ought more to favour her than you,
Most noble lord, the honour of this age,
And precedent of all that arms ensue ?
Whose warlike prowess, and manly courage,
Temper'd with reason, and advisement sage,
Hath fill'd sad Belgia with victorious spoil,
In France and Ireland left a famous gage,
And lately shak't the Lusitanian soil.
Sith then each where thou hast dispread thy fame,
Love him that thus hath eterniz'd your name.

(3) This patent grants to dame Elizabeth Jephson, and her heirs, in consideration of 50l. paid by sir John Jephson, knt. the castle, manor, and town of Mallow, the Short-castle, alias Castle-Gan, the fishing of the river Awmore, with other lands, &c. recited in the patent, containing 6,000 acres, with a duty of 67 beeves, and three parts of a beef, payable yearly out of the barony of Carbery, some time called Mac Carty Reagh's country, with all rents, services, waifs, strays, goods of felons, jurisdictions, &c. in as ample a manner as the crown ought to enjoy the same by purchase, or by the attainder of Gerald, earl of Desmond, to hold the same of the castle of Carigranohan, in the county of Cork, in free and common soccage, paying for the earl's beeves, 6l. 13s. 4d. and for all the other premises, 44l. 8s. 10¹/₄d. at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael, &c. This patent also grants a power to export corn, &c.

Here were, formerly, two castles; one on the N. side of the town, called the Short-castle; and the other on the S. end, being a noble pile of building, erected by the earls of Desmond, which was ruined in the rebellion of 1641.

On the 11th of Feb. 1641-2, the lord Mountgarret marched with the Irish forces to Mallow; his vanguard was commanded by serjeant-major Walsh. The town, at this time, consisted of 200 English houses, 30 of which were strongly built and slated, besides the before-mentioned castles. The S. castle was then, by its owner, captain Jephson, committed to the charge of Arthur Bettesworth,

&c. the growth of said premises, duty free, with liberty to impark 300 acres of land, with free chase and free warren, &c. Yet it may be lawful for the king to re-enter, provided the said Elizabeth Jephson did not build houses for 45 families, on the said premises, in seven years after the date of this patent, which also grants a court leet, and court baron, seneschal, &c. to hold pleas to the value of 40s. also two fairs and a weekly market, with the appointing a clerk of the market, licensing butchers, bakers, merchants, or any seller of wine, &c. in Mallow. Dated August 21, anno Angliæ 10, & Scotiæ 21, Jacob I.

In 1622, sir John Jephson set the 67 beeves, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a beef, in Carbery, for 67l. 15s. per ann. At the same time, his estate, at 14 years purchase, was valued at 28,076l. 12s. 6d. for which sum he offered it to the earl of Cork, who was then treating with him for the same. MSS. in Lismore.

By a writ of privy seal, dated July 10th, the 6th Carol. 1. 1631, directions were given to the lords justices for passing a new patent to sir John Jephson, and his heirs, of all his lands in Ireland, viz. the manor and cantred of Mallow, with the rent of 67 beeves, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a beef, in Carbery. And of all the lands belonging to those late dissolved monasteries and houses, called by the name of White-Abbey, of Athaire, in the county of Limerick, and Monaster ni Gittagh, in the said county, and all other lands possessed by sir Thomas Norris, at the time of his death, and also the lands, &c. of the late dissolved monastery of Ballybeg, in the county of Cork, with power to erect manors, freehold estates, court leets and court baron, fairs, markets, and court of pye-powder, with the forfeiture of all goods of felons, waifs, strays, outlaws, wrecks of the sea, goods of fugitives, &c.

worth, with a garrison of 200 men, arms and ammunition, one piece of iron ordnance, and two calivers. The north castle was then bravely defended by lieut. Richard Williamson (4), who stood many assaults from serjeant-major Purcel, and had several breaches made in the wall, before he surrendered upon honourable terms, and then most of his men were slain. But finding the rebels were wavering, and not willing to fulfil the terms of the capitulation, he resolutely snatched up a sword, forced his way through them with his remaining party, and got into the castle, still held out by Bettesworth; which, being resolutely and on a sudden performed, struck such a panic into the Irish, that he met with very little resistance.

Anno 1690, soon after the battle of the Boyne, Mac Donough, who was one of king James's governors of this county, assembled some forces, in order to burn and plunder Mallow; but Mr. Richard Nagle, attorney-general to king James, and who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, having procured a custodium for Mallow, gave notice of that design to the garrison, who immediately sent for a reinforcement of Danes. Mac Donough fearing nothing, marched up to the town; but, in the great meadow, near the bridge, he was stopped, and

(4) The above account of lieutenant Williamson's action at Mallow, is taken from Temple and Borlace; but another relation of it, which I received, is as follows:

After lieut. Williamson had surrendered the Short-castle, he went into a public-house, with some of his men, and a few of the Irish, to drink; he had not sat long, when an Irish officer entered into the room with another man, who laid down a block, and a large broad sword; which apparatus startling Williamson, he asked what they were for? and was answered, to strike off his and his men's heads; which was no sooner spoke, but Williamson snatched up the sword, with his left hand took hold of the Irish officer by the hair, and drew him to the very walls of the other castle, not far distant, where he gave him some kicks, and letting him go, entered the castle with his men.

and soon routed by the Danish horse, who, following the pursuit, made a considerable slaughter of the Irish, on both sides the river.

This town was once reckoned to be the best village in Ireland, and though not incorporated till ann. 1688, when a charter was granted it by the late king James, dated August 29, appointing David Miagh, provost, with twenty-six burgesses, which charter was used but a short time; yet it has the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Black-water, over which there is an excellent stone bridge (5), whereby it is made a great thoroughfare. Not far from the castle, is a fine spring, of a moderately tepid water, which bursts out of the bottom of a great limestone rock, and approaches the nearest, in all its qualities, to the hot well waters of Bristol, of any that has been discovered in this kingdom. Here is generally a resort of good company during the summer months, both for pleasure, and the benefit of drinking the waters; of the virtues of which, I shall say more in another part of this work. Near the spaw, there are pleasant walks, agreeably planted; and on each side, are canals and cascades, for the amusement and exercise of the company, who have music on these walks.

(5) Lord Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, dated at Charleville, the 3rd of April, 1666, takes notice, that there was then but one bridge over the Black-water, which, he says, is 40 miles navigable for boats. This bridge is at Mallow, where there is a castle of good strength, if it had a little reparation, and is one of the greatest passes and thoroughfares in this province, and if seized on by any enemy, would, in effect, divide the country into two parts. The repair of this castle was presented by the grand jury of the county, but the judge reserved himself from answering, till he spoke with lord Orrery, the lord president, and again deferred the affair till he spoke with the lord lieutenant, the law only allowing presentments for bridges, causeways, highways, &c. This was when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion from France.

walks. There is also a long room, where assemblies are held for dancing, card-playing, &c. Adjoining to the well, is a kind of grotto, on which the following lines were wrote, and printed in the public papers, when it was first erected :

Joint work of judgment, fancy, taste, and art,
Nature's wild wond'rous rival's counterpart :
By avarice oppos'd, by envy blam'd,
By bounty built, to future ages fam'd.
Live long ; by time, by malice undestroy'd ;
By av'rice, or by envy, unenjoy'd.

The town (6) being well situated, the country about it pleasant, and the company agreeable, it hath obtained, among some, the name of the Irish Bath. Here is a well-built church, in which is a grave-stone, to the memory of cornet Charles Sybourg, only son to general Sybourg, who died here in the 20th year of his age ; here is also a market-house, and a barrack for a troop of horse.

The principal seats near Mallow are, Anabell, to the N. W. of the town, belonging to Courthorp Clayton, esq. ; and Quarter-town, to John Dillon, esq. with good plantations on the S. side of the Black-water ; near which, a chalybeate spaw has been lately discovered.

The

(6) Mallow has a collector in it for getting in the king's quit rents and other duties ; he has 100l. a year salary. There are also in this district, one surveyor of excise, at 65l. per ann. salary ; seven gaugers, at 40l. each, and one supernumerary ganger, at 30l. per annum.

There are great quantities of good leeches near Mallow, which are taken and sent to Cork and other places. In the adjacent limestone vales and rocks, the soil produces Maiden-hay, Polipodium, Speedwell, Paronychia Rutac, Mountain Groundsell, Orpine, Woodsage, Gramen Leucanthemum, &c. and within half a mile of the town, there is a good quarry of a light and durable slate.

The barony of Armoy, alias Fermoy (7), is a ^{Armoy,} considerable tract, both for the quantity of land, ^{or} and the goodness of the soil; it abounds with ^{Fermoy.} limestone, for manure; as also with a limestone gravel, which, being laid out, dissolves in the air, and is an excellent cheap manure for corn, but will not answer so well for meadow grounds.

The places of most note in it are, first, Doneraile, ^{Doneraile.} about three miles east of Buttevant, one of the most pleasant and beautiful villages in this kingdom; it is almost surrounded with groves of lofty fir, which, flourishing at all seasons of the year, render it always agreeable; but this place is indebted for the greatest part of its beauty, to the fine house, and extensive improvements of Hayes St. Leger, esq. situated on a rising ground, at the S. E. end of the town, facing the river Awbeg, which is formed into a fine cascade, with reservoirs. In the front court, on a pedestal, stands the statue of a gladiator, with other lesser figures. The out-offices are large and regularly built; the gardens well laid out, and of a very considerable extent; in them, is a wilderness and labyrinth; and, towards the foot of the gardens, is a canal of 370 yards long, and 140 broad, well stocked with fish; the water is constantly supplied by a large wheel, that casts up a part of the river Awbeg into a reservoir, which is conveyed, under ground, into the canal, and returns back, over a cascade, into the road. On the other side of the river, are pleasant lawns, and an extensive deer-park, well planted and enclosed; and to the E. of the house, is a

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fine

(7) Fermoy is divided into 23 parishes, viz. Killgullane, Ballynloghy, Glanore, Kilerumper, Clondellane, Kilatty, Ballybooly, Castletown, Mouanimy, Ragheen, Moyallow, Cariglemleary, Cahirdowgan, Impherick, Templeroan, Pharahy, Carigdownane, Derryvillane, Wallstown, Clennor, part of Whit Church, Ballyhea, containing 190 plowlands, and 69,175 Irish plantation acres.

fine decoy. Near the bridge, to the W. end of Doneraile, the river is broad and deep, being retained in a fine basin for supplying the cascades formed by it, as it passes the above improvements; and it is adorned with islands, planted with groves of fir, which add an inexpressible beauty to this place.

At this end of the town, stands a very neat parish church, with a pretty steeple, embellished with a spire, gilded ball, and weathercock. On a black marble, over the E. door, is this inscription:

“ This church was first built by the right hon. sir William St. Leger, then lord president of Munster, ann. dom. 1633, and afterwards was rebuilt by the right hon. Arthur, lord viscount Doneraile, ann. dom. 1726.”

This church is lightsome, and very neatly pewed. To the N. E. stands a small grove; and near it, are the ruins of the castle where the above-mentioned sir William St. Leger (8) kept his presidency court, and

(8) Abstract of a parchment roll, containing the genealogy of the family of St. Leger, anciently of Ulcomb, in the county of Kent, of Amery and Eggesford, in the county of Devon, and Doneraile, in this county, as far as is mentioned since their coming into Ireland, collected by Laurence Crompton, York herald.

Anno 1540, Sir Anthony St. Leger, gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and knight of the garter, was sworn lord deputy of Ireland, in Trinity Church, Dublin, before whom a parliament was held at Dublin, June 13th, 33d Henry VIII. in which it was enacted, that the king and his successors should be kings of Ireland. To whom, the Irish, and degenerated English, made their several submissions by indenture. He went into England, Feb. 10, 1543, and left sir William Brabazon lord justice.

Anno 1544, June 11, the same sir Anthony St. Leger arrived at Dublin, lord deputy, and again left sir William Brabazon lord justice, anno 1546.

Anno 1547, the said sir A. St. Leger continued governor; first, under the title of lord justice, then deputy: he overcame the O'Brien's, &c. He was succeeded by sir Edward Bellingham, marshal of the army.

Anno

and had a fine house, and noble park adjoining; but the house was burnt down by the Irish, ann. 1645.

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In

Anno 1550, he arrived at Dublin, the fourth time, lord deputy, to whom Charles Mac Art Cavenagh submitted, solemnly renouncing before him and many lords, the title of Mac Morough.

Anno 1553, Nov. 11, he landed at Dalky, and came to Dublin, where he was, the fifth time, sworn in Trinity Church, Dublin, lord deputy. He was buried at Ulcomb, in Kent, where he was born, March 12th, 1559. He was married to Agnes, daughter of Hugh Warham, of Croydon, in Surrey, and niece to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury.

His second, but eldest surviving son, sir Warham St. Leger, was knighted, anno 1565, and appointed president of Munster. He was slain by Mac Gwire, within a mile of Cork, anno 1599. He married Ursula, daughter of George, lord Abergavenny.

His son, William St. Leger, was lord president of Munster, (of whom I shall have occasion to speak often in the historical part of this work) and left two sons, William and John.

His eldest son, William St. Leger, was slain at Newbury fight, in the service of king Charles I. and died unmarried.

His second son, John St. Leger, esq. of Doneraile, was married to the lady Mary, daughter and coheir of Arthur, earl of Donegall, and afterwards to Aphra, daughter and heir of — Harfleet, of Frapham, in Kent, esq.; he died the 31st of March, 1696, and had issue, two sons, viz. Arthur and John, and a daughter, called Mary.

His eldest son, Arthur St. Leger, esq. was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hayes, esq. both living, anno 1702. He was the first lord viscount Doneraile, and sworn into the privy council of Ireland, Oct. 3, 1715; he left issue, three sons and one daughter.

His brother, sir John St. Leger, knt. was married to Mary, daughter and heir of sir James Ware, of Meggs-Town, near Dublin, and widow of — Frazier, esq.

His sister, Mary, was married to Randolph Gethin, third son of sir Richard Gethin, of Cariglemleary, in this county.

His eldest son, Arthur, was the second viscount, and was married, anno 1717, to Mrs. Mohun, only child of Charles, lord Mohun, and by her left issue, one son, viz.

The

In the church-yard, is a monument of black marble, enclosed with iron rails, to the memory of David Fleury, and his wife, who was born at La Provotiere, in the parish of Torchand, in Normandy, France. He bequeathed the interest of 50*l.* a year, for ever, to the poor of this parish.

On the remains of the castle, a barrack is erected for an horse troop. This place being a borough, has the privilege of returning two members to parliament.

Doneraile (9) gave title of viscount to the late right hon. Arthur Mohun St. Leger, lord viscount Doneraile, and baron of Kilmeaden, in the county of Waterford, his grandfather being so created, by letters patent, 23rd of June, 1703, the 2nd of queen Anne. In this place, is a charity school for 10 boys, which is supported by a bequest of the late lord Doneraile.

There was formerly a good pottery of white ware in this town, the clay seeming to be very good; for, from the specimen I saw, it appeared not unlike that of Carlingford, being a blueish stiff clay. There are round the town, several quarries of beautiful variegated marbles, of which hereafter in the 4th book.

Two

The late right hon. Arthur Mohun St. Leger, lord Doneraile, lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, and member of parliament for old Sarum, in England.

John, second son to the first lord viscount Doneraile, was killed in a duel, 1719.

The hon. colonel Hayes St. Leger, his third son, married the daughter and coheirress of Joseph Deane, esq. lord chief baron of Ireland, and was representative in parliament for this borough of Doneraile.

(9) The soil round Doneraile is, on the hills, light, but fertile; in the lower grounds, deep and rich; producing, on the higher grounds, Ceterach and Paronychia; and, in the lower, Orpine, White Hellebore, Adiantum, Tricomanes, &c. being fine pasture and tillage.

Two miles N. W. of Doneraile, is Kilcoleman, a Kilcole-
ruined castle of the earls of Desmond (10), but more ^{man.}
celebrated for being the residence of the immortal
Spenser, where he composed his divine poem, the
Fairy Queen. The castle is now almost level with
the ground, and was situated on the N. side of a
fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated
to the E. by the county of Waterford mountains;
Ballyhowra hills to the N.; or, as Spenser terms
them, the mountains of Mole; Nagle mountains to
the S.; and the mountains of Kerry to the W.
It commanded a view of above half the breadth of
Ireland, and must have been, when the adjacent
uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and roman-
tic situation; from whence, no doubt, Spenser
drew several parts of the scenery of his poem. The
Guardian (11) pays a noble compliment to the
memory of this poet, when he says, the generation
of pastoral writers are very long lived, there
having been (says he) but four descents in above
2,000 years. Theocritus, who left his dominion to
Virgil,

(10) There was a contention between Donald Roe Mac
Carty, prince of Desmond, who died anno 1302, and Maguire,
prince of Fermanagh, who also died the same year, concerning
the greatness of each other's hospitality, liberality, and
prowess, says my author;† and, accordingly, an Irish poet
of those times, spent a year in each of their houses, in the
disguise of a Carrogh, or common gamester, in order to discover
which of those Irish chiefs excelled each other in these qualifi-
cations, which were highly esteemed by the natives of those
times, which poet, by the following verse, adjudged the
honour to Maguire:

Tho' Desmond's plains be greater in extent,
And pay Mac Carty twice the annual rent;
Maguire's household twice the number shew,
And twice the victuals from his cupboard flew.

(11) Number 33.

† An ancient MS.

Virgil; Virgil bequeathed his to his son, Spenser, who was succeeded by his eldest born, Philips. While he lived in Ireland, he contracted a friendship with sir Walter Raleigh, who was then a captain in this country, under the lord Grey, and had a large share of queen Elizabeth's bounty, out of Desmond's forfeited estate, as well as our poet. The poem called "*Colin Clout's come home again*," in which sir Walter is described, under the name of the Shepherd of the Ocean, is a beautiful memorial of this friendship, which took its rise from a likeness of taste in the polite arts, and is thus agreeably described by him, after the pastoral manner:

————— I sate, as was my trade,
Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore;
Keeping my sheep amongst the coolly shade
Of the green alders, by the Mulla's (12) shore.
There a strange shepherd chaune'd to find me out,
Whether allur'd with my pipe's delight,
Whose pleasing sound yshrilled far about;
Or thither led by chance, I know not right;
Whom when I ask'd, from what place he came?
And how he hight?—himself he did ycleep,
The Shepherd of the Ocean by name,
And said he came far from the main-sea deep.

The Mulla, noted for excellent trouts, and fine eels; also salmon, and some carp, perch, and tench, is the river Awbeg, which runs not far from Kilcoleman, and washes Buttevant, Done-raile, Castle-town-Roch, &c. falling into the Black-water, near Bridge-town. To which stream, and to the poet, those lines of Mr. Pope may justly be applied:

O early

(12) Mulla, or Mullagh, signifies, according to Llhuyd, the top or summit, as Mulaight ne Sliabh, the tops of the mountains.

O early lost, what tears the river shed !

—His drooping swans on ev'ry note expire,

And on his willows hung each muse's lyre.

Spenser also celebrates the Mulla, in his poem on mutability, and this barony of Fermoy or Armoy, under the name of Armilla.

The lake before-mentioned, abounds with pike ; it is much frequented by coots, divers, and other water fowls ; and, in the season, by great numbers of bitterns. The country people use the water to cure warts, as they do also that of another lake in this neighbourhood, called Lough Au Ulla, which, they say, has better success ; but there seems to be a good deal of superstition in those sort of cures, as I could discover nothing in the water whereby they might be effected. Pity it is, that some friendly stone, which might be placed, at a small expence, in the ruin of the castle, does not point out its once immortal inhabitant.

The parish of Doneraile is very large, and had in it, formerly, several chapels of ease, viz. at Roseagh, near Kilcoleman ; and another at Old-Court, where there is a good house and improvements of Mr. Watkin.

About a mile E. of Doneraile, is Castle-saf-Castle. fron, so called, from large quantities of it for-saffron. merly planted here, being greatly used by the Irish, for dying their shirts, &c. ; adjoining to which, is a well built house of John Love, esq. agreeably situated on the banks of the Mulla. This river forms several pleasant cascades in view of the house, which has a regular front of grey marble. The castle was boldly erected on the banks of the river, and is said to have been first built by the Coppinger's. In limestone grounds, adjoining to this place, are found the resemblance of several petrified cockle-shells, in great quantities ; as also at Kilburne, which lies W. of Doneraile. In an adjacent

adjacent bog, is excellent marle, of a blueish kind, that ferments with acids; in digging for which, several things have been found, as a brass spur, of an odd form, the horns and teeth of the moose deer, also a brass spoon, several hazel nuts, quantities of charcoal, &c.; and near a Danish intrenchment, Mr. Love, a few years ago, discovered some large urns, the description of which I refer to another place.

In the house, is an original painting, well executed, of the poet Spenser; also a good picture of the taking down from the cross, and another, of the holy family; and several rooms in this house are handsomely stuccoed by the Franchinis, Italians. On the other side of the river, is a pleasant park.

On the lands of Drumdeer, belonging to Mr. Love, is a red and grey marble quarry. Upon sinking of this quarry, there was happily discovered a chink in the earth, leading to a subterraneous passage, not uncommon in limestone soils, by which the adjacent grounds were drained of great quantities of water, that before were unprofitable bog and mountain, for the greatest part of the year. He has also reclaimed a large tract of bog, on the side of the river, which is now a rich and valuable piece of ground.

About a mile below Castle-saffron, on the Aw-beg, is the ruined castle of Ballynemony, once belonging to the Nagle's; lower down the river, is Walls-town, a large building; and near it, is the house of Mr. Andrew Ruddock, with some plantations. As the river winds towards the south, stands Ballyhemick, the seat of Robert Grove, esq. with good improvements on the N. side; near this gentleman's house, as they were digging the foundation of a barn, several large gigantic human bones, and, in particular, a great skull, were discovered; but by the negligence and incuriosity of the

Ballynemony.

Ballyhemick.

the workmen, they were thrown into the rubbish, and not preserved.

From hence, the river winds southerly, through a deep romantic glen, towards Castletown Roche, <sup>Castle-
town
Roche.</sup> once the seat of the lords Roche, viscounts Fermoy, (13), and who were barons of parliament, as early as the time of king Edward II. For George Roche was fined 200 marks, for not being present at a parliament held at Dublin, in that reign.

This family was attainted and outlawed, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion of 1641, and lost their estate; though Maurice, lord Roche, who was the forfeiting person, had a regiment in Flanders, and gave king Charles II. a considerable part of his pay, during the exile of that prince, for which, and other services, he expected, upon the restoration, to have his lands restored, and peti-

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tioned

(13) This family were called de Rupe, also, de la Roche; for the lords signed de Rupe and Fermoy, in Charles the 1st's reign.

In a petition preferred to the lords of the council of England, ann. 1614, it is set forth, that David, lord Roche, viscount Fermoy, whose father served queen Elizabeth faithfully, in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein, and many of his servants and followers, and prays that a patent may be passed to him, of the following lands, viz. the town of Cariglemleary, 13 plowlands; the castle and lands of Derryvillane, 3 plowlands; Does-castle, 1 plowland; the castle and lands of Ballygogan, 3 plowlands, which he claimed by many descents. The queen became seized of Cariglemleary, he says, by the attainder of Philip Roche Fitz-Edmond, who was but tenant at will. He also petitioned for the castle of Rathgogan, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald, late earl of Desmond, and the Claugibbon's, of the great wood, ancestors to David Comoge, attainted.

A letter from the lords of the council of England, to the lord deputy Chichester, directs, that as the lord Roche had petitioned his majesty that the abbey of Bridgetown, and the poor house of preaching friars, in Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in this family, that the same be restored to the petitioner, David, lord Roche, and that they be granted to him in fee farm.

Ex. Biblioth. Lambeth X. X. fol. 10.

tioned the king for that purpose, being then in a very poor way; but that prince did nothing more than allow a small pension to the family (14), so that they have been obliged to seek a maintenance in other kingdoms.

The castle is built on a rock, over the Awbeg, from whence there is a passage cut down to the river. Opposite to it, is a field, which they call the Camp-field; from whence, a battery was erected by a party of the parliament forces, anno 1649, against the castle, which was then defended by the lady of lord Roche, for several days, in a gallant manner; this lord refused a composition for his estate, from Oliver Cromwell. Castletown is but an inconsiderable village, and in it stands the parish church. The estate, on the forfeiture of the lords

(14) The earl of Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, dated June 14, 1667, recommends the lord Roche to his favour, who was then in great necessity, assuring his grace, that both he and his children stood in much need of it; and, says he, "It is a grief to me to see a nobleman of so ancient a family, left without any maintenance; and being able to do no more than I have done, I could not deny to do for him what I could do, to lament his lamentable state to your grace."

Orrery's Let. vol. II. p. 166.

The present descendant of this family, whose name is John, was cousin german to Ulick, who assumed the title of lord Roche, being of a collateral line. He was, during the late war, in the king of Sardinia's service, in the rank of a general officer, and a great favourite of that prince. He was sent, at different times, to prevent the French and Spaniards passing the Alps, into Italy. He rendered himself very remarkable by his opposition to them at Exiles; and also, by his brave defence at Augusta. At Casal, he was besieged, with a small garrison of 600, which he defended for thirty-two days, against an army of 25,000 men. The French and Spanish generals were so charmed at his conduct and bravery, that, upon the capitulation, they paid him all military honours, and entertained him nobly in their camp. He was, for some time, a prisoner of war; but about June, 1747, he returned to the king of Sardinia's army.

lords Fermoy, became the property of the Wignam's.

On the opposite side of the river, are Daniel's-^{Daniel's-} town and Ballyvoher; the former, the house and ^{town.} estate of Mr. Welstead; and the latter, of the Brown's, whose ancestor (15), for a slight offence, was executed at Cork, in king James's time, soon after the landing of that prince, his greatest crime being his attachment to the protestant cause.

Between Doneraile and the Black-water, is Castle-^{Castle-} kiffin, a seat of Mr. Edward Thornhill, and ^{kiffin.} which formerly belonged to the Roche's. Two miles W. of which, is the castle of Cahirdowgan, another of the Roche's castles, and granted after the wars of 1641, to sir Peter Courthorp, with nine plowlands. The lands in this tract are but indifferent, notwithstanding it is all a limestone bottom; the

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fields

(15) This Mr. Brown joined sir Thomas Southwell and other gentlemen, who, being unwilling to part with their horses and arms, as many of them were plundered of their stocks before, and justly suspecting, that if their arms were gone, neither their lives or substance could be safe, assembled with their servants, and resolved to march to Sligo, to join the lord Kingston, for their common defence. Mr. Brown happened, on the way, (his own horse being jaded,) to make free with one belonging to Mr. Nagle, a near neighbour of his; but not liking the design, he went back to his own house, and returned the horse; for this, he was first brought before judge Daly, at Limerick, who, upon examination of the matter, dismissed him, judging him innocent of any crime that would bear an indictment; but he was taken up again for the same fact, at Cork, and brought before judge Nugent, (soon after king James had landed at Kinsale) who seemed, at first, to be of the same opinion with judge Daly; but after he had discoursed his majesty, he proceeded vigorously against the gentleman, and procured him to be found guilty by a partial jury. Every body looked on this, only as an occasion sought for the king to shew his clemency. Mrs. Brown, with five or six children, presented him a petition to save her husband's life, as the first act of grace on his coming into the kingdom, but he rejected her petition; and notwithstanding she reinforced it with all the interest she could make, the gentleman was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Vid. King's State, &c.

fields are full of low Irish furze, little or very poor pasture, being a shallow soil of clay, mixed with sand.

Carigoon At Carigoon, near Mallow, was a garrison for king James, in the late wars, the Black-water being boundary of the English and Irish quarters; it was anciently the estate of the Stawell's; and almost opposite to it, stood the castle of Ballymagooly, an English garrison in those times, the relief of which, occasioned the fight of Bottle-hill, between Cork and Mallow. Lower down the

Cariglemleary. Black-water, is Cariglemleary, i. e. the rock of Leary's leap, formerly a castle of the Roche's; it was, by sir Richard Gethin, named Gethin's-grot (16). The house is boldly situated on an high rock, over the river, and was adorned with fine plantations and improvements, by William Causabon, esq.

Ballygarret. On the opposite side of the river, is Ballygarret, a good house and improvement of Mr. John Norcot, who was one of the gentlemen commonly known by the name of the Galway prisoners, as all those were called, who joined sir Thomas Southwell in

(16) The lands of Cariglemleary, and several other lands in the baronies of Fermoy and Carbery, were granted, by letters patent, to sir Richard Gethin, knt. one of the council for the government of Munster, March 17th, the 19th of Charles II.; the said sir Richard setting forth, that he intended to make an English plantation, and erect manufactures on the said premises. He also obtained new letters patent, August 20, 21st Carol. II. by which the lands of Cariglemleary, and divers other places, were erected in a manor, to be called the manor of Gethin's-grot, with a power to reserve 800 acres for a domain, with court leets, court barons, and a court of record, to hold pleas to the value of 20l. to erect a gaol, appoint seneschals, bailiffs, gaoler, clerk of the market, and other proper officers; to be disturbed by no sheriff or sheriff's bailiff; also liberty to impark 700 acres for beasts of venery, with free chase and free warren; also two fairs, on the 29th of July, and 29th of September, with all fines, customs, waifs, strays, &c.

in that expedition. Lower down the river, is Rock-forest, a pleasant seat of Mr. James Cotter, Rock-forest. on a rising situation, commanding an extensive prospect of the opposite country. Below this, is Ballymacboy and Carrignaconnny; the former, the estate of Mr. Bowen; and the latter, a castle which belonged to sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to the late king James, but is now the estate of Mr. Knight. This sir Richard Nagle succeeded sir William Domville in this employ, who was removed, after having filled that post near 30 years: he was set aside, because he would not consent to reverse the popish outlawries, nor to the other methods then taken, to ruin the settlement of this kingdom. Sir Richard Nagle being put in his place, was afterwards knighted, and made secretary of state. He was, at first, designed for a clergyman, and educated among the jesuits; but afterwards studied the law, in which he arrived to a good perfection, and was employed by many protestants. Archbishop King (17) gives a flagrant instance, how he used his power as attorney-general (18), in the administration of justice, to whom the reader is referred.

On the other side of the river, below Cariglem-leary, is Ballygriffin, a pretty seat of Mr. David Ballygriffin. Nagle;

(17) State of the Protestants, &c. chap. III. § 3. 9. &c.

(18) The same sir Richard Nagle was speaker of the house of commons, in king James's parliament, being knight of the shire for this county, and he had a chief hand in drawing up all their acts. King James confided chiefly in him, and the acts of repeal and attainder were looked upon as his work; in which, (says archbishop King) his malice and jesuitical principles prevailed so far, that he was not content to cut out two thirds of the protestant gentlemen of their estates, by the act of repeal, (by which, all estates acquired since the year 1611, were taken away) and to attaint most of those that had old estates, by the bill of attainder; but, to make sure work, he put it out of the king's power to pardon them; therein betraying the king's prerogative, as the king himself told him, when he discovered it to him.

King, ut supra.

Monanimy. Nagle ; below which, is the ruined church of Monanimy (19), with a large chancel ; and in it, is a modern tomb of the Nagle's. Adjacent to it, is a castle, that, in former times, was a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John, of Jerusalem ; round the castle, are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on an high bank, over the Black-water. As there is no other mention of this house, than in the king's quit rent books, the founder, and time of the foundation, is uncertain. On the opposite side of the river, are large rocks of limestone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns.

Bridge-town. Lower down the Black-water, is Bridge-town, in Irish, Ballindroghed, where are the ruins of an abbey of regular canons, of St. Augustine, founded by Alexander Fitz-Hugh Roche, in the reign of king Edward II. ann. 1314 (20). Some say, the monks were of the congregation of St. Victor. The Roche's added greatly to the possessions of this house. Opposite the great altar, is a ruined tomb, which belonged to the founder. In a side chapel, is a large one, with this inscription : " Theobald Roche, A. D. 1635." This abbey was most pleasantly situated, at the very confluence of the Awbeg and Black-water, which rivers glide through a deep rocky glen, opposite to the building. Here was formerly a bridge, over both rivers. Adjacent to the abbey, is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Roberts ; and, on the E. side of the Awbeg, is Kilcummer, a good house and plantation of Henry Cole Bowen, esq. adorned with a pleasant grove of spruce

(19) The parishes or rectories of Clenor, Carigdownin, Carig, and Templebodane, with the rectory of Cleghan, are charged 3l. 10s. crown rent, as belonging to the preceptory of Monanimy. The original patentee, in trust for the clergy, was Mr. John Norcot.

(20) Vid. the foundation charter, at large, in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 1045.

spruce fir, on the east; and near the Black-water, is Rinny, a ruined castle of the Fitz-Gerald's, which was part of Spenser's estate. The opposite side of the river is bounded by a part of Nagle's mountains, which are here covered with wood; but was formerly a forest of much greater extent, named Ballyhooly, from a castle of the Roche's, near those woods, which castle came, on their forfeiture, to sir Richard Aldworth. On this side of the river, is Ballymac-Allen, a good house and improvement of Mr. Graham. The last place on the Black-water, in this barony, is Creg, a castle built by the Roche's. Near it, is an handsome house and good improvements, now occupied by Mr. Odell. Here is a fine picture of the holy family, done by a very masterly hand, after the Italian manner; and to the W. of Creg, is Ballyphilip, another of the Roche's castles. Here are large orchards, where a great quantity of cider is made, as there is at most places on this river; there being few soils, where apples of various kinds thrive better, than in this country.

—————Here to the sight,
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice; so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture o'er abound.

PHILIPS'S CIDER.

The soil is deep, being a light loamy earth, mixed with sand. On the S. side of the river, is another good house of the same name, built by Mr. Lombard.

Two miles N. of the Black-water, is Glanworth, or Glanor, i. e. the golden glen; it was anciently a corporation, but is now a small decayed village. Here was an abbey of Dominicans, or friars

friars preachers, founded by the Roche's, in the year 1227 ; of which, the nave of the church, with a low steeple, remain.

Near this abbey, on the verge of the Funcheon river, is a fine spring, bubbling out of a limestone rock, of limpid water, held in great esteem, as an holy well, by the superstitious Irish ; it is dedicated to Saint Dominick, and visited on his festival. Over the well, is a large old tree ; on the boughs of which, an infinite number of rags, of all colours, are tied, as memorials of their devotion to this water, which, they affirm, has performed several miraculous cures. Here are the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, built by the Fleming's, and afterwards possessed by the lords Roche, which consisted of several buildings, and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones. Our modern buildings may boast of regular columns of Greek and Roman architecture, but to raise such ponderous structures as these, would, in the present age, require an infinite expence. This castle is environed with a strong wall, flanked with turrets ; near it, is a stone bridge over the Funcheon. Glanworth had formerly the name of the golden prebend, partly from its value, and partly from the goodness of the soil. The parish church was lately rebuilt.

Pharahy. Three miles N. W. of Glanworth, is Pharahy, where there is a decent new built church and steeple ; an English protestant school, with an acre of land set apart, by virtue of the statute for the education of poor children, in the protestant religion ; a glebe, and a parsonage house, prettily situated on a rivulet, belonging to the deans of Cloyne, who, as such, are incumbents of this parish ; near it, is a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen. The country adjacent is open, dry, and healthy, with good sheep walks, and is fit for sporting ; excellent quarries of limestone shew themselves every where,

where. On the river Funcheon, are some ruined castles of the Condon's, viz. Dunmahon and Curaghane; and there are several others of theirs in the next mentioned tract.

Condons and Clangibbon (21) constitute but one barony; that part called Condons, formerly possessions of O'Kief, belonging to Fermoy; it was possessed afterwards by the Condon's, or Caunton's, an English family. Clangibbon was formerly called Ive-le-bane, i. e. the white or fair territory, or, more probably, the white knight's country, and has its present denomination from Gilbert, alias Gibbon, commonly called the white knight; the lord of this tract, in Cambden's time, was John Fitz-Gerald, called John Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon, and from the grey hair of his head, had, says Cambden (22), the name of the white knight; it is now mostly the estate of the right hon. the lord Kingston. Vide p. 37.

Condons
and
Clangib-
bon.

The principal place in this barony, is Mitchels-town, adorned with a fine house, park, and improvements, of the right hon. the lord Kingston, seated on an eminence that commands a noble prospect to the E. and W. In the house, is a large hall, round which, on the top, runs a handsome corridor; the staircase is large and lightsome, on the ceiling of which, is painted the rape of Proserpine. Above the hall, is a gallery, 70 feet long, and 20 broad, from whence is a fine prospect

Mitchels-
town.

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of

(21) In this tract are 15 parishes, viz. Leitrim, Clondelane, Kilcrumper, Gabirganahady, Kilgullane, Templemalagh, alias Anacrosse, part of Derryvillane, the prebendary of Nalane, and Phelane, a part of Glanore, part of Castlelyons, part of Knockmourne, a part of Macollop, the other part being in the county of Waterford, Brigowne, alias Mitchelstown, Marshalstown, and Ardskeagh; containing 87 plowlands, and 44,010 Irish plantation acres.

(22) In Comitatus Limerick.

of the Galty mountains, to the N. E.; the high mountains of Knockmeledown, to the S. E.; and in the centre of both, the Cumeraghs, in the county of Waterford, all ranged in the manner of the scenes of a vast theatre. Several of the chambers are furnished with variety of coloured marbles, found on the adjacent grounds. On the E. side of the house, stands an handsome tower, in which is an elegant study, well furnished with books, and beautified with busts and paintings; and to the N. is a fine canal, lately formed, the sides of which being rising grounds, are adorned with pensile gardens. On the S. stands the park, finely wooded, and well stocked with great variety of deer. Here are also other gardens, kept in fine order; and, near the house, are the walls of a castle, which belonged to the white knight, and was a fine old building, but destroyed in the wars of 1641. Mitchels-town is 17 miles from Cork, situated on an height, in a rich limestone soil. Here is a pretty market-house, built of hewn stone, where is held a large weekly market, and some good houses. At one end of the town, is the church, in decent repair, being a chapel of ease to Brigowne, now in ruins, which, if we may believe Colgan, was an ancient bishoprick. The walls of this church still remain; they were built of large blocks of a very fine freestone, brought hither a great way, from the mountains. I have observed, that most of our ancient churches were built of this stone. Here were the remains of one of the round towers, which stood 30 yards from the S. W. angle of the church, and fell, in the memory of several people. A relic was kept here, called *Baculus Finachani*, i. e. St. Finachan's staff, on which the adjacent country people used to swear, and to which saint this building is attributed; his festival is kept here on the 25th of November. In this church, is a monument to the memory of Margaret, lady Kingston; but

but there is little more of the inscription legible. Brigowne is a mile east of Mitchels-town. Near the latter place, was a good chalybeate spaw, now stopped up by the falling of the earth into the well. A gentleman having mentioned a water near Mitchels-town, which, he said, had the quality of purging horses, when I went to the spot, I found it to be a fine limestone spring, and that the place abounded with the *Cicuta Aquatica*, or Hemlock-water Dropwort, which I imagine gave this purging quality to the water. A mile S. of Mitchels-town, on an hill, stands the castle of Cahirdriny, i. e. Fort Prospect, built by the Roche's, Cahir-
at present on the estate of Arthur Hyde, esq. driny.
whose ancestor, sir Arthur Hyde, lived in this castle, in which he was often attacked by the Irish. It commands a very extensive prospect, and is also seen from every part of the adjacent country; and, a mile W. of Mitchels-town, is the castle of Cariganure, built by the Condon's. Kilworth, three
miles S. of Mitchels-town, is a thriving place, with a decent church, situated at the foot of a large ridge of mountains of that name; through which, a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin, to Cork. Below the town, the river Funcheon, before-mentioned, runs, being well stored with salmon and trout, and discharges a mile S. of this, into the Black-water. On the E. side of this river, is a deer park, belonging to Stephen Moore, esq.; and in it, a beautiful summer-house, neatly stuccoed, commanding a prospect of the windings of the river; adjacent to which, is his mansion house, with fine improvements. Near Kilworth, is a good glebe, and new vicarage house. On this river, stands the strong castle of Cloghleagh, an ancient seat of the Condon's, taken by the English, under sir Charles Vavasor, the 4th of June, 1643; who, immediately after, was set upon by the Irish army,
X x 2 between

between that and Fermoy; where, being overpowered by numbers, the English lost above 600 men. From this castle, is a subterraneous passage to the river Funcheon.

Fermoy. Fermoy, a small village, pleasantly seated on the Black-water, over which is a large stone bridge, of 13 arches, built ann. 1689, and cost 7,500l.; although it is called Fermoy, it is in the barony of Clangibbon. Near this place, according to a remark made by sir Richard Cox, in 1690, "there were some mineral purging waters discovered, found to be of the same nature as those of Tunbridge, in Kent, and every whit as effectual;" but the place is now stopped up. Here was an abbey for Cistertian monks, called our lady De Castro Dei, founded anno 1270, according to an Irish MSS. by sir Richard de Rupella, who was lord justice of Ireland, in 1261. The monks were brought hither from Suir-abbey, in the county of Tipperary, and afterwards received a new colony from Furness-abbey, in Lancashire. The spiritualities of this house were assigned, by the lord treasurer of England, to sir George Harvey, for the use of the first earl of Cork, who purchased them, and several lands in Fermoy, from sir Bernard Grenville, and, at the same time, the seigniority of Kinalmeaky, with the lands of Gilabbey, for the sum of 35,000l. About half a mile N. E. from Fermoy, is a fine bed of white freestone.

Castle-hyde. To the W. of Fermoy, is Castle-hyde, a good old house, with large improvements, of Arthur Hyde, esq. whose ancestor, sir Arthur Hyde, was made a knight banneret, by queen Elizabeth, for his gallant behaviour, and raising a regiment in England, at the time of the invasion by the invincible armada; her majesty afterwards granted him near 6,000 acres of land in this county, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald, earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of ———

Poer,

Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly named Cariganedy, i. e. the rock of the shield, where stood a castle, said to have been built by the Mahony's. The upper grounds, and sides of the Black-water, are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber trees, which, from the opposite side of that river, make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed; and to the south of the house, is a large deer-park. Near Castle-hyde, stands the parish church, in good repair, and adorned with a clock. The lands in this neighbourhood, are covered with excellent limestone, the soil being naturally a stiff yellow clay; in this country, considerable quantities of lime are burned; and, it is observable, that if the upper stratum be used, it swells so greatly upon burning, that it frequently bursts the kiln. There is also a dark kind of limestone, in some places, which being flinty, cracks and flies in the fire, but is, nevertheless, burned by an intense heat; furze kilns are generally used in this part of the country. Two miles north of Castle-hyde, is a place called Labacally, i. e. the Hag's-bed; which is a large rock, raised upon several stones, and seemingly designed as a funeral monument for some person of note. I shall give a further description of these stones in another place.

To the east of Fermoy, on the south side of the Black-water, is the castle of Carickabrick; and on the opposite side, another, called Liclash, built by the Condon's. The late rev. Mr. Harrison, of Carickabrick, gave 1,000*l.* lately, to the charter schools of this kingdom. Lower down, between the exit of the rivers Funcheon and Araghlin, on a pleasant spot, is the castle of Ballyderoon, which has the same signification as Mesopotamia, i. e. a place between two rivers; it belonged to one of the chiefs of the Condon family, who is said to have taken

Carey's-
ville.

taken the title of baron, from this place. On the other side of the river, but more easterly, is the castle of Ballymac-Patrick, now Carey's-ville, built also by the Condon's, and is a pleasant seat of John Carey, esq. situated on a rising ground above the Black-water; over which, there is a terrace, commanding a good prospect of the vale, up to Fermoy, and several castles. Here is a pretty park, good orchards, gardens, and other plantations. In January, 1642, this castle (23) was taken by David, earl of Barrymore, after an obstinate resistance, and in view of the Irish army, on the other side of the Black-water, who durst not come to its relief; the garrison were all made prisoners, and afterwards executed. The soil is here a limestone bottom, and mellow clay, mixed with sand, about seven inches deep.

Green-
field.

On the opposite side of the Black-water, is Green-field, a good house, with orchards, &c. of Mr. Hill. To the west of it, falls the river Araghlin into the Black-water; not far from which, is Araghlin house, pleasantly situated. Near this place, considerable iron works are carried on; but charcoal is become very scarce in this part of the country, most of the woods being demolished.

Macloney.

Near this river, is Macloney, a good house and improvement of lieut. James Manserge, agreeably situated. The north west part of this barony is bounded by the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and terminated by the mountains of Knockmeledown; which part of the country is mostly employed in grazing cattle, the soil near the sides of the river Araghlin, abounding with grass, in the summer season. This river winds through a deep, romantic glen, and has its rise in the mountains of the county of Waterford.

In

(23) MSS. at Lismore.

In the mountains near Araghlin, are excellent freestone for building, scythe-stones, and grinding-stones, but of a coarser grit than those from England. On the south side of the river, towards the bounds of Waterford county, is Water-park, formerly a seat of the lord chief justice Pine, with a pleasant park, now demolished, good orchards, and other improvements. Some years ago, the cider made here, by Mr. Drew, lost the premium given by the Dublin Society, (being so excellent in its kind, that the gentlemen who were judges, imagined it to be mixed with foreign wine,) who, the following year, being undeceived, they granted the premium to an hogshead of cider (24) made here. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on this liquor, observes, that such mistakes are not uncommon in England:

Some ciders have by art or age unlearned
 Their genuine relish, and of sundry vines
 Assumed the flavour; one sort counterfeits
 The Spanish product, this to Gauls has seem'd
 The sparkling nectar of Champaign; with that
 A German oft has swill'd his throat, and sworn,
 Deluded, that Imperial Rhine bestow'd
 The gen'rous rummer; whilst the owner pleased,
 Laughs inly at his guests thus entertain'd
 With foreign vintage from his cider cask (25).

Water-

(24) Mr. Samuel Colepress, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 27. p. 501. says, that a composition of the juices of good cider apples and mulberries, produce the best tasted, and most curiously coloured liquor he ever saw.

(25) The best method of distilling cider spirits, is as follows: When cider begins to turn sour, take what quantity you please, and put it into a still, with a few raisin stalks, and a little bay salt, to keep down the phlegm; draw off a weak vinous liquor, which suffer to lie a few days, then commit it to the still, with the aforesaid ingredients, and draw off a proof spirit;

Waterpark is, at present, the estate of sir Henry Cavendish, bart.

It was in a part of Claugibbon, in the wood of Slieve-grot, that the white knight, towards the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, took the sagan earl of Desmond prisoner, for which the queen gave him a thousand pounds.

CHAP. VIII.

A Topographical Description of the Liberties of the City of CORK.

THE liberties of Cork were granted by king James I. by letters patent, dated the 15th of July, ann. regn. 7th, 1609, to remain a distinct county of itself, to be for ever called the county of the city of Cork; reserving, nevertheless, a place for a court-house and gaol, for the county of

spirit; this spirit highly mends weak cider. Four gallons, with two of sirup, made of sugar and water, (two parts of the former, to one of the latter, being dissolved over the fire, to the consistence of a sirup) is sufficient for an hogshead. But if six gallons of spirit, and three of sirup, be added, it will be a strong wine; which, upon bottling, will emulate canary, if two or three spoonfuls of spirit of clary, with a small lump of loaf sugar, be added to each bottle; for this spirit, as Etmuller observes, has a strong citron flavour, very sharp and penetrating, exactly resembling sack in taste and smell. The spirit is thus made:—Take the leaves of clary, fresh gathered, cut small or bruized, two pounds; brandy, three quarts; draw off the spirit in an alembick, pour this spirit on the same quantity of clary, which infuse for a night in the still, well luted, then with a slow fire draw off the spirit. It may not be amiss to observe, that none of our made wines come so near to French claret, as the fermented juice of blackberries, with sugar, prepared in the common manner of made wines, and improved by a cider spirit; hence I conclude, that several wines might be prepared from our own vegetable juices, as rich and well flavoured as those we import.

of Cork, in the city. On the 25th of July (1), that year, the bounds (2) of the county of the city of
Vol. I. Y y Cork,

(1) Great Council Book.

(2) These bounds were determined as follows, viz. three miles on the N. side of the city, extending from the walls, to the river of Awbeg, where it falls into the Lee, over-against Carigrohanbeg, on the W. to the heap of stones on the hill, by W. Bearnan-an-Clynoa, to the highway leading thence to the pound or lough of Blarney, thence to the river by the castle of Blarney, as it runneth to the mill of Blarney, which river is called Aw Martin, and northward, to the brook or bog, near the lands of Ardamadane and Monefrinagh, which cometh from the bog of Killowen, a little to the N. of the church of Killowen, to Almiclohiifiny, and thence eastward to the glen or valley between Lisballyenvarig and Ballenvally, now Knockaneieg, to the two long stones called Gowlaneny, now Cloughatoreen, and thence to Bealhastey, to the mill of Downbollog, and as the river of Glanmire runneth from thence to the king's channel. The bounds of the liberties on the S. side, were determined as follows: To extend three miles to the valley, called Glaunefune, as the brook, which runs through the same, falleth E. into the king's channel, leaving the lands of Ardmore, in the county of Cork, and the lands of Roche's-town, in the county of the city of Cork, to the ford of Ballyenvony, thence to the ford of Ballynreth, a little N. of that castle, and as the glen runs between the half plowland, betwixt the castle and lands of Trasmyre, parcel of Ballynreth, aforesaid, thence to the highway through Glasgillan, and westward, to the highway to Lisnugreuf, through Culfaltane, leaving parcel thereof in the county of Cork, and parcel thereof in the county of the city, thence to the glen of Ballynrestig, leaving the lands thereof without the liberties, and the lands of Ballydorny, Cosduff, and Rathbearnagh, in the county of the city, and so to the bounds of Killinully, without the liberties, and to the glen betwixt Killinully, aforesaid, and Rath-mac-Ulick, leaving the lands of the said Rath-mac-Ulick in the county of the city, thence to the ford of Bialilikie, to the highway, dividing Ballydulrig, leaving the lands S. of the highway, without the liberties, and the hedge and Shanvalli-duhig, within the county of the city, thence westward, to the valley of Ballygarvane, without the liberties, to the ford of Ballinacreny, called Ballenvarig, leaving Ballinacreny within the county of the city, so to the bog betwixt Ballyadam, without the liberties, thence to the bog between the lands of Tul-lagh, and Ballyngromullagh, and Ballinacreny, aforesaid, and the lands of Killburihine to be within the county of the city, thence

Cork, were, by sir Dominick Sarsfield, knt. afterwards lord Kilmallock, sir Parr Lane, knt. sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, knt. and other commissioners, set out and distinguished from the rest of the county at large.

Carigro-
han.

The bridge and castle of Carigrohan terminate the liberties to the W. on the N. side of the river Lee, and is the shortest distance, in any one place, of the bounds from the city, being no more than two Irish miles; whereas the northern extremity, near the ruins of Carignavar castle, is near twice as far. On the N. side, from the castle of Carigrohan to the city, the Lee is bounded by an high hill, which is continued into the baronies of Barrets and Muskery. This side being coarse and hilly, is not so well cultivated as that opposite, which being a fine limestone soil, affords plenteous crops to the industrious farmer. The nature of the soil, on the south side, is a grey clay, mixed with sand, and a limestone bottom, intermixed with an iron coloured slaty stone, which they use in building. The northern part of the liberties is a coarse soil, hilly, and partly covered with rocks of the slaty kind; the earth being mostly a yellow gritty mould, and, in some places, a light clay, which they ma-
nure

thence along the bog, betwixt Ballingromullagh, Knocknecagh, Knockintiragh, and Ballymacadam, without the liberties, on the S. W. and the lands of Ballynebuollie, Ballentawny, and Inskenny, to be within the county of the city, thence to the mears of the lands of the abbey of Ballymacadane, Ballyhoven, Corbally, and Burdenstown, without the liberties, leaving Ballynory in the county of the city, and the ford of Maglin, without the liberties, to Bohernymenane, as the mear goeth betwixt Ballencolly, without the liberties, northward, to the river of Lee. The county of the city of Cork, besides the corporation lands, contains 11 parishes, viz. part of Carrigippane, Rathconny, Killcully, Shandon, St. Finbarr's, part of Carigaline, Inskenny, part of Bullyneboy, Kilnaglorry, and Carigrohane; being, in all, 23,713 Irish plantation acres.

nure mostly with lime, brought from Blarney. The river Awbeg falls down from Blarney, into the Lee, through a deep and pleasant valley; and at its exit, passes under the bridge of Carigrohan, at a small distance from Mr. O'Bryan's house, which is pleasantly seated between both rivers, having the bridge in front. On the opposite side, Mr. Dunscomb has a beautiful country seat, well wooded on all sides, except the south, from whence there is an agreeable prospect over the adjacent country, the river Lee, city of Cork, and a part of the harbour; this seat is called Mount-desert.

Mount-
desert;

Carigrohan castle is built on a high precipice, over the river; it was large, and had several out-works, which were ruined in the wars of 1641; some time after, it became the retreat of one capt. Cape, who, with other ruined companions, robbed passengers, and plundered the neighbouring country; at the entrance of the outward gate, is a very large sycamore tree, whose branches form a circle, 90 feet in diameter, and the thickness of the body is very great; a little S. E. of the castle, is a new church, erected upon the ruins of the old one. Here are large plantations of cider fruit, where a considerable quantity of good cider is made.

In the river Lee, near this castle, are the fresh Pearls. water muscle; they lie in the deepest part of the river, sticking in the gravel, on the small end of the shell; the fisherman is naked when he goes to take them, having a small osier in his hand, and in fair sun-shine weather, otherways they cannot be taken; for then only they open their shells, which being observed, he gently guides the end of his small stick between the shells; the fish feeling the stick, shuts them so close, that he easily draws them up. There are frequently found in those muscles a pearl, sometimes as large as a pea, and

and of a good water, which they sell in Cork for a trifle.

Bally-
cannon.

Sunday's-
well.

At Ballycannon, is a good house and plantation of Mr. Spread. On the north bank of the river, are several pretty improvements, and country houses, of the citizens; and to the N. W. of the city, several houses and pleasant gardens, which form a pretty hamlet, called Sunday's-well, lying on a rising ground, and command a view of the city and river. Here is a cool refreshing water, which gives name to the place; but it is hard, and does not lather with soap; this, together with all the springs on the N. side of the river, issue out of a red stone rock. Here are very great plantations of strawberries, of the largest and finest kind, as the chilli, and the hautboy strawberry. The planters of those fruit, pay considerable rents for their gardens, by the profits arising from them alone, and they have also great plantations of them round other parts of the city.

The fine tracts of cultivated lands, on both sides the river, have more the air of a garden than a rural prospect; and, in the fine season of the year, presents us with a pleasing account of the goodness of the soil, and industry of the husbandman. The soil is a light brown earth, near eight inches deep. In some places, there are limestone gravel pits, which being used for walks, are of a binding quality.

Although the banks of the Seine and Thames are adorned with magnificent structures, the Lee, far less opulent, and more humble, presents the eye with plain neat houses, small pleasant gardens, and pretty plantations, which begin to rise, in proportion as the traffic of the city of Cork increases. The rising grounds on both sides this river, have, of late, assumed an air of improvement, scarce to be met with, out of our sister kingdom. Pity it is, that such a spirit of industry does not diffuse itself quite

quite through the country ; but this we have more than hopes of, from our happy constitution, and the continuance of that peace and serenity, which providence, of late years, has been pleased to bestow on this kingdom. The strand, on the N. side of the river, is a most charming outlet ; upon it, is Lota, a pleasant seat, with gardens, plantations, and water-works, inhabited by alderman Bradshaw ; and near it the late Joseph Bennet, esq. recorder of Cork, had a pretty villa ; also, nearer Cork, Mr. John Dennis, merchant, has a good house and neat gardens, with an aviary ; the gardens afford a fine view of the harbour and opposite country. Lotamore is a pleasant seat, adorned with plantations, being the estate of Mr. Rogers, not far from the river of Glanmire. Nor ought I to forget a neat garden, and improvement, of Mr. Daniel Voster, with fountains, statues, and canals, and a pretty house, seated on an hill, half a mile from the city, having a prospect of Cork, the harbour, and adjacent country. Mr. Voster settled, several years ago, in Cork, being, by birth, a Dutchman ; many of the merchants of the city have been educated by him, in writing, arithmetic, and the most regular method of book-keeping ; and several of them, formerly scholars to Mr. Voster, were so sensible of his worth, that they gave him an annual public entertainment, in the council chamber of the city ; a laudable practice, and anciently followed by the old Greeks and Romans, to their greatest masters.

On the opposite shore, are several pretty retreats, almost contiguous to each other, too many particularly to mention. On the N. side of the river, the banks are high, and, in some places, inaccessible, composed of a mellow clay, over a slaty rock, of various colours ; some red, others of a deep purple, and sky colour, used for building.

The

Black-
rock.

The castle of the Black-rock was first built by the lord Mountjoy, in the beginning of king James 1st's reign, when the fort of Halbowlin was erected for the defence of the harbour. In the year 1722, the city expended the sum of 296l. upon this tower, and made a very handsome octagon room in it; from whence, is a delightful prospect of the harbour, from Passage, to Cork. In it, the mayors of Cork hold an admiralty court, being, by several charters, appointed admirals of the harbour, which, in the year 1627 (3), was contested with them, by one Edward Champion, for the lord Barry. On the first of August, it is usual for the mayor and corporation to have a public entertainment here, at the charge of the city.

Douglas.

Douglas, two miles from Cork, is a neat village, where is a noble manufacture for making sail-cloth, being the largest in the kingdom, which was begun in 1726, when 40 looms were at first erected; since which, at different times, there have been considerable additions made; so that there are now 100 looms at work, and about 250 persons constantly employed in hackling, bleaching, warping, weaving, &c. and more than 500 spinners, many of whom come above seven miles for work, which occasions a weekly expence of about 60l. for labour only. There is a magazine for the hemp, yarn, &c. a fine water-mill, for pounding the hemp and ashes, and convenient buck-house and bleach-yard, in the middle of which is a large dry-house for the yarn, in bad weather. There are houses and gardens for the master-workmen, for which they do not pay any rent, and to which the journeymen, who do the best and most work, are promoted, when vacancies happen. There has been manufactured, in the two years ending at Christmas, 1747, 4,781 bolts of sail-cloth.

(3) Council book of the city.

cloth, containing 172,116 yards, worth from 14 to 20d. per yard, a great part of which has been exported, and much esteemed in England; forty-three protestants were arrayed out of this little village, who did duty with the rest of the trainbands of the city of Cork, in their turn. Thus, manufacturers not only bring riches to our country, but also add greatly to its strength, in supporting its constitution and liberties.

Mary-borough, not far from Douglas, is an ^{Mary-} handsome house, adorned with a cupola, and good ^{borough.} plantations, of Mr. Richard Newenham, merchant, in Cork; a gentleman, who is the largest dealer in Ireland, in the worsted trade, and employs some thousands, in different parts of this country, in spinning bay yarn, which he exports to Bristol. Not far distant, is Donnybrook, Mr. Boyle Davis's, ^{Donny-} a pleasant seat, on a rising ground, in view of the ^{brook.} city. More to the S. stood Castle-Treasure, now entirely demolished, and said to have been originally built by the Danes. Rochford's-town, two miles ^{Rochford's} W. from the city, on an hill, is a pretty seat and ^{town.} improvement of Swithin White, esq. Chetwynd, ^{Chet-} the seat of Emanuel Pigot, esq. is also a pleasant ^{wynd.} place, with good gardens, fine canals and water-works, well stocked with carp. About two miles S. S. W. from Cork, is a celebrated holy well, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The water gushes out of a slaty rock, through a round hole cut into it, about two feet diameter, and one and a half deep; it is walled and covered with an arch of stone; there is an avenue of large sycamore trees leading to the well. They relate several stories of miraculous cures having been performed by this water, particularly on the person who planted the avenue, and walled the well round, whose name was Gallant, and who, they say, received his sight by the use of this water. There is a flag-stone set up, on which is a cross, with an inscription, importing,

porting, that David Fox got the use of his limbs by bathing in it. It is still much frequented on St. Bartholomew's day, and the evening before, by an infinite number of Romish devotees, who flock to it out of devotion, and for the cure of sore eyes, pains in the limbs, &c. It is a pleasant, soft, sweet water, lathers immediately with soap, but I could not discover any other appearance, from whence it might receive its healing virtues.

Bishops-town.

Ballynaspig, i. e. Bishops-town, two miles W. of the city, is a neat house and chapel, built by Dr. Peter Browne, late lord bishop of Cork, upon which he expended upwards of 2,000l. He built this house for a summer retreat, and left it to his successors, free from any charge, as he did his improvements at Bishops-court, in Cork, of a considerable value.

Salmon weirs.

Nearer to the city, are large weirs crossing the river Lee, for taking salmon, which obstructs them from running much higher up, otherwise they would be equally plenty in several of the other rivers that join the Lee. These were first erected by the monks of Gill-abbey, and granted, with the possessions of that house, to the first earl of Cork. The river, nearer Cork, divides itself into two main branches, washing the city at the N. and S. sides. There is also a smaller stream, which runs through the middle of the town, built over in most places. This division of the Lee is well described by Spenser, in his *Fairy Queen*, in the episode of the marriage of the Thames and Medway, where he introduces several of our Irish rivers in so just a manner, that this line of Horace may aptly be applied to that celebrated poet:

Liquidus puroque simillimus Amni.

LIB. 2. EPOD. 2.

There

There also was the wide embayed Maire,
 The pleasant Bandon crown'd with many a wood,
 The spreading Lee, that like an island fair,
 Encloseth Cork with his divided flood.

CANT. II. BOOK IV.

The Maire bounds this county to the S. W. and the noble epithet of "wide embayed Maire," is as just as it is elegant; nor has time much altered that of our Bandon river. The Lee was, in former times, much deeper in the south channel, than of late years, that being the side most frequented by vessels; but now, the north channel is, by far, the deepest; these changes have happened by the alteration of the weirs. Salmon is here never out of season, so that the old verse may be justly applied to this river:

Salmo non æstate novus nec frigore desit.

Salmon, in winter, is not rare;

In summer we have some to spare.

CHAP. IX.

The present State of the City of CORK, its ancient and modern Names, Situation, Extent, Churches, Hospitals, Abbeys, public Buildings, Schools, and other Foundations, Government, Officers, Courts, Franchises and Privileges, Companies, Militia, Arms, &c.

THE ancient name given to this city, by the Name. Irish, was Corcach (1), and Corcach Bascoin, which
 VOL. I. Z z

(1) Colgan quotes an anonymous writer of the life of St. Cadroe,* (Abbatis Valsiodorensis) supposed to be wrote about the

* Act. Sanct. V. 1. p. 494.

which signify a marshy place; and the harbour, by the old Irish, was called Bealagh Conliach.

First in-
habitants

The earliest and most probable account of the first planting of a town here, is given by the writer of the life of St. Nesson, a disciple of St. Finbarr, to whom, the building of the cathedral church of this city, is attributed. He says, " St. Nesson was
" educated under St. Barr, at a school or monastery,
" founded by that bishop, at Lough Eirc, to which,
" as the habitation of wisdom, and the sanctuary of
" all christian virtues, such numbers of disciples
" flocked from all parts, that it changed a desert,
" as it were, into a large city (2)." The death of this St. Nesson happened, according to the annals of the four masters (3), in the year 551. If this be true, St. Finbarr, who was his preceptor, must be placed almost an hundred years earlier than sir James Ware says he lived, who makes him flourish in the 7th century.

Although this account seems to bid fair for the first settlement of this city, on the south side of the river, where the cathedral and the abbey, called Gill-abbey, were erected, yet it may not contradict the received opinion of this city's having been founded by the Danes, and enclosed by them with walls,

the year 1040, which deduces the origin of some of the Irish, from a city of Asia Minor, on the river Pactolus, called Choriscon, whose inhabitants made a migration, in order to settle in Thrace, but, by many storms and other accidents, some of them (equally fabulous as they are miraculous, which the author pretends to describe) at last were thrown on Ireland, where they seized on several cities, among others on Corcach, a city of the Mumienses, or Munstermen; they called themselves Corischii, and the country, Corischia. This, says Colgan, was many years before christianity arrived here; but this whole relation has so much the air of a fable, that we cannot impose it as any other upon our readers.

(2) Colgan Act. Sanct. p. 607. (3) Colgan Trias Thaum, p. 186.

walls, about the middle of the 9th century, who, at the same time, founded several other maritime towns, as Waterford, Limerick, &c. where they continued till after the English conquest. And we find the cantreds of the Ostmen or Danes, excepted out of the grants made by king Henry II. to Cogan and Fitz-Stephen, of the kingdom of Cork. These Ostmen being settled in an enemy's country, and exposed to their attacks, as every misfortune forces mankind to think of a remedy, they found it necessary to wall their towns, which procured them security and wealth. Thus, among the Greeks, those who lay most exposed to insults, were most open to trade. Cholcis, Corinth, and Mycene, were the first opulent cities after the isles; riches soon produced subordination and inhabitants, the less powerful being contented to put themselves under their protection; and those, on the other hand, were glad of numbers for carrying on their affairs. The first sketches of their policy and laws were very simple, and had their rise from the necessities of the times, and the rude way of life then prevailing. The great law of hospitality, among the old Irish, as well as the Danes, made a principal part of their institution. And Aristotle informs us, that to violate a stranger, who had taken sanctuary under one's roof, had participated of one's table, or sat down at one's fire, was made among the Greeks, the most detestable impiety. Among the old Irish, a stranger had no more to do, in order to introduce himself, than to sit by the fire and put off his brogues, which custom is preserved to this day, in the more uncivilized part of this country; such a person was entitled to the laws of hospitality, and reckoned one of the family; and if a second stranger came in, he took upon him to bid him welcome, with as much freedom, as if he was master of the house.

The Danes, during their first settling in the country, equally enriched themselves by traffic, piracy, and making descents upon foreign countries. Piracy, in the early ages of the world, was not accounted so infamous, as at present. Homer represents Nestor entertaining Telemachus and his company very honourably, in his house; and after the repast, asking them, whether they were merchants?—

Η ΜΑΥΙΔΙΩΣ ΑΛΛΑΗΘΕΟΙ, ΟΙΑ ΤΕ ΑΗΙΣΤΗΡΕΣ;

— Or do you rove uncertain

As being robbers?—

ODYS. III.

Situation. Cork lies mostly on a marshy island, surrounded by the river Lee, that about ten miles below the city, discharges itself into the ocean, which renders it a most considerable port for commerce. And the industrious inhabitants have so improved their situation, and enlarged it with elegant buildings, particularly within these last forty or fifty years, that, after Dublin, it may now justly challenge the second place in this kingdom, and be called the **Bristol of Ireland** (4).

The

(4) This city is very different from what it was, when Cambden described it, in queen Elizabeth's time: "It is," says he, "of an oval form, inclosed with walls, and encompassed with the channel of the river, which also crosses it, and is not accessible but by bridges, lying along, as it were, in one direct street, with a bridge over it. It is a populous little trading town, and much resorted to; but so beset with rebel enemies on all sides, that they are obliged to keep constant watch, as if the town was continually besieged, and dare not marry out their daughters into the country, but contract one with another among themselves, whereby all the citizens are related, in some degree or other." Cambden adds, "that Brise, the religious person who flourished among the Gauls, and from whom the dio-

cess

The principal part first fortified by a wall, was on Walls, the marshy island above mentioned. The walls are &c. said to be repaired by king John, but were originally built by the Danes, long before the arrival of the English. Cork was originally built in the form of an oblong square; the length of which, was from the N. gate, to the S. gate; and its breadth, from the city wall, on the W. marsh, to that parallel to it, which faced the E. marsh; this wall had an interruption towards the middle, at the lower end of Castle-street, called Martin-gate, defended to the N. by a strong castle, which stood near the scite of the new market-house, called the Queen's-castle; and within the walls, on the ground where the present county court-house is built, stood another castle, called the King's-castle. The former was subsisting in the reign of king James I. and the latter was taken down in the year 1718, and houses built on the ground. This castle was granted, by king Henry VIII. (5) to William Coppinger, mayor (6) of

“cess of Sambrick, in Armorica, commonly called St. Brien,
“takes its name, was born and bred in this town.”

This city, an hundred and twenty years ago, was much less than either Waterford or Limerick. Stanihurst, after reckoning up Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, thus proceeds*, “Quar-
“ta Hiberniæ urbs Corcagia dicitur ceteris minor, portu
“tamen excellenti & tuto est ornata. Hic etiam cives, co-
“piis satis locupletes, operam mercaturæ navant, res suas
“domi forisq; frugaliter obeant.”

(5) Charter, dated March 11, 28 Hen. VIII. anno 1537.

(6) Here the mayors were anciently chosen; the old method of which, as I find it in a council book, was as follows: The mayor and two sheriffs made choice, each man, of three persons out of the council, being nine in all, who, with the present mayor and sheriffs, made 12. These 12 went into the castle, and there continued till they made choice of three other persons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen, as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes; in case of disagreement of the 12 men, until 12 o'clock at night, the mayor and sheriffs made choice,
next

* Stanihurst de Reb. Hibernic. Antwerp, 1583.

of Cork, and his successors, who were to have the keeping and overseeing of the same, till it was otherways disposed of, by letters patent ; but I do not find it ever was, except that by king Charles Ist's charter, a part of it was reserved for holding the assizes for the county of Cork.

To the south of this castle, at the lower end of Christ-church-lane, stood a strong tower, on the city wall, called the Hopewell ; from whence, I do not find any other, till the S. E. angle of the wall, where there was a small tower ; and from thence, to the S. gate, there was no fortification. Both the N. and S. gates were defended by old castles, one at each end of the bridge. From the S. gate, to the S. W. angle, was a tower about midway, and one at that angle. The water-gate was defended by a small old castle, between which and the N. W. angle, stood the belfry of Saint Peter's church, taken down and rebuilt, anno 1683. From hence, to the N. W. angle, is one small tower still remaining, and another at that angle ; whence the wall ran, without any fortification, till it came to the N. gate, defended by a castle at each end of the bridge, as before mentioned. There was also a round tower on the strand, near the N. bridge ; between which, and the Queen's-castle, were two small towers, all which are exactly delineated in a sketch of this city, given us in *Pacata Hibern.* which I take to be correct, as it agrees with other accounts, and with what remain of these walls at present.

Anno

next day, of three more, and proceeded as before, upon a choice of three persons to be candidates to the freemen, for the place of mayor. This was changed by a by-law of the corporation, made June the 10th, 1678, that the mayor and sheriffs, as formerly, should chuse three persons, who were to retire, as before, to the castle ; and if they disagreed until 12 at night, the mayor was next day, at 10 o'clock, to call a council, the majority of which were to agree on three persons to be on the election for mayor.

Anno 1705, a great part of the city walls being in a ruinous condition, there was an order of council to have several of the breaches stopped, and all the stairs leading thereto, taken down; and the same year, a great part of the city wall, facing the east marsh, was taken down accordingly.

On the 14th of October, 1633, the N. bridge of Bridges. this city, and the castle thereon, fell down, by a great flood in the river, and the remainder of it was taken down, together with the wall, called Lombard's-wall, May 23rd, 1635. Anno 1639, I find an order of council for making a new wooden bridge, at the N. end of the town. Anno 1676, the S. bridge was rebuilt by the corporation; and anno 1678, by order of lord Shannon, governor of the city, there were draw-bridges made on both the N. and S. bridges. Anno 1712, the wooden bridge, at the N. end of the city, was taken down, and a fair bridge erected in its place; the piers, arches, and buttments, being faced with hewn stone.

The following year, the wooden bridge, on the S. end of the city, was also taken down, and a handsome stone bridge (7) erected, at the corporation charge, in its room.

This

(7) There are several other bridges over the many canals which run through this city, the situations of which may be observed on the ground plan; I shall only here mention the times of their being erected:

Tucky's-bridge was built from Tucky's-quay, to the east marsh, by capt. Dunscomb, anno 1699.

The wooden bridge was built on Dunscomb's-marsh, by alderman Crone, anno 1728,

Anno 1731, the bridge on Hamand's-marsh, leading to the quaker's meeting-house, was erected; and on the same canal, are several other small bridges.

In September, 1732, the large bridge, between Hamand's and Pike's-marsh, was erected; which last marsh, with the quay, called Pike's-quay, were then filled up and built upon, by Mr. Joseph Pike, anno 1718.

Fortifica-
tion.

This town being only defended by the above mentioned walls and round towers, was never a place of any considerable strength, especially since the modern method of besieging places, was in use. Yet it made a resistance of five days, against a regular army, in September, 1690, when it was besieged by the earl of Marlborough. The garrison, consisting of 4,500 men, surrendered on Michaelmas-day, and were made prisoners of war. This strength of the garrison, the besieger's want of heavy cannon, and the situation of the place, (being surrounded by water,) all contributed to make it hold out so long; but the rising grounds, on both sides, so command it, that the best engineer in Europe could never make it a place of much strength.

In the beginning of king James 1st's reign, this city rebelled, set up the mass, and was besieged by sir Charles Willmot and sir George Thornton, commissioners of Munster, but opened the gates to the lord deputy Mountjoy, being not able to make any resistance; and upon this occasion, the fort, on the S. side of the town, called Elizabeth's fort, was rebuilt as a citadel, to curb the insolence of the citizens, for the future; which work was a square fortification, with four regular bastions. On that side of the river, was also another small work, called the Cat-fort, but this was never of much importance.

Shandon-
castle.

On the N. side of the city, stood Shandon-castle, built by the Barry's, soon after the conquest; or, as some say, by king John. In it, the lords presidents of Munster, and the itinerant judges, often held courts of gaol delivery, for this county. This castle is now quite demolished.

Skiddy's-
castle.

Skiddy's-castle was built, anno 1445, by John Skiddy, who was, that year, bailiff of the city, and afterwards mayor. His descendants live in France, where they have acquired a good estate.

This



D. Corbett. Sculp.

This castle is rented by the crown, from the earl of Burlington, and is used as a magazine for gunpowder.

Formerly, the suburb on the S. side of the river, was better built, and more occupied, than that on the N. side; on the contrary, of late years, this last has got the advantage of the other in largeness and number of houses, occasioned partly by the channel on the N. side growing deeper, and by a much greater intercourse of people to it, as it lies open to the greatest part of the kingdom. But the chief enlargement of this city has been within these few years, by draining the marshes, and building several fair streets thereon, so that it is now above thrice as large as it was 40 years ago, and its commerce has also increased in proportion.

The air of this city (8) is indifferently clear and healthy; refreshed, in summer, by the gentle breezes

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(8) The following description of the city, in respect to its situation, air, and diseases, is taken from Dr. Rogers's essay on the endemical diseases thereof, p. 36, 37, &c.

“The city of Cork is built upon islands, surrounded by several branches of the river Lee, in their own nature marshy, which were overflowed by the spring tides, till the ground was raised by art. It is situated in a deep valley, where the most of the marshes, both to the E. and W. are constantly covered by the overflowing of the spring tides; and, in the interim, putrid vapours are exhaling from thence. Continued ridges of hills bound this vale to the north and south, on which the suburbs are built.

“Besides this situation, the great quantities of filth, animal offals, &c. that defile the streets, render it unwholesome.” To which, the doctor attributes the origin of the endemical epidemic disorders, that raged in this city, at the time of his publishing his work. “The inhabitants, he says, during the summer months, are necessitated to use unwholesome, foul and corrupted water. During the slaughtering season, the meaner sort live mostly upon animal offals, which occasions much mischief, by a sudden transition from a diet of another kind. The slaughtering season begins in August, and continues

breezes from the several canals in and about it; and moderated, in winter, by the warm steams and vapours which ascend from the same.

The city, on the S. side, being limestone ground, is but indifferently supplied with good water. On the

nues till January; and between those terms it is, that the violence of our endemics is concluded." The doctor has noticed, "that in the space of twenty-four years, an epidemic fever has appeared three several times, in a very singular manner. He first observed it, anno 1708; the years 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, were remarkable for the same disorder, during the aforesaid months; but it then began to dwindle in its effects, and, by degrees, totally disappeared. During the above space of time, dysenteries, and a slow confluent small pox appeared; from 1721, to 1728, fevers were but little heard of; but from thence, to 1731, each winter was notorious for fluxes, and the latter winter, for the small pox. The spring of 1728 was more than commonly stormy; and about the vernal equinox, happened the greatest inundation ever known in the memory of man."

Beside the above-mentioned causes, the doctor adds others, viz. "Our situation in a part of the kingdom, upon the edge of the great Atlantic ocean, our trade winds W. and S. W. blowing from thence, three parts in four, of the year, so that we are almost perpetually wrapped up, and drenched in those warm watery fleeces, which are constantly detached from its surface. This connate disposition of the air, he says, must relax its spring, and abate its gravity; from which united cause will arise, a relaxed tone of the animal fibres, and a consequent lentor of all the juices; by this means, the morbid effluvia have a free admission into our blood, and, in conjunction with the other, lay the foundation of all the epidemic diseases incident to our climate."

The diseases of this climate, notwithstanding the above note, are really as few as in most countries in the world; these causes subsist annually, and yet we are not one year in seven, visited with epidemical disorders, which must annually happen, if these were the principal causes that produce them; and it will be really found, upon comparison of the bills of mortality of this city, with that of other places, allowing ceteris paribus for the number of inhabitants, that this city is as wholesome as most others, it being washed every 12 hours by the tide of flood, which keeps it sweet and clean, and also prevents that stagnation of the air and vapours, which would otherways happen.

the N. side, there are some good springs; but the generality of the inhabitants use that of the river Lee, taken up at low water, which, it must be confessed, is far from being of the purest kind.

In this city, besides the cathedral, are the Churches churches of St. Mary Shandon, and St. Anne, in the N. suburb; Christ-church, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, within the city; and on the S. side, St. Nicholas's church. Besides which, there were formerly on that side, a church dedicated to St. Mary, of the Spicknard, and St. John's.

There were anciently eleven parish churches in and about Cork, as appears from a paragraph in king Edward IVth's charter, for which the citizens paid 24 marks yearly to the crown; but upon consideration that the said churches were destroyed by Irish rebels, and intestine wars, which continued 15 years, occasioning great decay and poverty in the city, these 24 marks were remitted to the citizens. This charter was granted, anno 1462.

These churches were, 1. St. Mary Shandon. 2. St. Catherine. 3. St. Brendan. All on the N. of the river. 4. Christ-church. 5. St. Peter. 6. St. John. 7. St. Nicholas. 8. St. Bridget. 9. St. Mary Nard. 10. St. Stephen. These five last, on the S. side of the river. And 11. St. Laurence's chapel, near S. gate. Besides St. Finbarr's. I do not reckon those of St. Anne, and St. Paul, as they were since built.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Finbarr (9), was Cathedral founded by that saint, in the 7th century. Gilla dral.

3 A 2

Æda

(9) The life of Saint Finbarr may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, MSS. 37. and begins thus, Sanctus Dilectus, &c. The name Finbarr, literally signifies white or grey headed; his real name was Lachan, being so baptized. He was a native of Conaught, and having sat seventeen years in this see, died at Cloyne, in the midst of his friends; his bones, several years after, were deposited in a silver shrine, and kept in this cathedral, According

Æda O'Mugin, bishop of Cork, from whom Gill-abbey has its name, successor to St. Finbarr, and also Gregory and Reginald, are enumerated among the principal benefactors to this church, which, by length of time, fell greatly to decay and ruin. In the year 1725, this church was taken down, in order to be rebuilt, and was finished, anno 1735, when divine service was again performed therein. Some years ago, an ancient round tower stood in the church-yard, a little detached from the church. The expence of this building was defrayed by a parliamentary tax of 1s. per tun, laid on all coals and culm, consumed within the city of Cork (10). It

According to Keating, there were no less than seven Irish saints distinguished by the name of Bairfion, of whom our saint was the chief. It is said, that in his convent, were seventeen prelates constantly residing, and seven hundred of the clergy.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 49th chap. of his 2nd book *De Mirabilibus Hiberniæ*, gives us the following legend of this saint: "A certain knight had seized some of the bishop's land, and had already sowed it with barley; the bishop came to him, and adjured him, in the name of God and all the saints, to deliver up the land; which being refused, he prayed, with tears, that his seed, which he had sown, might never come to harvest; which accordingly happened, to the great admiration of the whole city; for it did not even shoot out of the earth. Next year, the bishop's people sowed wheat there, and in the harvest, they reaped fine barley; the wheat not coming up until the harvest following."

(10) By Mr. Richard Fenton's account, who collected the duty on coals, applied to the building the cathedral, Christ-church, and the Work-house, there was received, from November, 1719, to November, 1726, being seven years, 1,794l.; and from the 1st of November, to March the 3rd, 1729, being three years, and five months, 999l. 14s. the duty being 1s. per ton, making each year communibus ann. 256l. 5s. 8d.; by which computation, there seems to be about 6,000 tuns of coal burned in this city yearly, amounting to about 16 tuns and a half each day, and 500 tuns a month, which may be supplied by 150 ships, being, one with another, 40 tuns; there are also great quantities of turf consumed here.

It is built of the doric order, and hath a very handsome Venetian window to the chancel. There is a design of adding a new steeple, and of raising a portico on the W. end of the church. On either side of the W. entrance, are the vestry-room, and bishop's (11) consistory court. In this church, is a good

(11) The following is a catalogue of the bishops of this cathedral :

St. Barr, or Finbarr, flourished about 630. We have but slender accounts of his successors, till the arrival of the English ; the following are mentioned by our historians :

St. Nesson, whose death Colgan * places anno 551 ; if so, he could not be a disciple of St. Finbarr, or else St. Finbarr must be placed much earlier.

Russin, comorban or successor of St. Barr, died in 685.

Selhae, died in 773.

Cathmogan, died in 961.

Columb Mac Carucain, called comorban of St. Barr, died in 990.

Cellach O'Selhae, died in pilgrimage, ann. 1026.

Niel O'Mailduib, died in 1027.

Airtir Sairt, died in 1028.

Cathal, died in 1034.

Mugron O'Mutan, was murdered by robbers, in 1057.

Maclothod O'Hailgenen, died in 1107.

Patrick O'Selhae, died in 1111.

About the year 1140, a certain poor man, a foreigner, was, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, promoted to this see, with the approbation and applause of all the clergy, and people.

Gilla Æda O'Mugin, sat in 1152, he died in 1172 ; from him Gill-abbey has its name.

Gregory succeeded in 1172, died in 1186.

Reginald, time of his succession uncertain.

O'Selbaic, died in 1205.

Geffry White was recommended to this see, by king Henry III. about the year 1215.

Maurice, or Marian O'Brien, was translated from hence to Cashel, ann. 1221.

Gilbert, archdeacon of Cork, consecrated in 1225 ; he died in 1238.

Lawrence, died in 1264.

* Trias Thaum. p. 186.

good organ; here are also choristers and singing boys. The stalls, seats, and throne, are neatly finished,

William, of Jerepoint, succeeded in 1266.

Reginald, treasurer of Cashel, succeeded in 1267, and died in 1276.

Robert, or Richard Mac Donough, a Cistercian monk, succeeded in 1277, and died in 1301.

John Mac Carwill succeeded in 1302, resigned in 1321, being translated to Cashel.

Philip, of Slane, succeeded in 1321, and died in 1326.

John Le Blond, dean of Cloyne, was elected in 1326, but it is not known whether he was consecrated.

Walter le Rede, or Rufus, succeeded in 1327, and in 1330 was translated to Cashel.

John de Balinconingham succeeded in 1330, and died in 1347.

John Roche, canon of this cathedral, succeeded in 1347, and died in 1358.

Gerald de Barry succeeded in 1359, and died, aged 90, in 1393.

Roger Elesmeer succeeded in 1396, and died in 1406.

Patrick Ragged resigned in 1477; he assisted at the general council of Constance, in 1415 and 1416, where he acquired great reputation.

Milo Fitz-John succeeded in 1418, and died in 1430.

Anno 1430, the sees of Cork and Cloyne were united by pope Martin V.

Jordan succeeded to those two sees, and sat in them about 30 years.

Gerald Fitz-Gerald succeeded him, and died in 1479.

William Roche succeeded in 1479, resigned in 1490.

Thady Mac Carty succeeded in 1490.

Gerald succeeded, and resigned in 1499.

John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald succeeded in 1499.

John Bennet, or Ferret, died in 1536.

Dominick Tirrey succeeded in 1536, and died in 1556.

Roger Skiddy succeeded in 1557, he resigned in 1566, and the see was vacant four years.

Richard Dixon succeeded in 1570, and was deprived in 1571.

Matthew Sheyn succeeded 1572, and died in 1582.

William Lyon succeeded in 1583, and died in 1617; in 1582 he was consecrated bishop of Ross; and, the year following, obtained those of Cork and Cloyne.

Bishops

nished, and well disposed. This being a new church, there are no monuments of antiquity, or other inscriptions worth inserting here.

The church and parish of Saint Mary Shandon, ^{St. Mary Shandon.} with that of Saint Catherine annexed, which last has been long since demolished, are in the N. suburbs. This church had the additional name of Shandon, being erected near Shandon Castle, to distinguish it from St. Mary de Narde, which stood on the S. side of the river, where the old barrack now stands.

Over the W. door of this church, on a stone, is this inscription, in gold letters :

Ad Edificandum Templum
Hoc Quantulum est Agri Donum

Parochiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Shandon

Dedit Nobilissimus Dominus,

Henricus vicecomes Sydney

Hybernæ Prorex.

An. Domini MDCXCIII.

Cujus Memoræ in Æternum floreat.

This

Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, united by letters patent of queen Elizabeth, the 17th of March, 1586.

John Boyle succeeded to those sees in 1618, and died in 1620.

Richard Boyle succeeded in 1620, and in 1638, was translated to Tuam.

William Chappel succeeded in 1638, and died in 1649.

Michael Boyle, dean of Cloyne, succeeded upon the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660. He was translated to Dublin, in 1663, and from thence to Armagh, in 1678.

Edward Synge succeeded in 1663, and died in 1678.

From the death of this prelate, the see of Cloyne hath been separated from Cork and Ross.

Bishops of Cork and Ross.

Edward Wetenhall succeeded in 1678, and was, in 1699, translated to Kilmore and Ardagh.

Dive Downes succeeded in 1699, and died in 1709.

Peter

This is a neat parish church (12), with two windows in the east end, good pews, galleries, &c. Here are early service and sacrament, the second Sunday in every month.

The church of St. Anne was begun to be built, upon the old foundation where St. Mary Shandon stood, anno 1722, and is to be made a distinct parish, on the demise or removal of the present incumbent. It was erected by a subscription, and is

Peter Brown, D. D. succeeded in 1709, and died in 1735.

Robert Clayton, D. D. succeeded in 1735, being translated from Killalla to those sees, and from hence to Clogher.

Jemmet Brown, D. D. succeeded in 1745, and was in 1772 translated to Elphin.

Isaac Mann, D. D. succeeded in 1772, and is the present lord bishop of Cork and Ross.

(12) Among other legacies bequeathed to the poor of this parish, Mr. William Masters, of this city, left 30l. per annum to be employed as follows: 16l. to be distributed to eight protestant tradesmen, who can have two credible neighbours to certify their being careful industrious men, and that they believe 40s. may assist them, so as to keep them above want, and enable them to carry on their trades, at the discretion of the treasurer of the green-coat hospital, and the minister of this parish. The sum of 10l. to be employed yearly, in matching two protestant servant maids, to protestant tradesmen, and every such couple to be encouraged the first year, with 40s. as a needy family; the remaining 4l. a year he bequeathed to the green-coat hospital for ever.

Mr. Daniel Thresher, by act of parliament, being one of the trustees of the green-coat hospital, gave considerable sums towards building it. He also gave the clock, which cost 18l. 10s. and was an annual subscriber of 2l. 10s. He clothed 25 boys and 25 girls, twice, at his own expence, and bequeathed to that foundation, 26l. per ann. for ever; 50l. towards building St. Anne's, and 25l. towards the steeple; and at his death, bequeathed, to pay an arrear due for the building of the said church, towards finishing the steeple, and to buy a bell, the sum of 400l. For a lecture sermon at an early hour, for the benefit of such as cannot attend at the usual hours, and for the instruction of those that are pleased to attend in the principles of the christian religion, every first Sunday in the month, he bequeathed the interest of 250l. for ever. He also left 135l. to the poor housekeepers of this city.

is a very neat plain church. The steeple is of hewn stone, 120 feet high, with an handsome spire, 50 feet more, erected the last summer; also a musical ring of bells, chimes, and clock; which building being on an eminence, is a great ornament to the city. It was designed after the model of St. Mary's in Limerick.

The entrance at the W. door, is by 14 stone steps, and the under part of the building is well vaulted. On a tomb-stone, in the church-yard, are these lines:

Quem tegit hoc marmor cupias jam scire viator,

Mahoni gentis flos medici artis erat.

Attoniti fugiunt Morbi quocunque vocatur,

Attamen a Letho, pro dolor! ipse perit

Preclarus Daniel, & utraque in Apollonis arte

Non obstant fati, Munera neque vires.

Against the W. wall, opposite to the infirmary, in the same church-yard, is a tomb belonging to captain Francis Bernard; where, after mentioning his age, and time of his decease, is the subsequent inscription on Mrs. Cusack, a daughter of the Fitz-Gerald's, of Munster, wrote by the rev. Mr. James Dalacourt:

Also, here resteth from her labours, Anne, relict of Rowland Cusack, esq. of Killowen, in the county of Cork.

'Tis not the sculptur'd arms, or titles high,

But the poor widow's tears, and orphan's sigh;

'Tis not the fluted pillar, antique urn,

That mark this marble, but the maim'd that mourn;

Where charity extinct is all the bust,

And hospitality reduc'd to dust.

Where conjugal fidelity is laid,
 And truth departed like a fleeting shade:
 What tho' no weeping angels guard this grave?
 The prophet's privilege these bones shall save;
 No impious hand disturb this burying place,
 But piety and friendship rest in peace.

Christ-
 church.

Christ-church, dedicated to the holy trinity, and generally called the King's-chapel, was the church to which the mayor and corporation resorted upon all public festivals, as also the judges of assizes. The old church being in a ruinous condition, the parishioners were under a necessity of taking it down, in 1716; and it was rebuilt, anno 1720, the first sermon being preached therein, on Sunday, the 27th of November, that year, by the rev. Philip Townshend. This structure was also erected by a parliamentary tax of 1s. per tun, laid on all coals and culm brought into the city, the 7th of George the I.; this act to continue in force for seven years, from the 1st of November, 1719; which tax being found insufficient to defray the expence, it was continued for eight years longer, from the 1st of November, 1726 (13), by which the

(13) This act observes, that the money arising from the former act, together with the sum of 2,034l. 3s. 10d. raised by parish rates and voluntary contributions, has proved insufficient for building this church, and that the sum of 1,500l. sterl. was necessary to finish the said work, and pay a debt of 480l. 5s. 4d. due on account of the same; so that the building of the church and steeple cost as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
By duty on coals, the first seven years,.....	1,794	0	1
By rates and subscriptions, as above,.....	2,034	0	0
By the last act,.....	1,500	0	0
	£ 5,328	0	1

The corporation gave 200l. to this building.

the steeple was at length finished; but it being erected on a bad foundation, one side of it sunk; upon which, a great part of it was taken down and rebuilt; and in the year 1748, the same angle still continuing to settle, so that the south side hung over very considerably, it was, to prevent mischief, taken down as low as to the roof of the church. The body of this church is capable of containing 3,000 people, with good pews and galleries, and is all built of hewn stone. Here is early service and sacrament, the fourth Sunday of every month.

The church of St. Peter is now the oldest church St. Peter's standing in the city. The steeple is detached a considerable way to the W. of the church, and served as a tower to defend the city wall, as is before mentioned. This church is about 90 feet long, but not of proportionable breadth; it has a tolerable neat altar-piece, consisting of fluted Corinthian pilasters; over the communion table, is a dove painted, surrounded with a glory in a pediment; on the W. is a mayor's gallery, over which are the king's arms, carved and painted; and on each side, are parallel galleries, and double rows of pews.

On the south side of the altar, is a monument of sir Matthew Deane, and his lady, with their effigies in plaster of Paris, as large as the life, in a praying posture, on each side of a desk. This monument consists of three pillars of black marble, with white bases and capitals, supporting an open pediment. On the base, is this inscription:

SIR MATTHEW DEANE,

Knight and Baronet,

1710.

On the cornice, are cherubims; and on the top, images supporting banners. There are some

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grave-

grave-stones, with dates as old as the year 1500. In this church, there is early service and sacrament, every third Sunday of the month.

St. Paul's The church of St. Paul was built by a subscription of the parishioners; the ground on which it stands, was granted by the corporation, to the late bishop Brown, May 14, 1723, and divine service was, for the first time, celebrated therein, by the rev. Edward Sampson, October the 9th, 1726. By an act for the union and division of parishes, &c. the east marsh, belonging to St. Mary Shandon, and Dunscomb's-marsh, in the parish of Christchurch, were, by the consent of the respective incumbents, made one entire parish, called the parish of St. Paul; which, by a valuation on houses, affords a suitable maintenance for an incumbent. This is a neat well-built church, with a carved gallery at the W. end, and other parallel galleries; also, a handsome plain altar-piece, and a double range of pews, well laid out; and the whole is lightsome, and regularly disposed.

St. Nicholas. The church of St. Nicholas, pursuant to the above act of parliament, for the union and division of parishes, was begun to be erected on the 19th of January, 1720, a church being wanted in the south part of the city, by the increase of the protestant inhabitants. This work was chiefly promoted by bishop Brown, and by the joint and cheerful contribution of other well-disposed persons, by whose assistance it was completed, in 1723; and the first sermon preached therein, on the first of September, by archdeacon Ayres. It is a small neat church, has a pretty gallery on the W. end, and is well pewed. The altar-piece and pulpit are well carved, and adorned with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The incumbent is supported by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. Here is early service and sacrament, every fourth Sunday of the month.

The

The church of St. Brandon stood on the north side of the river, on one side of the road leading to Youghal, where there is still a burial ground. The tythes, and a considerable part of the lands of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the maintenance of a leper-house.

In this city are, a French church, using the liturgy of the church of England; one presbyterian, one anabaptist, and one quaker meeting-house; with several mass-houses, the two principal of which, are in the north and south suburbs, both erected, anno 1729.

The abbeyes in this city were, 1st. Gill-abbey, Abbeyes. founded on the S. W. side of the city, by St. Finbarr, for canons regular of St. Augustine, in the 7th century; the buildings were finished by Gil-Æda, bishop of Cork, from whom this house had the name of Gill-abbey. Cormac Mac Carty, king of Cork, granted its possessions, A. D. 1134. Near it, is a cave, called in ancient MSS. the cave of St. Finbarr. According to sir James Ware, this is the house which St. Bernard calls Monasterium Ibracense. The possessions of this abbey were granted by queen Elizabeth, to several persons, viz. part to Henry Duval, gent. by letters patent, 28th November, 22nd of her reign, and to sir Richard Grenville, knt. They were afterwards purchased by the earl of Cork. This abbey was, within these few years, entirely demolished.

2ndly. A convent of Augustine eremites, founded on the south side of the city, by Patrick de Courcey, baron of Kinsale, about the year 1420. Sir J. Ware places the foundation earlier, viz. in the reign of king Edward I. The steeple, which is 64 feet high, and the walls of the church, with a part of the buildings, still remain. The east window, the only one in the choir, was 30 feet high,

high, and 15 broad, being very magnificent, but is now closed up with brick. This house, some years ago, was converted into a sugar-house, and went by the name of the Red-abbey.

3rdly. A monastery of Dominicans, or black friars, founded by the Barry's, in the year 1229. The effigies of Philip de Barry, the principal benefactor, on horseback, in brass, formerly hung up in the church. The possessions of this house, at the dissolution, were granted to William Bourman, esq. and afterwards to ——— Cross, esq. This house stood on an island, on the south side of the town, now called Cross's-green. It is entirely demolished.

4thly. A priory of the Benedictine order, founded by John, earl of Morton, afterwards king John, in the 12th century, which he made a cell to the abbey of Bath, in England. This house stood on the S. side of the city, where the ruined church of St. John now remains.

5thly. A monastery of Franciscans, or grey friars, founded, according to Wadding, in the year 1231, but Ware says, in 1240, by Philip Prendergast. Wadding says, the founder of this house was Mac Carty More, whose tomb stood in the midst of the choir. From the strict discipline observed in this house, it acquired the name of the mirror of Ireland. Here was a most stately church, where several of the principal persons of Munster were interred; and near it, was a celebrated spring, which the friars pretended, had the virtue of curing sore eyes, by the miraculous intercession of St. Francis; this water oozes out of a red stone rock, and does not lather with soap. In the chapel of this place, the late king James heard mass, in March, 1688, being supported through the streets of the city, by two Franciscan friars, and attended by many others of the same order, in their habits. The possessions of this house, were originally granted
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ed to Andrew Skiddy, by queen Elizabeth, who assigned them to the earl of Cork, and by him given to his son, the lord Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery. This building stood on the north side of the city, and is now entirely demolished.

6thly. Near the present new market-house, within the city wall, stood a Benedictine nunnery, in a street formerly called Jone's-street, founded by William de Barry, and dedicated to St. John Baptist, anno 1300. In the additions to Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum (14), there is an inquisition, ad quod damnum, for the foundation of this house, 19th Edward I. There are no remains of the building, but the scite of it I accidentally discovered, by the digging up of some old tombs on this ground.

Charity foundations in this city are, 1st. St. Hospitals Stephens's-hospital, or the blue-coat hospital (15), which owes its foundation to Dr. Edward Worth, formerly

(14) Vol. II. p. 1020.

(15) The revenue of this hospital is now as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
South Spittle Land,.....	261	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Ditto,	195	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£ 457	5	6

Which sum has been thus disposed of :

	£.	s.	d.
Forty boys, at 9l. 1s. per ann each,.....	362	0	0
The master's salary,.....	25	0	0
Allowance for pens, ink, and paper,.....	5	0	0
Reserved yearly, for the encouragement of four students in Trinity-college, Dublin, natives of, and bred in Cork school, to be distributed by Mr. Worth and his heirs for ever,	20	0	0
Repairs of the house, at a medium,.....	10	0	0
Clothing and apprenticing boys,.....	30	0	0
Medicines for the sick,.....	3	0	0
	£ 455	0	0

Their

formerly bishop of Killaloe, and dean of Cork, some time before the restoration of king Charles II. for the maintenance and education of poor boys. The lands, at the time of the foundation, were set very low ; so that in the year 1700, there were but eight boys kept in this house ; but they are since considerably increased in value, and, at present, there are 40 children provided for, with sufficient food,

Their diet is as follows :

For breakfast, bread, butter, and beer ; for supper, bread, cheese, and beer ; the breakfast to be changeable, at the master's discretion, to hot broth and bread ; and the supper, to bread and milk, or potatoes. For dinner, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, flesh meat, according to the season, with a competency of broth, bread, and beer. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for dinner, milk-pottage, peas-pottage, or green peas, with bread and butter sufficient.

October 7, ann. 1674, there was an order of council, that a grant should pass under the seal of this city, of the place of prior of the hospital of St. Stephen, to William Worth, esq. to hold the same as Richard Ward, esq. enjoyed it ; which grant, the said William Worth, esq. is to deposit into the hands of the mayor, together with the resignation of the said Mr. Ward ; and also, all deeds and leases relating to the lands of the said hospital, in the north liberties of the city, until a proper instrument be perfected by the said William Worth, relinquishing all other titles to the same employ, but what he shall receive from the corporation ; which deed being perfected, the said grant is to be delivered to the said William Worth, esq.

Signed, JOHN BAYLY, Mayor.

September 2, 1699, an indenture passed between William Worth, of the city of Dublin, esq. and William Goddard, of the city of Cork, merchant and mayor of the staple, that the said William Worth, out of a pious intent, that a convenient house should be built in the S. suburbs of the city of Cork, near St. Stephen's chapel, to educate and maintain a certain number of boys for ever, with a maintenance for a schoolmaster, in consideration of the sum of 5s. sterl. paid to the mayor and constables of the staple. He, the said William, grants to them, and their successors, all the Spittle-lands, with those of E. and W. Ballymought and Cahirgall, at the yearly rent of 20l. sterl. which sum is to be distributed among four students of Trinity-college, Dublin, to be natives of the city or county of the city of Cork ; or, for want of such,

food, raiment, and schooling, and, when of a competent age, are bound apprentice to trades and the sea service.

The building is situated on a rising ground, in the S. E. suburb ; it consists of a large house, with one return ; on the top, is a lanthorn, with a bell,

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to be natives of the county of Cork ; and for want of such, to other natives of this kingdom, to be chosen by the lord bishop of Cork, and the mayor of Cork ; the heirs of the said William Worth, and the provost of the college, all for the time being ; the heir of the said Worth, to be always one of any three of them. That a convenient house be erected for the accommodation of the said boys, and for a master, who is to instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The mayor and common council to be governors of the said hospital, to appoint a schoolmaster, who is to provide decent blue coats and caps for the boys, on every St. Stephen's day, and other convenient clothing, with meat and drink ; also, to nominate the number of boys, with power to remove such master and boys at pleasure, and to place others in their room. To be done in one month after such removal, otherways the said William Worth, and his heirs, to have power to nominate such vacancies. The mayor and council to make regulations for the government of the hospital, and to visit the same. The mayor and constable of the staple, with consent of the corporation, to make leases for 21 years, and to renew the last seven years ; the fines for such renewal, to go to the use of the hospital, as the common council shall direct. The schoolmaster to have convenient lodging for his family, 25l. a year salary, with 10l. for each boy, and 15l. per ann. to a receiver of the rents ; none to be admitted under seven years of age, nor to continue after that of fourteen, and then, or sooner, such boys shall be put out apprentice ; and if it shall happen, that more money be expended than the lands produce, it may be lawful for the mayor, &c. to keep one or two vacancies void, till such money be repaid, which vacancies are then to be filled up ; in witness whereof, they have interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year above-mentioned.

Jan. 4, 1713, the council ordered, that when any vacancy happens in the said hospital, the mayor and council men, according to their seniority, shall present a boy in their turns.

Nov. 9, 1732, bonds passed to the mayor and constables of the staple of the city of Cork, for the sum of 920l. at 5l. per cent. interest, lent by the corporation for the use of this hospital. Thomas Newenham, esq. in consideration of his having
ing

to assemble the boys on proper occasions. In the lower part, is a common hall for the boys to eat in, with the school-room; and above, are apartments for the master, with commodious lodgings for the boys. From the garden, is a pleasant prospect of the city and river.

Green-coat hospital.

March 6, 1715, the hospital called the Green-coat hospital, was begun to be erected on a waste piece of ground, belonging to the rev. Dr. Henry Maule, then incumbent of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, which he gave for that purpose, adjoining to the old church-yard, where the old parish church formerly stood, till it was demolished in the late wars, and a new one built in a more convenient place, and made parochial by act of parliament. The managers first subscribed to this work. The design was for two schools, where the boys were to be taught to read, write, and cast accompts; and the girls, to read, knit, sew, and spin, until they became old enough to be bound out apprentices. This charity took its rise from a small sum of 12l. lodged by Mr. Thomas Newenham, of Cork, in the incumbent's hands, with directions to apply it to whatever charitable design he thought most convenient. In a short time, 60l. per ann. was subscribed, and an excellent stone quarry was found within 30 feet of the spot designed for the building; the incumbent gave 10l. towards raising the stones, and thus the foundation was laid. The expence, from the year 1715, to the year 1720, was 811l. 13s. 4d. yet the original fund was but 82l.; but the annual subscribers advanced their subscription of 60l. which greatly forwarded the undertaking; and some time after, other charitably disposed persons (16) gave several

ing given 200l. to this hospital, has liberty of nominating two boys in his turn, to him and his heirs.

(16) In May, a right rev. prelate gave 12l. A rev. benefactor, for timber, 60l. In June, two persons in the city, 10l. each.

several subscriptions, and a further annual one was added to the former, by which donations the work was completed. On the 12th of August, 1716, the children went decently clothed to the parish church of St. Mary Shandon, the mayor and judges being present, when a sermon was preached on the occasion, by the incumbent, and a sum of 48l. collected, besides other additional benefactions (17).

The master, besides teaching the children their books, &c. is to instruct them in the principles of
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each. A lady in London, 20l. Capt. James Maule gave a bell, to call the children to prayers, and 5l. per ann. Mr. Daniel Thresher gave several benefactions, mentioned p. 376.

(17) At this time, the earl of Inchiquin sent in 4 moidores, and Mr. Noble Ruddock, of Bristol, gave 5l. per ann. Several persons gave different sums, amounting to 23l. 12s. John Harrison, esq. gave 500 weight of sheet lead for the building, and there was found in the charity boxes, 21l. 9s.

And some time after, other subscriptions came in, to the amount of 100l. Besides, in eight months after, 35l. more was found in the charity boxes.

Till the year 1718, several well disposed persons gave, in different sums, 164l. 9s.

And others, an annual subscription of 22l. per annum. The 24th of May, captain William Maule dying at Maestricht, in Flanders, left 300l. to this hospital. Colonel Robert Rogers, besides 4l. per annum, for ever, gave 50l. to be put to interest, the produce to be given in bread to the poor, every Sunday next, after the 14th of August, for ever.

By a clause of an act, 4th of Geo. I. entitled an act for settling the quarter parts upon the parochial clergy of the diocess of Tuam, &c. it was provided, that this foundation, with the ground thereon, should be for ever applied to the uses they were at first designed; and that the buildings that then were, or that might at any time hereafter be erected thereon, should be vested in the right hon. the earls of Kildare and Barrymore, patrons of the church of St. Mary Shandon, and their heirs, the bishop of Cork and his successors, and several others, with the minister and church-wardens of the said parish; the said persons made a body politic, by the name of the trustees of the Green-coat hospital, in the said parish, and five of them to elect, from time to time, such trustees as they shall think convenient.

the protestant religion, and to attend public and private prayers.

On the south front of the building, is this inscription:

“ This hospital was founded, anno domini MDCCXV. for the christian instruction of the poor children of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, Cork.”

Train up a child, &c. Proverb 22.

This school consists of a building, with two wings, adorned with a cupola, and clock. In the centre of which, is the school-room; and on the W. is an handsome library; the books were given by several worthy benefactors, with a pair of globes. In the library, are the pictures of general Sterne, and captain Maule, who gave large benefactions to this house.

Ber-
tridge's
alms-
houses.

The city being vested, by act of parliament, with ground for the building of alms-houses, &c. took into their consideration the state of the poor in Bertridge's (18) and Skiddy's foundations; they judged the place of their dwelling too narrow and incommodious, for want of air; resolved, for their advantage, to dispose of the ground whereon they dwelt, to the highest bidder; and, with the produce, to build a more convenient house for their reception. In order to which, the corporation took a piece of ground from the trustees of the Green-coat hospital, at an easy rent of 20s. per annum, or the clothing of a child yearly, in the same. The old ground being sold for 70l. per annum, as much money was raised, at 6 per cent. as completed

(18) The original foundation of captain Robert Bertridge, was for the support of 7 old soldiers, who were to have 1s. 6d. per week each, a long coat and hat, and a pair of shoes every year; the overplus to be applied to the apprenticing of protestant soldiers children. This legacy was charged on the lands of Drumcumer, on the Black-water, near Mallow, which set for about 63l. per annum.

completed the building, where 7 aged persons, of each sex, are lodged. This work was begun on the 5th of July, 1718, and finished on the 21st of September, 1719, although carried on through many difficulties. This charitable foundation is raised on stone arches or piazzas, which were built at the private charge of brigadier-general Sterne, alderman Edward Knap, and three or four more; they give both strength and beauty to the edifice, and are of real convenience to the old people. This building cost 1,150l.

As an addition to this foundation, there are 12 ^{Skiddy's} aged women, who receive the sum of 24l. paid ^{founda-} by the company of vintners in London, at 48s. ^{tion.} each; bequeathed, formerly, by Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore (19), for this use; to which sum the city has added 5l. per ann. with reversion of an advantageous lease, when the term is expired.

On the outside of Bertridg's alms-house, is this inscription:

"In this part of the building, are lodged seven old protestant soldiers; for whose support, and the apprenticing poor protestant soldiers children, captain Robert Bertridge gave an estate of 63l. per annum, ann. dom. MDCLXXX.

The righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance. Ps. 112."

On

(19) This Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore, by his will, bearing date the 28th of May, 1584, and the 27th of queen Elizabeth, bequeathed, among other legacies, that the master, wardens, and commonalty of vintners of the city of London, and their successors, should, out of certain rents mentioned in his will, pay yearly, the sum of 24l. sterl. at the common hall of the said vintners for the time being, to the mayor of Cork, in Ireland, or his deputy, on the 25th of March, and 29th of September, for ever; to be by him distributed among ten of the honest poor of the said city, of the age of 40 years at the least. The mayor of the staple is governor of the said hospital, and his successors. Every alderman nominates a person to the said hospital in turn, as is done in Stephen's hospital,

On the outside of Skiddy's hospital, is the following one :

“ This building was begun by the city of Cork, July the 5th, A. D. 1718, and finished Sept. the 21st, A. D. 1719.”

The corporation pays 20l. per annum to the decayed widows of aldermen, and 15l. to those of burgesses.

Infirmary In the year 1719, the charitable infirmary was begun to be erected in the old church-yard of Saint Mary Shandon ; the work was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of several worthy persons, and the shell of the house was finished in the year 1721. The building is, in length, 70 feet, and 24 broad, and is capable of receiving 24 sick persons, on three floors, 4 chambers on a floor, and two persons in each chamber. In every chamber there are fire places, and all other conveniences for the sick ; and a fair gallery on each floor, for them to walk in. Here are also a kitchen and store-room, a chamber for medicines, with a convenient room adjoining for the surgeon, and other offices, under ground, for the nurse-tenders, &c. On the outside of the infirmary, is this inscription :

Nosocomium
Hoc Deo Auspice
Fundatum
Anno Salutis
MDCCLXX.

For want of a proper fund, little was done in this infirmary for some years, till in January, 1744, the members of the charitable and musical society came to a resolution, that the surplus money arising from their subscriptions and performances, should be applied to the support of this infirmary. Upon this encouragement, several other gentlemen became subscribers to this laudable design ; this enabled the directors to repair the house, which was again opened for the reception of the sick
poor

poor of the city, Feb. 19th, 1744, who have ever since been regularly and carefully attended, by ten physicians and four surgeons, who generously offered their advice and assistance, without fee or reward. All persons, being sick and necessitous poor, recommended by any subscriber, are admitted, and supplied with advice and medicines till cured, or judged incurable by the physicians or surgeons. The physicians attend from 11 in the morning, till 2 in the afternoon; and the surgeons every day. There are, as yet, but six beds erected in the house, for the accommodation of such as are unable, from the nature of their disorder, to attend as out patients, who are supplied with diet, medicines, and attended by careful nurse-tenders. The directors meet on the first Monday of every month, to examine into the state, and settle the accounts of the house, five of whom make a board, and all differences are determined by a majority. The number of out patients are very considerable; some years, above 2,000 are dressed and attended, as appears from the accounts published by the directors annually. This hospital, with the church and steeple of St. Anne, the Green-coat school, also Bertridge's and Skiddy's alms-houses, being contiguous, form an handsome area.

On the 15th of October, 1719, the corporation granted to capt. Thomas Deane, a piece of ground adjacent to St. Peter's church, to erect a school and alms-house thereon. And the house was built accordingly, for the education of 40 poor children, 20 of each sex, who are clothed, and taught gratis, to read, write, &c. by a master and mistress, who are lodged and accommodated in the same building, and have 14l. per annum salary; the sum of 52l. yearly is bequeathed, by the pious donor, for the use of this charity, who further gives a loaf of bread to each poor child, every Sunday. The late rev. archdeacon Pomroy, minister of this parish, added
six

Captain
Deane's
Founda-
tion.

six boys to the foundation, and gave 180l. to be put to interest for this use. In the alms-house are maintained 8 poor, 6 men, and 2 women, who have a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d. each. They have also a suit of clothes every other year, a great-coat, and other necessaries. The building is plain, and commodious for the purpose. On the outside are represented, in their habits, a man and a woman, in different compartments.

In Blarney-lane, is a small alms-house, endowed by the late Mr. Jonas Morice, for the poor of the people called quakers.

Pomroy's
school.

On the E. side of St. Barr's church, is a free-school and library, founded by the late archdeacon Pomroy, for the education of such children as the bishop shall recommend. The master has a salary of 10l. per annum. The children are taught to read, with writing, and arithmetic. In the library, on a cartouch of Italian marble, adorned with the founder's crest, viz. a lion rampant gules, holding an apple or in his dexter paw, and on each side cherubims, &c. neatly carved, is this inscription:

Scholæ Hujus & Bibliothecæ Parochialis

Testamento suo

Prima jecit fundamenta

Reverendus

Johannes Pomroy.

Omnibusdum vixit Charus,

Mortuus ab omnibus

Deflectus.

Anno Domini 1735.

On the W. side of the same church-yard, is a free-school, for the education of youth, in the Greek and Latin tongues.

Joseph

Joseph Harris, of this city, bequeathed the issues ^{Harris's} and profits of his estate, after the death of his ^{bequest.} father, mother, sister, and wife, who are long deceased, to the bishop and mayor of Cork, for the time being, to be for the support and maintenance of the mathematical lecturer, who is to hold such lectures in this city. And if it be neglected for six months after the deaths of the said persons, this lecture, and the fund for supporting it, he bequeaths to the school of Middletown, to be held in the said school. After the death of the said persons, this lecture was, for a short time, held by Mr. Wallis, who was made lecturer; but few or none attending the same, it soon dropped.

Mrs. Mary Sheerman, among other charitable bequests, left 10*l.* per annum to St. Peter's, Christchurch, and Shandon parishes, towards charity-schools. A charitable foundation at Burton, of 42*l.* per annum, given by the right hon. the late earl of Egmont, in the year 1713, was the first establishment of this kind, in Ireland.

In the year 1721, there were several charity-schools in different parts of this county; but the greater part of them, by non-payment of the subscriptions, the deaths of the original subscribers, and neglect of prosecuting a further subscription, are now dissolved. However, their want is happily supplied by the charter working-schools erected in many places.

The Custom-house is a large elegant building, ^{Public} of one main structure, and two returns; it ^{buildings.} consists of three stories; the angles, door-case, and window-frames, are of hewn stone, as is the cornice and ballustrade at top; the other part of the building is of brick. In this house, are the several offices for the management of the affairs of the excise and customs of this port; together with an elegant apartment, and all proper ^{3 D} conveniences

conveniencies for the collector (20), who resides in the house. On either side of the building, are the store-houses, which form two handsome piazzas. Here is a good quay, furnished with cranes and other conveniencies for the discharging of goods; and a new canal made almost quite round the Custom-house, so that several vessels may lie here at a time. In the year 1724, the old Custom-house being too small, was taken down, and this elegant building was then begun to be erected, at the king's expence, which was finished the following year. There is a house standing in the Main-street, S. of the Exchange, which was formerly used as a Custom-house; and on it, are the arms of England, with a ship, cut in stone, near the roof.

The management of the revenue of this port, which is very considerable, is committed to the care of several officers (21).

The

(20) Names of the late collectors of this port, since king James :

Anno 1690, Sir James Cotter, knt.

1690, Christopher Carleton, esq. for king William

1693, Arthur Bush, esq.

1698, Warham Jemmat, esq.

1716, Henry Arkwright, esq.

1717, William Maynard, esq.

1734, Hugh Dickson, esq. and recorder of Cork.

1734, John Love, esq.

1734, Hugh Dickson, esq. again.

1738, Henry Hamilton, esq.

1743, Henry Cavendish, esq.

1746, Bellingham Boyle, esq.

1749, John Love, esq. again.

1750, Sir Richard Cox, bart.

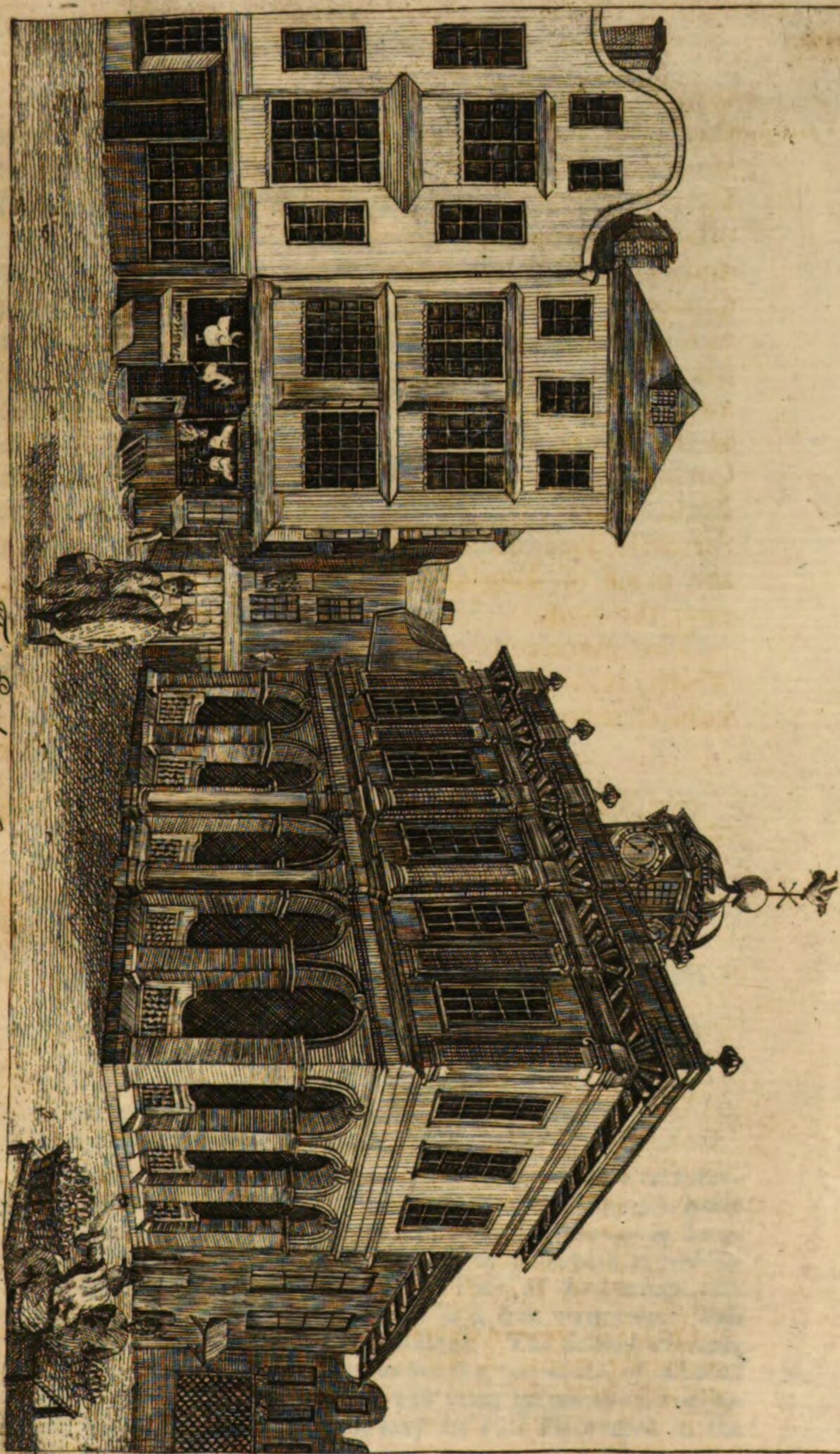
1755, Hon. James O'Bryen.

1767, Hon. Joseph Lysaght.

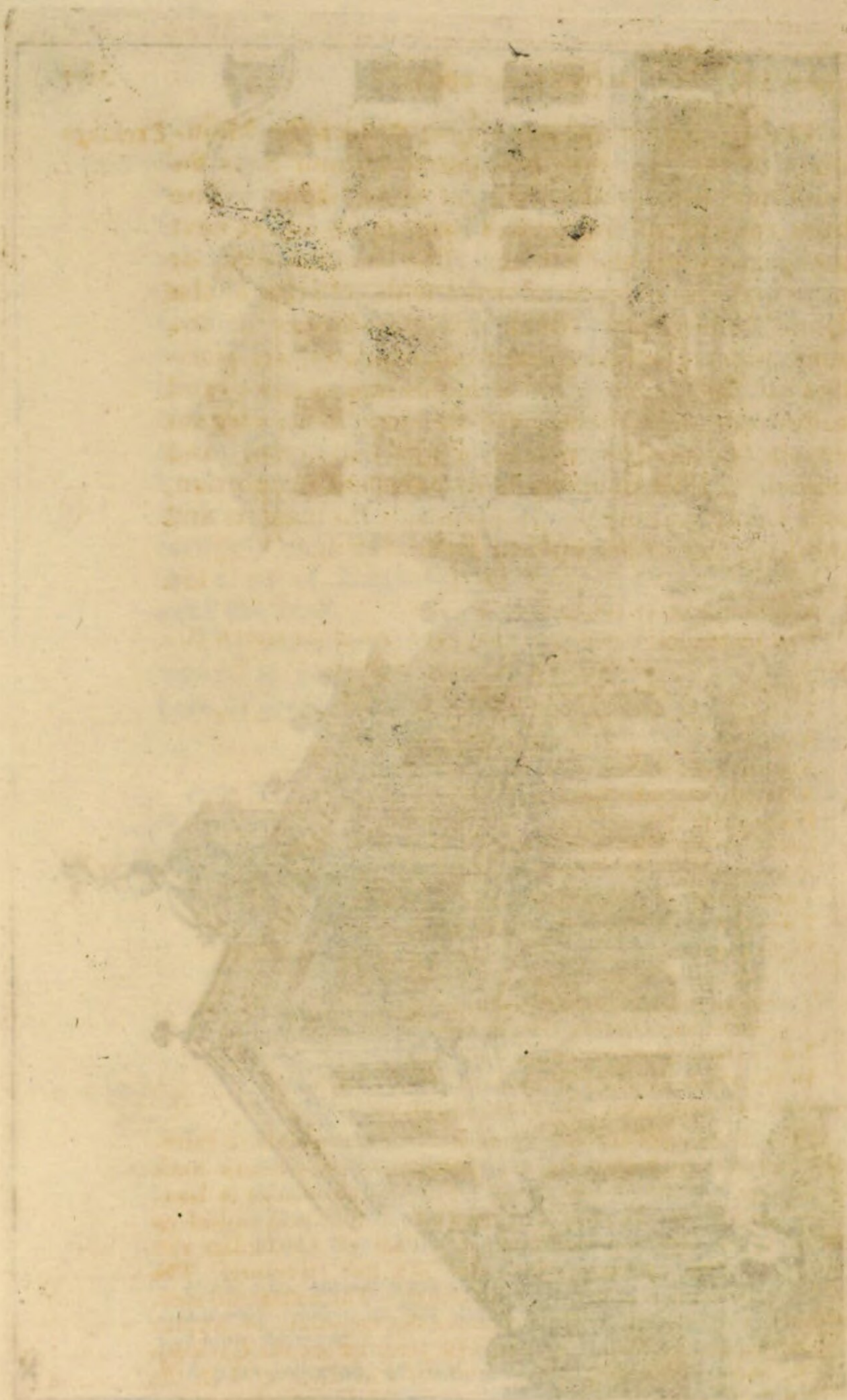
(21) Viz. besides a surveyor-general of the province, who commonly resides in this district, and whose salary is 300l. per ann. here are

A port collector, at 150l. salary.

A collector



The Exchange



The Exchange, which almost divides the Main-Exchange street of the city into two parts, N. and S. is an handsome regular structure, of hewn stone. The front consists of five arches, with three others next the passage to the street. The middle arch, or principal entrance, is adorned with columns of the Doric order, over which are fluted ones of the Ionic order; between the front windows, are pilastres of the same, with a handsome cornice and ballustrade over these. On the top, is an elegant cupola, covered with lead, a gilt ball, cross, and dragon. This building is in excellent proportion, and I may venture to pronounce it the neatest and most regular of the kind in Ireland (22).

3 D 2

On

A collector of excise, at 100l. a year.

Two surveyors, one on the quay, and one in the stores, 60l. each.

Three land-waiters, at 40l. each.

A riding surveyor, at 65l.

A walking surveyor on the out quays, 30l.

A store-keeper, 20l.

A tide-surveyor at Cove, 50l.

His deputy, 35l.

Surveyors at Cross-haven and Passage, 35l. each.

A door-keeper of the stores, 20l.

Three coast officers, at 35l. each.

Twenty-five tide-waiters, at 30l. each.

Eight boatmen at Cove, and 5 more at Cork, at 20l. each.

Six boatmen at Passage, at 18l. each.

Two scale porters, at 20l. each.

Twelve supernumerary tide-waiters, at 5l. each.

Two surveyors of excise, at 65l. each.

In the whole district, 18 gaugers, at 40l. each,

And two supernumerary ones, at 30l. each.

(22) The places abroad, where merchants assemble to transact business, are named Burses, from one of those houses built in Bruges, by one of that name. The royal exchange in London, built by sir Thomas Gresham, queen Elizabeth caused to be so called, by sound of trumpet. That of Amsterdam vies with it. The exchange of Bristol is a fine structure. The ancient Romans also had such buildings. The college of merchants was erected in Rome, under the consulate of Appius Claudius, and Publius Servilius, 429 years before the Christian Era, some remains of which may be still discovered in the place St. George.

On a table, in gold letters, hanging up in this Exchange, is this inscription :

"This building was erected by the public revenue of this city, and its foundation laid, anno MDCCVIII."

JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Esq. *Mayor*.

EDWARD HOAR, Esq..... } *Sheriffs*.

JOHN HAWKINS, Esq..... }

Continued, Anno MDCCIX.

ROWLAND DELAHOYDE, Esq. *Mayor*.

WILLIAM LAMB, Esq..... } *Sheriffs*.

JAMES MORISON, Esq..... }

Finished, Anno MDCCX.

NOBLE ROGERS, Esq. *Mayor*.

RICHARD PHILIPS, Esq..... } *Sheriffs*.

SAMUEL WILSON, Esq..... }

Alderman DANIEL CRONE,.... }

Alderman JAMES FRENCH,.... }

Alderman WILLIAM GODDARD, }

Alderman WILLIAM BROWN,.... } *Directors*.

On the S. of the Exchange, is the city Court-house, in which the judges hold the assizes for the city ; and above stairs, is a spacious room, called the Council-chamber, where the mayor and corporation assemble to transact the affairs of the city. It is adorned with the king's picture, and that of the late lord chancellor Brodrick, who was recorder of this city, both at full length. Round the top, are drums for the regiments of militia, and halberts for the same.

County
Court-
house.

The county Court-house was built near the castle of Cork, before-mentioned, anno 1680. The corporation

poration gave 100l. towards the building. It is a plain, large, commodious structure, with adjacent grand and petty jury-rooms; and being near the centre of the city, lies very convenient for the purpose.

The north gate makes an handsome Gaol, and Gaols, &c is strongly built of hewn stone, for the use of the city, being well arched and vaulted to prevent fire. It was erected by a tax upon the inhabitants, anno 1715, and is contiguous to the N. bridge, which being well built, together with this Gaol, makes a fair appearance.

The south gate of the city is used as the county Gaol, and was built at the expence of the county of Cork, anno 1728, and finished in the year 1730. The gate next the bridge is neatly built, of the Tuscan order, with an handsome pediment of hewn stone; but it is too high in proportion to the breadth. From the battlements, is a fine prospect of the city, and both the east and west sides of the river.

In the year 1731, a new Bridwell was erected at the expence of the city, which is a large, strong, and convenient building for the purpose.

The Work-house, already mentioned, was built by the duty laid, of 1s. per ton, on coals; and being finished as far as two sides of the square, it was opened for the reception of vagrant beggars, and foundling children, in March, 1748.

The new corn Market-house is a large commodious edifice, erected on pillars of the Tuscan order, of hewn stone, in a place convenient for the carriage of corn, meal, &c. by water; but in so narrow a situation, that it is almost hid. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a building, than the advantage of a convenient place before it; for which reason, if the opposite houses were levelled, and the ground opened as far easterly as St. Paul's church, it would form an handsome area, round which

which, shops, &c. might be erected, which would afford the city a better revenue than the low houses which stand opposite to this structure. The upper rooms were intended for a granary. In the year 1693, the Flesh-shambles were built by the corporation, in the centre of the city, at the expence of 481l. 5s. The corporation receives, one year with another, about 140l. for the rent of these and other Shambles built by them. Here is an excellent flesh-market of all kinds of butcher's meat, which is generally very reasonable and cheap in this city. Anno 1733, the corporation erected another Shambles for selling of meal and milk, on the S. side of the city, which cost 140l. for which they have a yearly rent. The Fish-shambles are very convenient, being erected on a branch of the river, which runs thro' arches under the middle of the town, by which means they are kept clean, cool, and sweet. This market is well supplied with fish, chiefly from Kinsale. The weekly markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is also a Flesh-market on the N. side of the town; as also a large Market-place for purchasing live cattle, particularly bullocks and cows, great numbers of which are slaughtered here during the winter season. From hence, the revenue of the city, called the gateage, principally arises, which is commonly about 600l. per annum, of late years, at 1d. a head.

Barracks. The old barrack to the E. of Elizabeth's fort, was erected in 1698, as was the new barrack in the said fort, anno 1719; both together, are capable of containing 700 men, with rooms for the officers. Near the former, lie 20 pieces of old iron artillery, dismounted since the siege of Cork, and now become useless.

Bishop's palace. Near the cathedral, stands the bishop's see-house, with a chapel, and good gardens. In it, is the picture of bishop Lyon, who was the first protestant

protestant bishop of Cork; and adjacent to it, is the deanery-house, called Dean's-court, where the deans reside, which is also a good building, and has gardens belonging to it. The bishops of Cork have also a country seat, built by doctor Peter Brown, at Bishop's-town, a short way from the city, which I have already mentioned.

The public walks of this city, in comparison of the number of inhabitants, are few, and not over commodious; that mostly frequented, is called the Mall, which has little to recommend it, except its being planted with trees, and the benefit of the adjacent canal, at high-water; but is equally offensive when the tide is out, in summer; this Mall is ill paved; yet, on public days, is well filled with the beau monde of the city, and, during the assizes, with considerable numbers from the country. On Hamand's-marsh, is a large pleasant Bowling-green, planted, on its margin, with trees kept regularly cut, whose shade makes it an agreeable walk; it is also washed by a branch of the Lee; and on it, a band of music has been supported by subscription, for the entertainment of the gentlemen and ladies who frequent it; adjacent to it, is the Assembly-house, where assemblies are held two days in the week; as also a weekly concert, which is maintained by a subscription, for the support of the Infirmary. Here is an organ, the other performers play on violins, German flutes, &c. with vocal music, and are sometimes assisted by gentlemen, who play to encourage this charity. Mardyke is a pleasant walk, being a bank, walled on both sides, and filled up, extending westerly from the city near an English mile, and washed on each hand, by the channel of the river. This bank is carried through a marshy island, and was done at the private expence of Mr. Edward Webber, anno 1719, who also built an house on the west end, where are
good

good gardens, planted with fruit, for the accommodation and entertainment of those who frequent this walk. Friars-walk, on the S. side of the town, is an agreeable retreat, being planted with trees, and situated on a rising ground, commanding a pleasant prospect; this is no bad walk, but it lies too much out of the way. It was formerly a part of the Red-abbey, before-mentioned.

Diversi-
ons.

As to diversions, every entertainment that has the authority of fashion in Dublin, (which place also takes its example from London) prevails here; and some, perhaps, in a higher degree. Card-playing, in the winter evenings, is an entertainment observed to be more used in Ireland, among polite people, than in England; the ladies are rather fonder of this amusement than the men; and dancing, that pretty innocent house diversion, hardly yields to it in their eyes. For which purpose, here is a weekly drum, besides the assembly, where card playing is intermixt with dancing. Besides the public concerts, there are several private ones, where the performers are gentlemen and ladies of such good skill, that one would imagine the god of music had taken a large stride from the continent, over England, to this island; for, indeed, the whole nation are of late become admirers of this entertainment; and those who have no ear for music, are generally so polite, as to pretend to like it. A stranger is agreeably surprised to find, in many houses he enters, Italic airs saluting his ears; and it has been observed, that Corelli is a name in more mouths, than many of our lord lieutenants. The humane and gentle disposition of the inhabitants, may, in some measure, be attributed to the refinements of this divine art. The harp, which is the armorial ensign of the kingdom, wrought great achievements in the hands of the Israelite king; and Cambrensis (23) affirms, that the Irish,

(23) Topograph. Hybern. dist. 3. cap. 11.

Irish, some hundred years ago, were incomparably well skilled in this instrument, beyond what he had observed in many other nations, which is also confirmed by Polydore Virgil (24). In this city, is a good Theatre, where the comedians from Dublin entertain the town generally during the summer assizes, and a month or two longer, as they meet with encouragement. There is a smaller one in Broad-lane, which is not now made use of; and, indeed, one Play-house seems to be more than sufficient for this city. Here are only two Coffee-houses, both near the Exchange; they are much frequented, and besides the English newspapers, have most of the Dublin ones. The better sort are fond of news and politics, and are well versed in public affairs.

According to the accounts returned into the surveyor-general's office, there are in this city 7,366 houses, which by allowing ten persons to an house, contain 73,660 souls (25).

The High-street, called here the Main-street, is Buildings intermixed with old and new buildings, and, as the former decay, new ones rise in the modern taste. Most of these houses have balcony windows, in the Spanish fashion, and are built of brick. The marshes, which retain the names of the principal persons who drained and filled them up, are mostly built upon; that to the E. called Dunscomb's-marsh, has several good streets and houses on it,

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par-

(24) Hist. Angl. lib. 13.

(25) From a return made by the hearth-money collectors, in the years 1732 and 1733, there were in the city of Cork 2,569 protestant families, and 5,398 popish; and allowing 7 to each family, there are 17,983 protestants, and 37,786 papists in the city. In the county, there were 4,520 protestant families, and 36,983 popish; which, by allowing 5 to each family, makes the number of the former to be 22,600, and the latter 184,915, viz. in the city, 55,769 souls, and 207,515 in the county; but the number to a family is here under-rated.

particularly those facing the several canals. The W. marsh is also daily building upon, it is called Hamond's-marsh, and is laid out into streets. On the quays are several good private houses, as well as warehouses. That called the Abbey-quay, is well built, and planted with trees. The suburbs to the N. is above a measured mile in length, particularly the street called Mallow-lane, which is much frequented by country people, both for buying and selling their commodities. Blarney-lane is also of a great length, and in the same suburb, in which are an infinite number of slaughter-houses, that make it very disagreeable. The south suburb is equally as large, but has not so much trade as the N. In this part the poorer sort of the inhabitants dwell. Their doors are thronged with children, who, notwithstanding their hard fare, coarse diet, and labour of the parents, are more strong, lusty and healthy, than children more tenderly reared.

Quays.

The Quays of this city are very numerous (26), yet ships of heavy burthen load and discharge, by the means of lighters, at Cove and Passage, which method is safe, expeditious, and of little expence, the general freight for one of these lighters being small; they carry about 30 tons, and being built so as to draw little water, are loaded at the cellar doors, which saves the charge of portorage in a great measure. The principal ones are, the Custom-house-quay, Cold-harbour, and the adjacent canal, the quay to the south of the Rape-marsh, the Coal-quay, or Ferry-quay, Kyrle's-quay, the North-quay,

(26) Anno 1637, a great part of the quay out of the south gate was built by alderman Thomas Ronayne.

Anno 1670, the channel to the south of the King's-marsh, now called Dunscomb's-marsh, was cut, and the quay on the same began to be filled up.

Anno 1719, the quay called Kyrle's-quay, on the east side of the north gaol, was built.

quay, &c. all frequented by vessels, besides many others only by boats, whose names are expressed on the map of this city. Floods, attended with spring tides, sometimes do great damage to the merchants, whose warehouses lie low for the conveniency of shipping off their commodities. The inhabitants, upon great inundations, have sometimes been obliged to pass from house to house in boats, in the very middle of the high street. These floods happen but seldom; yet they who dwell on the quays prepare for them every winter, by providing materials to stop up the doors of their cellars; these high tides are mostly about the equinoxes. On the 14th of March, 1727, happened one of the greatest inundations in this city known before that time; it was one foot two inches over the highest part of the quays; it blew a storm all the night before, strongly at S. E. and was full moon that day. Another very high tide that overflowed the quays, and filled all the cellars, was at the time of the autumnal equinox, viz. in September, 1745, which did also very considerable mischief. But one much higher than these happened on the 28th and 29th of January, 1749-50, when most the city was overflowed, the water being four feet deep in the houses on Dunscomb's-marsh, and three in the middle of the city, which inundation did incredible damage to the merchants. This flood was preceded by an aurora borealis, that happened on the 21st in the evening, and continued about an hour; it extended from E. to W. over the heart of the city, tinged with so deep a scarlet, that, at a distance, the town seemed to be in flames; during which time, it moved in a compact body, from N. to S. with a very slow motion.

As the war before the last not a little damped the Trade trade of this city, which immediately on the peace was more than ordinarily increased, I have subjoined

an abstract of its imported and exported commodities, as I find them returned in the Custom-house books (27), before the rupture with France. One year

(27) An account of the quantity of beef, butter, hides, tallow and wool, exported from Cork, in the years 1743, 1744, and 1745.

Anno 1743, there were exported 86,951 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of beef, 83,844 C. wt. of butter, 8,586 tann'd hides, 37,509 raw ditto, 16,054 C. wt. of tallow, and 420 stone of wool.

Anno 1744, there were shipped 118,306 barrels of beef, 97,852 C. wt. of butter, 3,873 tann'd hides, 50,750 untann'd ditto, 19,289 C. wt. of tallow, and 367 stone of wool.

Anno 1745, there were exported 73,594 barrels of beef, 70,620 C. wt. of butter, 5,361 tann'd hides, 27,578 raw ditto, 18,852 C. wt. of tallow, and 1,100 stone of wool.

There are also very large quantities of woollen yarn exported annually to Bristol.

Anno 1741, the following goods were imported into Cork, viz. before the breaking out of the war with France:

* Ale and Beer, 253 bar.	* Flax, undrest, 6 C. wt.
* Bark, 3,781 bar.	* Fustian, ends, 163.
* Bottles of Glass, 9,317 doz.	* Glass, cases, 83.
Brandy, 3,734 gal.	* Drinking Glasses, N ^o 13,464.
Coals, 9,018 tons.	GROCERY.
Coffee, 600lb. weight.	Almonds, 135 C. wt.
* Copper Plates, 35 C. wt.	Cinamon, 366lb.
Cork, 352 C. wt.	Cocoa Nuts, 1,840 C. wt.
* Barley & Malt, 1,455 quar.	Currants, 113 C. wt.
* Wheat, 962 quar.	* Hull'd Barley, 176 C. wt.
* Drapery, new, 4,087 yards.	Nutmegs, 168lb.
* Ditto, old, 1,414 yards.	Pepper, none.
DYING STUFFS.	Pruens, 91 C. wt.
* Alum, 327 C. wt.	Raisins, 791 C. wt.
Cochineal, 1,618lb.	Rice, 469 C. wt.
* Copperas, 948 C. wt.	* Liquorice Ball, 6,345lb.
Fastick, 183 C. wt.	* Loaf Sugar, 167 C. wt.
Indigo, 10,117lb.	Muscovy ditto, 9,560 C. wt.
* Woad, none.	White ditto, 1,590 C. wt.
Logwood, 386 C. wt.	* Hemp, undressed, 3,509 C. wt.
* Madder, 121 C. wt.	* Hops, 11,340 C. wt.
Redwood, 120 C. wt.	IRONMONGERS WARE.
Smelts, 4,270lb.	* Iron, 10,879 C. wt.
* Herrings, 1,918 bar.	* Marmites, N ^o 3,060.
	* Pots, 4,000.
	* Scythes,

year with another, there were near an hundred thousand bullocks and cows slaughtered in this city, from August to Christmas; and the chief exportations

* Scythes, 368 dozen.	Silk, manufactured, 797lb.
Lead, none.	* Steel, 155 C. wt.
	* Cider, 66 tons.
* Cambrick, 2,324 yards.	* Tan, 222 C. wt.
* Lawns, 585 yards.	Tea, 14,489lb.
* Linseed, 22 hogsheads.	Tobacco, 667,793lb.
* Oatmeal, 25 barrels.	* Vinegar, 87 tons.
* Flour, 5,953 barrels.	Wine, French, 564 tons.
Oranges and Lemons, 5,953 hundred.	Wine, Port, 61 tons.
* Linseed Oil, 1,714 gallons.	Wine, Rhenish, 2 tons.
Seville Oil, 3,059 gallons.	Spanish Wine, 62 tons.
Sweet Oil, 1,123 gallons.	* Wood, 2,100 barks.
* Printing Paper, 2,287 reams.	* Barrel Staves, 4,896 hund.
* Writing ditto, 739 reams.	* Deal Boards, 286 hundred.
Pitch, 86 barrels.	* Hoops, 1,223 thousand.
* Pot Ashes, 1,365 barrels.	* Timber, 9 tons.
Resin, 51 C. wt.	Cotton, 65 C. wt.
Rum, 48,406 gallons.	Spanish ditto, 15 C. wt.
* Salt, English, 3,982 bushels.	Wire, iron and latin, 32 C. wt.
* Foreign ditto, 80,131 bush.	* Cotton Yarn, 6,531lb.
* Salt-petre, 7 C. wt.	Mohair, 904lb.

Those with an * we may raise at home, or manufacture ourselves.

The same year, the following goods were exported out of this city :

Beef, 73,108 barrels.	Rabbits Fur, 50lb.
Butter, 50,917 C. wt.	Calves Skins, 3,726 dozen.
Candles, 4,978 C. wt.	Lambs ditto, 230 hundred.
Cheese, 584 C. wt.	Rabbits Skins, 1,000.
Feathers, 105 C. wt.	Soap, 317 C. wt.
Herrings, 873 barrels.	Tallow, 14,288 C. wt.
Salmon, 26 tons.	Tongues, 1,563 dozen.
Hogs Lard, 449 C. wt.	Wool, 592 stone.
Hides, Tann'd, N ^o . 6,120.	Yarn, Linen, 26 C. wt.
Raw ditto, 11,795.	Yarn, Woollen, 11,463 stone.
Linen Cloth, 138,788 yards.	Worsted, 22,597 stone.
Pork, 10,360 barrels.	

The

exportations consist of beef, hides, butter, and tallow.

Our

The total of the customs of the port of Cork, for the following years, stands as follows :

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1740,	52,404	2	8
1741,	54,946	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1742,	53,023	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1743,	57,991	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1744,	54,819	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1745,	51,764	18	5
1746,	58,827	18	9
1747,	54,490	18	10
1748,	64,727	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1749, Quarter ending 24th of June,	27,037	6	9

Upon enquiry, I find that the inland duties, viz. excise, licences, quit rents, and hearth-money, amount to about 14,000*l.* per ann. in the district of Cork, besides those of the collections of Kinsale, Baltimore, and Mallow, in this county.

In the year 1698, according to captain South's account, in the Phil. Transact. N^o. 261, p. 591. there were in the city 58 seamen, 34 fishermen, 91 boatmen, in all 183; whereof 111 were papists; but the number is at present so great, they are not easily to be reckoned.

For packing, salting, and barrelling beef, this city gives place to no other in Europe. The want of bark occasions the exportation of so many raw hides, which might, in a great measure, be supplied by the use of tormentil roots. Shank bones are also exported, in considerable quantities, to Holland and other places; they are used by turners, toymen, cutlers, bead-makers, &c. Of the parings of the hides, as also of the feet and sinews, they make glue. The horns afford various manufactures, and are of use to horners, turners, lanthorn-makers, cutlers, and comb-makers, &c. Considerable quantities of soap and candles are manufactured of the tallow. The short hair is used for stuffing saddles, &c.; the longer sort is curled for the same use; and that which is longest, they make into carpets and floor-cloths, at Rouen and Elbeuf, in Normandy. The bowels being prepared, are used by gold-beaters to manufacture their gold and silver. The gall is useful to scourers and cloth-workers, and large quantities of bladders are exported for various uses. By an arret of the 29th of

Our first exportation of corn and butter was to Spain, about the year 1633, as appears by lord Strafford's letters, which met with very great success, the merchants making large returns in specie. About the same time, they began to barrel up their beef and butter, with hoops bound about with twigs, after the English manner; and set two letters, B. C. the mark of Bristol, upon the barrels.

In the year 1729, a proposal was made in the house of commons, to set up a ballast-office in this city, notwithstanding the goodness of the harbour, and the very little use such an office could possibly be of here, but rather a detriment, by increasing unnecessary taxes, which would prove a burthen and discouragement to the merchants of the city, and prevent foreigners from frequenting this port; upon which, and many other accounts, it was not put in practice.

The revenues of the city do not exceed 1,200l. or 1,300l. a year, at most, which arise in this manner :

City Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
They have in fee farm rents,	343	19	8½
In leases for years, about	73	0	0
The gateage is variable, worth about . .	600	0	0
Rents of shambles, about	140	0	0
For standings of pedlars, &c. in the } streets, about	50	0	0
Paid by the water-bailiff, about	80	0	0

£1286 19 8½

The

of June, 1638, there was a duty laid in France, upon Irish beef, of 5 livres the hundred weight; but by a second arret of the 7th of December, the same year, and by another of the 20th of May, 1704, salt beef imported into the towns of Havre, Nantz, St. Maloes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux and Brest, in order to be exported again to the French American colonies, was to be discharged from paying the said duty, observing, notwithstanding, all other injunctions in the said arret,

The corporation (28) has other small incomes, arising from the freedom of bailiffs, canting goods on the Exchange, &c.

Govern.
ment and
privileges

The government of this city is by a mayor, sheriffs, and common-council; and is incorporated by the name of the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Cork. It has been endowed with large and ample privileges, granted by several kings (29) of England, from the English

(28) The salaries of the city officers are as follow, per ann. :

	£	s.	d.
The mayor's salary has been, of late years,	500	0	0
That of the recorder,	60	0	0
The chamberlain,	30	0	0
A sword bearer,	10	0	0
The city surveyor,	20	0	0
Two serjeants at mace, to attend the mayor, } each 5l.	10	0	0
Two bellmen, 8l. each per ann. and for the } clothing, 6l. each,	28	0	0
Keeper of the Exchange,	6	0	0
Keeper of the city clocks,	5	0	0
The city pays ground rent for the Exchange, } which is payable to the Roches, for the } scite of a castle, called Golden-castle, that } stood where the Exchange is built; and the } same family had another castle in Shandon- } castle-lane, called Short-castle,	20	0	0
For a guard-room for the officers,	8	0	0
For the judges' lodgings,	5	0	0
For fire and candles for the city guard,	20	0	0
To the captain of the halberdiers,	4	12	0
TOTAL,	£726	12	0

The city pays on state days, a guinea for each sermon.

To reduced widows of aldermen, 20l. per ann.

To reduced widows of burgesses, 15l.

Other city officers are, a common speaker, a coroner, common clerk, mayor, and constables of the staple, a serjeant of the staple, a clerk of the crown and peace, a notary public, a water-bailiff, a custom-man, &c.

(29) The dates of the respective charters granted to this city, as they are expressed in the several exemplifications, are as follow : The

lish conquest, to his present majesty's reign ;
the principal of which are as follows : The mem-
bers

VOL. I.

3 F

The charter of king Henry III. is dated at Westminster, Jan. 2, Anno regni 26, viz. 1242, and runs thus :

“ Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normand. Aquitaniæ, comes de Anjou, &c. Archiepiscopi, Abatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecom, &c. salutem. Sciatis, &c.

By this charter, the city of Cork is granted to the citizens, in fee farm, paying for the same, 80 marks to his majesty's exchequer in Dublin, at Easter and Michaelmas, by two equal payments ; also the prisage of wines and coquet*. No citizen to be impleaded out of the city, but within their walls, viz. at guild-hall. The citizens to be free of all lastage, passage, pontage, &c. throughout the king's dominions. No citizen to be fined, except by the laws of the hundred, which court is to be held once a week, by the provost. The citizens to have all reasonable guilds, as the burgesses of Bristol have, not to be hindered to build houses on the river side, to enjoy all lands and waste grounds without the city, except such lands as were granted, by charters, from his royal father, king John, which lands the citizens are not to dispose of, but to be subject to such customs as the lands of other citizens are. All churches, hospitals, and religious houses, (the priory of St. John excepted) to be under the jurisdiction of the city ; and his majesty doth forbid any person to molest the said citizens contrary to the tenor of these his letters patent. Witness these venerable persons, William, archbishop of York, primate of England, William, bishop of Carlisle, Peter de Gabandia, John de Monem, William de Cantilupo, Galfridius de Spenser, Berttrand de Griault, Roger de Montealto, Robert de Musegross, Paulino Peince, alias de Briver, Johannes de Plessetis, Galfridius de L'Angell, & alii. Given under the king's hand, at Westminster, the date and year above-mentioned.

* Ann. 1610, the judges gave it as their opinion, that in Cork, by the charter and act of parliament, the king was to have the great and petty customs of all strangers ; but that the citizens were to be discharged of the great customs. All charters granting customs between the last year of Edward I. and the 1st of Henry VII. are void by the act of resumption, 1^o Henry VII. with a saving for Waterford only.

The above charter is confirmed by that of king Edward I. dated June 12, at Northampton, the 19th of his reign, anno 1291, which abolishes a custom, that obliged the mayors to go
to

bers of the corporation consist of a mayor, two sheriffs, a recorder, and as many aldermen and bur-

to Dublin to be sworn, and allows the mayor to be sworn before the old one, or before the king's judges, if resident in Cork. Exempts the citizens from being obliged to attend on juries out of the city. Grants to the mayor and bailiffs the assize of bread, ale, weights, and measures, with the office of clerk of the market, and all other privileges mentioned in the charter of Henry III. The witnesses to this charter are, William, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, John, bishop of Ely, the king's chancellor, John, bishop of Norwich, Richard, bishop of London, Adam de Valentia, Comit. de Pembroke, Humfrid. de Bohun, Comit. de Hereford and Essex, Hugon Le Despenser, Seniore, Roger de Mortuomari de Wigmore, Barth. de Badlesmere, & alii.

The same charter is literally repeated, with that of king Henry III. in a new charter, granted by king Edward II. the 20th of January, 1318, and the 12th of his reign; adding, that no stranger, except the king's servants, shall bear arms in the city. Witness, Roger de Mortimer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at Clonmel, the said date. The above charters were again confirmed, by a new one of king Edward III. dated at Woodstock, July 15th, the fourth year of his reign, 1330. Witnessed by H. bishop of Lincoln, the king's chancellor, John de Eltham, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, John de Warren, earl of Surry, Roger de Mortuomari, earl of March, Oliver de Ingham, John Maltravers, the seneschal of the king's house and others. The same king granted to the city another charter, the following year, dated at Westminster, the 12th of February, reciting his having seen letters patent, which Edward, late king of England, his royal father, had granted to this city, at the instance of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, which letters patent, &c. he now confirms to the citizens aforesaid. Witnesses the same as before.

King Edward IV. granted a new charter to the city, confirming all the former ones, dated apud Castellum suum, the 1st of December, the 2nd of his reign, viz. anno 1462. This charter takes notice of 11 parish churches having been in the city and suburbs thereof, for one mile round it; for which they paid 80 marks to the crown, as long as the said suburbs remained undestroyed; and that now the aforesaid churches and suburbs, by reason of the wars of Irish enemies, and English rebels, were burned and laid waste, for the space of 15 years past,

burgesses, as with these four, shall make up the number of 24, who are all together named the
 3 F 2 common

past, by reason whereof the citizens were become unable to pay his majesty the said sum, and did seek a pardon for the same from his majesty's noble father; upon consideration of which, he remits the aforesaid fee farm rent. And the said king grants the custom called cocquet, to the city, for the rebuilding of their walls, to hold the same until they could travel a mile round their city in safety.

King Henry VII. confirmed all the former grants, with the port of the city, from Rew Rone, on the W. to Denowdram, on the E.; and in regard of the poverty of the city, and the ruin and spoil of the same, he grants a release for all rents due before the date of these letters patent, and in lieu thereof, accepts of 20lb. of wax, to be paid every Easter into his exchequer in Dublin, during the king's pleasure; this charter also restores the city to the king's favour, it being disfranchised for aiding Perkin Warbeck.

Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 1^o. die Augusti
 An. Regn. 15^o. A. D. 1500.

King Henry VIII. confirmed all the privileges hitherto granted to this city, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, Feb. the 4th, in the 1st year of his reign, anno 1509. Also, by another charter, in the 8th of his reign, dated at Westminster, Dec. the 10th; which makes the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, justices of the peace in the said city and liberties thereof, and to be justices of gaol delivery, with power to commit felons, and to erect a gallows for their execution; all fines, waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c. to go to the use of the city. The same prince, in the 28th year of his reign, for the honour and munificence of this city, granted to William Coppenger, then mayor, and his successors, to have a sword, decently sheathed and adorned, carried before them in the said city and liberties thereof; and granted the custody of the king's castle to him and his successors, until the king should signify his pleasure to the contrary; and that, in the mean time, no sheriff of the county of Cork shall have any thing to do with the said castle, or any matter touching the same. And that the mayor, bailiff, and commonalty, may employ an agent for them in England, to provide and buy them forty suits of armour, with liberty to ship them from England, to Cork, without molestation.

Teste Rege apud Westmon. 11. Martii, An. Regn.
 Sui 28. viz. 1537.

All

common council of the city. The number of aldermen are uncertain; for there are none of that title,

All the privileges of the city were renewed and confirmed by king Edward VI. by a new charter, dated May 9, ann. reg. 3, 1549, in which, besides the foregoing privileges, the following are added: No foreigner to buy corn, wool, leather, &c. but of the citizens in the city, nor to sell wine but in his ship, nor merchandize longer than forty days, without licence from the mayor. No citizen to be arrested for debt out of the city. The goods of citizens, dying intestate, not to be claimed by the crown. Power to the citizens to match their children as they shall think proper, and that they shall have all reasonable guilds, as in Bristol.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 13th year of her reign, gave a silver collar of S. S. to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, ann. 1571, for his services against the earl of Desmond, which collar, and a patent relating thereto, were left in the custody of Francis Kearny, of Garret's-town, esq.; and the said queen confirmed all the charters granted to this city, by letters patent, ann. 1576.

King James I. granted a new charter to this city, bearing date, March the 7th, in the 6th of his reign; this charter changes the mayor and bailiffs, to mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Cork, to be a corporation, to sue and to be sued in all his majesty's courts, to have one common seal, to be changed at pleasure; Dominick Roche to be the first and modern mayor; David Gallway, and William Hore, the first sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, to make by-laws, and punish the breakers of them, by fine and imprisonment; to appoint an escheator, coroner, and other officers, and remove them at pleasure; all lands, (except the castle of Cork, called the king's old castle, and the street of the same, with the county gaol) for the space of 3,000 paces round the city, to be a distinct county of itself, to be measured according to the statute, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, viz. sir Dominick Sarsfield, knt. sir Parr Lane, knt. sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, knt. &c. a copy of which admeasurement was to be returned by them into the high court of chancery, and another to the mayor, under their respective hands and seals. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, are to build, at their own charge, within the precinct of the said castle, a session-house for the judges of assize, and to repair the same at their own expence. His majesty grants to the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, the office of justice

title, but those who have first passed the chair ; and if there be not a sufficient number, with the mayor, recorder,

justice of the peace and of gaol delivery, in the said city and liberties ; the mayor or recorder to be always one, to hear and determine all felonies, trespasses, &c. His majesty grants a duty on fish to the corporation, for the support of Black-rock castle. All arrears, from the 18th of queen Elizabeth, were discharged, and in lieu thereof, 20lb. of wax to be paid yearly into the exchequer. Two fairs granted to the city, one on the morrow after Trinity Sunday, and the other on the eve of St. Matthew, each to continue three days, with courts of pye powder, &c. The mayor and corporation to have power to tax the citizens, liberty to purchase lands, &c. to the value of 40l. The mayor may punish whores, scolds, and disorderly persons. All privileges granted by any former charter, confirmed by this. The corporation may appoint a mayor, constable, and society of merchants of the staple, to be incorporated into a body politic, with the same power as those in London or Dublin. The same king granted, in the 16th year of his reign, viz. ann. 1618, to the master and company of the shoe-makers and brogue-makers of this city, power to dress and curry all manner of hides, skins, and leather ; to make by-laws for the better regulation of the company, and to elect masters and wardens, and all other privileges usually granted to any guild or fraternity.

The great charter of the city was granted by king Charles I. dated at Canterbury, April the 7th, in the seventh year of his reign.

This charter recites several of the former charters, confirms all the privileges mentioned therein, and specifies, That upon advices of his commissioners for Irish affairs, and in consideration of the sum of 2,000l. paid by the citizens, towards the relief of the king's army, and other faithful services, the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of this city, shall be henceforth incorporated by that name, and be one body politic, to sue and be sued, &c. Maurice Roche to be the first mayor, Nicholas Skiddy and Patrick Brady, to be the first and modern sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs, and citizens, to assemble in their common hall, on the Monday after St. Bartholomew, to elect their mayor. All religious houses to be under the jurisdiction of the city, and liable to be rated, viz. the four dissolved abbies, Gill-abbey, St. Dominick's, St. Augustine's, and that of St. Francis, with the two parishes within the city, and all the persons resident within the

recorder, and sheriffs, to make up 24, the deficiency is supplied out of the burgesses.

By

the same to be, for the future, in the liberties of the city, and all other lands within 3,000 paces of the same, as is expressed in the charter of king James I. to be a distinct county of itself. The sheriffs to hold a court once a month, for the better government of the same. The king's old-castle, the county gaol, then called the lower room of the said castle, with the common place of execution, to continue in the county at large. The corporation covenants with his majesty, to build the same session-house, and keep it for ever in repair. The mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, to be justices of the peace; and any three of them, the mayor or recorder to be always one, to hold sessions of gaol delivery for all felonies, &c. committed in their liberties, and to erect a gallows for the execution of criminals. All fines, forfeitures, goods of felons, and fugitives, &c. granted to the city. When the mayor is out of his mayoralty, he is to be elected an alderman, and one of the common council is to be chosen mayor, by the mayor, sheriffs, and community, or the major part of them; the number of aldermen and common council shall not exceed 24. Sheriffs to account in this city by commission, or before the judges of assize, if there, but not to be compelled to account in Dublin. None but freemen to retail goods in the city, except at fairs. All goods to be unladen at the common quay, and not elsewhere, under pain of forfeiture of the same, except by licence from the mayor. The mayor to be first named in all commissions; the mayor, &c. to chuse their town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public, to continue for life, unless they are removed for misdemeanors. James Gold appointed, by this charter, the first town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public. All small duties and petty customs granted to the citizens for the support of the city, to be levied by the sheriffs, or their deputies, as in Youghal. The mayor, sheriffs, &c. have power to elect six aldermen of the city for the several wards, to hear and determine all matters whatsoever, not exceeding 40s. The constables, serjeants at mace, and all other officers in the city, to be assisting to put the judgment of the said aldermen into execution. No person to practise physic in the city without licence from the mayor, unless he be educated in some university, under the penalty of 40s. a month, during the time he so practises. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, to have power to erect guilds and companies of artificers,

to

By the charter, the mayor and sheriffs are to be elected the Monday after St. Bartholomew the apostle,

to have such power as those in London or Dublin. The mayor, &c. to elect a mayor, and constables of the staple, and merchants of the staple, to be a body corporate, with the like power as those in London or Dublin, Youghal or Kinsale. The day of their election, to be on the Monday before the feast of all Saints. The said mayor and constables of the staple, to make such freemen of the said staple as they shall think proper, to export out of the city, all sorts of wool, flocks, hides, pelts, &c. and other staple commodities, at their election, to those places following, viz. London, Chester, Bristol, Barnstaple, Liverpool and Milford. The major part of the society to elect and admit merchants of the staple in the said society. And for feeding of sheep, and their increase in this kingdom, no duties are to be paid to the king by any of that society, but such as are mentioned in the charter, viz. 12d. in the pound, for every 21l. value. The mayor and constables to keep weights by the king's beam, who are to have the profits of the same. This city had a charter from Oliver Cromwell, which was only in force during his usurpation.

Dec. 18, 1661, there was a proclamation issued for all corporations to renew their charters, upon which an order of council was made, that Henry Bathurst, esq. and others, be appointed agents for this city, to renew their charter. And a new one, confirming all their privileges, was granted, Jan. 16, 13th Carol II: The exemplification is under the great seal, and witnessed by sir Maurice Eustace, knt. lord chancellor of Ireland, and Roger, earl of Orrery, then lord justice.

Anno 1734, August 26, there was an order of council, that there be a petition to the king, for a new charter, or letters patent, to make every alderman of this city, after serving as mayor, a justice of peace for the city and liberties, and that the sum of 300l. be allowed for procuring the same. And May 29th, 1735, this charter was sent from London, to their excellencies the lords justices, who laid it before the attorney-general. August 10th, 1735, they recommended it to his grace the duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to be laid before her majesty queen Caroline, who was regent during his majesty's absence in Hanover. The queen, by letters to the lords justices, granted a charter, dated Jan. 2, 1735, which arrived at Cork, Jan. 11, 1735, and cost the city 267l.

December

apostle, and to enter and be sworn into their office, the Monday after Michaelmas day. Notwithstanding which, they are now elected the Monday after St. Peter and St. Paul's day, being the first Monday in July, and then they are sworn as above. For according to the new rules made by the lord lieutenant and council, anno 1672, for the regulation of the corporations of Ireland, all elections of magistrates, in this and other cities, after the last day of December that year, should be three months before the day of swearing, and entering upon their office, in order that they might be approved of by the government.

Courts.

The mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, hold courts of record, court leet, as also a court of admiralty; which power was questioned in the year 1664, by persons authorized by the duke of York, to act as admiral of Munster; upon which, I find an order of council, "That a copy of the record out of the exchequer, on which the rent paid by this corporation for the admiralty of this city is grounded, be taken out, and produced to the next judge of assize."

Privi-
leges of
the May-
or, &c.

The mayor had formerly a butt of sack given him by the corporation, for his entertainment, in lieu of 20 nobles. By an order of council, August 25, 1634, the mayor elect was either to give up the butt of sack, or pay the chamberlain the sum of 10l. at his election. The mayors had an ancient custom, before going out of their office, to make a freeman at large, provided the person proposed was approved of by the mayor elect, and the rest of the common council; but this being found inconvenient, the sum of 5l. was afterwards given to the mayor, in lieu of this privilege.

December 13, 1697, the chamberlain was ordered to pay seven guineas to Mr. Walker, on his producing the great charter of king Charles I. which was lost and missing several years.

lege, which sum, on the augmentation of the mayor's salary, has been since taken off.

In the year 1668, letters patent were passed to sir Thomas Allen, knt. for the sealing of leather through Ireland, and the same was demanded to be done in this city, by one Thady Callaghan, gent.; but the corporation opposed him, and asserted, that they had been in possession of the same privilege for twelve years before, by a more ancient grant from his majesty, than what the said Callaghan produced; so that he was obliged to desist. The same year, on the 4th of September, a patent was produced in right of sir John Stephens, knt. to the corporation, with a docket of fees, to be craner of this port. The council ordered the mayor to give this answer:—That this office belonged to the corporation, by charter, a more ancient patent than that granted to sir John Stephens. And to support the suit, the mayor was desired to take in subscriptions from the merchants.

By a by-law of the corporation, made November the 8th, 1670, the sons of a freeman, at the age of twenty-one years, are admitted to be free, without paying any fine, except the officers fees.

Anno 1697, on the 22nd of November, the freemen of this city petitioned the hon. house of commons, complaining of several unreasonable taxes laid on them by the mayor, sheriffs, and council, ever since the time of the surrender of the city to his majesty king William, under pretence of a by-law made by the mayor and council, who had exempted themselves from quartering soldiers, under the colour of another by-law. The house resolved, nem. con.

“ That the freemen had fully proved the allegations of
“ their petition. That the custom of taking the duty of
“ gateage, as complained of, was exorbitant, arbitrary,
“ and illegal. Ordered, that Mr. James French, late
Vol. I. 3 G mayor

“ mayor of the city of Cork, be taken into the custody of
 “ the serjeant at arms, for speaking contemptuous words
 “ against this house. Ordered, that Mr. Theophilus
 “ Morris, one of the late sheriffs of the said city, be sum-
 “ moned to attend this house, to answer a complaint
 “ against him, for discouraging the prosecution of the
 “ said petition. Signed,

“ ROBERT ROCHFORD, Speaker.”

Prisage of
wines.

The prisage of wines (30) formerly belonged to this corporation, but, on the 1st of August, 1666, they made a present of it to James, duke of Ormond. This duty was granted to the city by king Henry III. and was very considerable.

The

(30) In the year 1634, the following sums were received for the prisage of wines, as it is found in the large council book of this city :

		£.	s.	d.
Dec.	Out of the barque to Maurice Roche, alderman, one ton of Spanish wine, from St. Maloes,	14	0	0
	One ton more,	14	0	0
April.	From Bourdeaux, per Robert Vernon, 2 tons of French claret,	14	0	0
	From St. Maloes, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	From ditto, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	A Flemish ship to Richard Creagh, of Bourdeaux, claret, 2 tons,	14	0	0
May.	A small barque from ditto, 1 ton,	7	0	0
June.	A barque from St. Maloes, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	Ditto from Ditto,	14	0	0
		£ 119	0	0

This privilege has been a long time in the house of Ormond, for the prisage of wine of Limerick, Cork, Ross, Kinsale, Galway, Dungarvan, and Dingle, in the year 1467, was taken from John, earl of Ormond, during his life. The instrument, whereby the city relinquished the prisage of wines, was presented to the duke, in a silver box, with the city arms engraved thereon, by Noble Dunscomb, esq. then mayor.

The franchises of the city I have already set down, ^{Franchises.} page 353; they have been sometimes perambulated by the mayor and corporation, in an handsome manner, particularly on Oct. 20, 1714, and the night concluded with very fine fire-works and illuminations, in honour of his majesty king George I. whose coronation was that day celebrated in the city. By an order of the court of D'Oyer Hundred, the mayor was ordered to ride round the liberties and franchises of this city, May 30, 1726, and to have the same usage continued every third year, and an allowance of 30l. was given to Mr. Ambrose Cramer, then mayor, to defray his expence on this occasion, who rode the franchises accordingly; but this usage has been again discontinued.

In this city, they have an odd custom of throwing bran on the new mayor, his officers and retinue, the day he enters into his office, which has prevailed time out of mind, being, they say, an emblem of plenty; and notwithstanding it has been often prohibited, the custom still prevails.

This city returns two members to parliament, who had formerly wages (31) for their attendance, as all

3 G 2

others

(31) It was also the custom of the knights for the county to receive pay, as appears from the following record :

Robert Rochfort, esq. and Roger Sonkeston, knt. being elected knights of the shire, to serve in parliament for the county of Cork, refused to serve, unless Garret, of Desmond, sheriff of the said county, would become security to them, to pay them for their trouble and attendance, as much as other knights of the shire received for theirs, which the said Garret did; and as it was not known what wages the said knights ought to have, because none were returned for a long time from thence, therefore at the petition of the said Garret, it was enacted, that the said sheriff might levy and take from every carucate of land within the county of Cork, 8d. to pay the said knights, as is done in the county of Dublin, and other counties. This was at a parliament held before Thomas, earl of Desmond, lord deputy of Ireland, ann. 3rd Edward IV. 1463. Rotul. Canc. No. 102.

Anno 1357, the 50th of Edward III. John Draper was chosen member for the city by writ, and served in the English parliament. Upon his complaint to the king, that he was denied to be paid his expences by the citizens, care was taken to reimburse him.

others then had, concerning which there is this memorandum in a council book :

“ That Dominick Roche, alderman, doth hereby acknowledge to have received of George Terry, esq. sheriff and chamberlain of Cork, towards the allowance granted by the corporation, being employed as one of the city burgesses in parliament, at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day, viz. 232 days for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sessions of the said parliament, the sum of 87l. sterl. as followeth : For the 3rd and 4th sitting, 82 days, the sum of 45l. 15s. sterl. ; and the 5th, and now last sitting, 110 days, the sum of 41l. 5s. sterl. ; in all, 87l. sterl. and 12s. for the writ ; for which sums, this shall be to the chamberlain and corporation a sufficient acquittance and discharge. Witness my hand, the 29th of August, 1641,

“ DOMINICK ROCHE.”

This city, although destitute of walls or other fortifications, is esteemed a garrison town, and has a military governor (32) constantly appointed for it, which is a post of more profit than danger, and is in reality a sinecure.

(32) Names of the late governors of Cork :

Anno 1644, Major Muschamp, governor of Cork fort.
 1651, Colonel Phair, governor for Oliver Cromwell.
 1678, The lord viscount Shannon.
 1689, The lord Clare and M. Boileau, for king James.
 1690, The earl of Tyrone and col. Roger Mac Elligot, governors. Lord lieut. of the county for king James, the lord Mountcashel. Deputy lieutenants, Pierce Nagle, Daniel Mac Carty Reagh, O'Sullivan Bear, Charles Mac Carty, alias Mac Donough.
 1690, Colonel Hales and colonel Hastings, for king William, upon the surrender of the city.
 1691, Sir Richard Cox, knt.
 1692, Sir Toby Purcell, knt.
 1701, Sir James Jefferies, knt.
 1722, James Jefferies, esq. his son.
 1746, General Gervais Parker.
 1752, Lieut.-General James St. Clair.
 1764, Lord Robert Bertie.
 1769, John Wynne, esq.

I have in the 58th and 59th pages of this Volume Militia. set down the number of men arrayed, at different times, in this city. In 1746, the militia of Cork consisted of 3,000 foot and 200 horse, the latter of which were in uniform, and armed with broad swords and pistols. There were besides those, an independent company, commanded by colonel Henry Cavendish, who called themselves the True Blues, being in uniform of that colour, turned up with scarlet, with waistcoats of the same, gold-laced hats, &c. This company was composed of a hundred gentlemen, who were extremely well disciplined, and performed the manual exercise and evolutions, with the greatest exactness.

The arms or device of this city, is a ship between Arms. two castles, all proper, with this lemma, Statio fida bene Carinis.

A List of the Magistrates of the City of Cork, from the earliest accounts, to the present time :

A.D. PROVOSTS.	A.D. MAYORS.
KING JOHN.	EDWARD II.
1199, John Dispenser.	1310, John Walters.
HENRY III.	1311, William Bond.
1236, Walter Eynoff.	1312, Nich. de la Weily.
1249, Eliah Stackpole.	1313, William Hadvivre.
1251, John Wenchedon.	1314, Walter De Kerdiff.
1252, Walter Wright.	1315, Nicholas O'Heyne.
MAYORS.	1316, John De Ligre.
EDWARD I.	1317, Nich. de la Weily.
1272, Richard Morren.	1318, Adam Milksbury.
1273, Richard Wine.	1319, Stephen Coppenger.
1274, Richard Lee.	1320, Richard Delahoid.
1279, Walter Tardiff.	1321, Abra. de Stackpole.
1281, Walter Rute.	1322, Walter Reisch.
1285, Peter Russel.	1323, Gilbert Monk.
1287, William Pollard.	1324, John Le Dispenser.
1290, Walter Tardiff.	1325, Richard Morraine.
1291, Walter O'Heyn.	EDWARD III.
EDWARD II.	1326, Edw. De Tailour.
1293, John Lavallen.	1327, Roger Tryal.
	1328,

A.D. MAYORS.

EDWARD III.

1328, Roger Le Blon.
 1329, William Albus.
 1330, Nicholas Morraine.
 1331, Richard Postwind.
 1332, Richard Leleigh.
 1333, Richard Leleigh.
 1334, Robert Lebolout.
 1335, Bernard de Montibus.
 1336, John Wedlock.
 1337, John D'Espenser.
 1338, John De Bristol.
 1339, John Fitz-Abraham.
 1340, David De Montibus.
 1341, Peter Rashall.
 1342, Elias De Stackpole.
 1343, Walter Reisch.
 1344, William Pollard.
 1345, William Pollard.
 1346, Walter De Kerdiff.
 1347, William O'Heyne.
 1348, John Wallen.
 1349, Will. De Wandepar.
 1350, Walter De Kerdiff.
 1351, Nicholas O'Heyne.
 1352, Nicholas Delahoyde.
 1353, Walter De Kerdiff.
 1354, Perceval Vincent.
 1355, John Gallenger.
 1356, Walter De Kerdiff.
 1357, John Gallenger.
 1358, Adam Ruth.
 1359, Walter De Kerdiff.
 1360, Perceval Vincent.
 1361, Perceval Vincent.
 1362, William Drooper.
 1363, Adam Ruth.
 1364, William Skiddy.
 1365, William Skiddy.
 1366, Perceval Vincent.
 1367, William Skiddy.
 1368, Jordan Kerdiff.
 1369, William Drooper.
 1370, John Leblown.
 1371, John Leblown.

A.D. MAYORS.

EDWARD III.

1372, Thomas Thish.
 1373, William Drooper.
 1374, William Downane.
 1375, Thomas Thish.
 1376, William Drooper.

RICHARD II.

1377, William Downane.
 1378, Thomas Thish.
 1379, David Miagh.
 1380, John Lombard.
 1381, David Miagh.
 1382, Robert Drooper.
 1383, John Mynne.
 1384, John Mynne.
 1385, John Mynne.
 1386, Robert Drooper.
 1387, John Malby.
 1388, John Malby.
 1389, John Lombard.
 1390, William Polent.
 1391, Redm. Kerrick.
 1392, Andrew Stackpole.
 1393, Redm. Kerrick.
 1394, Robert Flemming.
 1395, John Warriner.
 1396, Thomas Honeybeard.
 1397, Thom. Burdeys.
 1398, John Warriner.

HENRY IV.

1399, John Mainen.
 1400, John Knap.
 1401, Richard Lavallen.
 1402, William Sughin.
 1403, John Benefiat.
 1404, John Skiddy.
 1405, John Lignee.
 1406, William Sughin.
 1407, John Wright.
 1408, William Sughin.
 1409, Thomas Morton.
 1410, John Warner.
 1411, Thomas Murrough.

HENRY V.

1412, Thomas Mordonton,
 1413,

A.D. MAYORS.

HENRY V.

- 1413, Patrick Rice.
- 1414, Thomas Mollenton.
- 1415, Robert Gardiner.
- 1416, Robert Gardiner.
- 1417, Robert Gardiner.
- 1418, Robert Gardiner.
- 1419, Thomas Mollenton.
- 1420, Thomas Mollenton.
- 1421, Robert Borderner.

HENRY VI.

- 1422, Thomas Mollenton.
- 1423, Pierce Drooper.
- 1424, Robert Gardiner.
- 1425, David Landebrook.
- 1426, Geoffcy White.
- 1427, David Landebrook.
- 1428, Edward Dantz.
- 1429, Godfry Wale.
- 1430, Geoff. Gallaway.
- 1431, William Anasey.
- 1432, William Anasey.
- 1433, John Menia.
- 1434, Geoff. White.
- 1435, John Murrough.
- 1436, Godfry Gallaway.
- 1437, John Murrough.
- 1438, John Skiddy.
- 1439, John Skiddy.
- 1440, John Meagh.
- 1441, John Murrough.
- 1442, William Gold.
- 1443, William Gold.
- 1444, John Murrough.
- 1445, John Gold.
- 1446, Richard Skiddy.
- 1447, John Gold.
- 1448, Patrick Gallaway.
- 1449, John Gallaway.
- 1450, Richard Skiddy.
- 1451, John Gold.
- 1452, Richard Skiddy.
- 1453, William Gallaway.
- 1454, William Skiddy.
- 1455, Richard Lavallen.

A.D. MAYORS.

HENRY VI.

- 1456, William Gallaway.
- 1457, Richard Skiddy.
- 1458, William Skiddy.
- 1459, Patrick Gallaway.

EDWARD IV.

- 1460, Thomas Murrough.
- 1461, Richard Skiddy.
- 1462, John Gallaway.
- 1463, William Gold.
- 1464, John Gold.
- 1465, John Skiddy.
- 1466, Richard Skiddy.
- 1467, John Meagh.
- 1468, Godfry Naiole.
- 1469, John Mezca.
- 1470, Richard Skiddy.
- 1471, John Gallaway.
- 1472, William Gallaway.
- 1473, Tho. Murrough.
- 1474, William Skiddy.
- 1475, Richard Lavallen.
- 1476, John Gallaway.
- 1477, William Gallaway.
- 1478, Richard Skiddy.
- 1479, William Skiddy.
- 1480, William Skiddy.
- 1481, William Gallaway.
- 1482, Richard Gallaway.

EDWARD V. RICHARD III.

- 1483, William Gallaway.
- 1484, William Skiddy.

HENRY VII.

- 1485, Patrick Gallaway.
- 1486, William Gallaway.
- 1487, William Skiddy.
- 1488, Maurice Roche.
- 1489, William Gallaway.
- 1490, John Walters.
- 1491, Maurice Roche.
- 1492, John Lavallen.
- 1493, William Gold.
- 1494, John Walters.
- 1495, Tho. Coppinger.
- 1496, John Lavallin.

1497,

A.D. MAYORS.
 HENRY VII.
 1497, Maurice Roche.
 1498, John Lavallin.
 1499, John Walters.
 1500, Maurice Roche.
 1501, William Gold.
 1502, William Gallaway.
 1503, Edmund Gold.
 1504, John Gallaway.
 1505, William Terry.
 1506, William Skiddy.
 1507, John Skiddy.
 1508, Richard Gallaway.
 HENRY VIII.
 1509, Edmund Gallaway.
 1510, Edmund Gold,
 1511, Edmund Terry.
 1512, John Gallaway.
 1513, John Roche,
 1514, Edmund Terry.
 1515, Richard Skiddy.
 1516, Walter Gallaway.
 1517, John Skiddy.
 1518, Nicholas Skiddy.
 1519, Patrick Terry.
 1520, Edmund Roche.
 1521, David Terry.
 1522, Richard Gold.
 1523, Maurice Roche.
 1524, Edmund Gold.
 1525, William Terry.
 1526, John Skiddy.
 1527, Walter Gallaway.
 1528, John Skiddy.
 1529, Patrick Terry.
 1530, Edmund Roche.
 1531, Richard Gold.
 1532, Patrick Gallaway.
 1533, David Roche.
 1534, James Gold.
 1535, William Coppinger.
 1536, Robert Meagh.
 1537, Thomas Ronayne.
 1538, William Terry.
 1539, James Roche.

A.D. MAYORS.
 HENRY VIII.
 1540, Richard Terry.
 1541, Christopher Creagh.
 1542, William Sarsfield.
 1543, William Skiddy.
 1544, James Gold.
 1545, Richard Gold.
 EDWARD VI.
 1546, William Gold.
 1547, William Gold.
 1548, Patrick Meagh.
 1549, Thomas Ronayne.
 1550, Dominick Roche.
 1551, William Terry.
 1552, James Roche.
 MARY I.
 1553, Patrick Gallaway.
 1554, Richard Terry.
 1555, Christopher Meagh.
 1556, William Sarsfield.
 1557, William Skiddy.
 ELIZABETH.
 1558, Dominick Roche.
 1559, Edmund Gold.
 1560, Edward Gallaway.
 1561, John Gallaway.
 1562, Andrew Gallaway.
 1563, Maurice Roche.
 1564, Stephen Coppinger.
 1565, Richard Roche.
 1566, William Gallaway.
 1567, Edmund Gold.
 1568, John Gallaway.
 1569, Andrew Gallaway.
 1570, John Meagh.
 1571, Maurice Roche.
 1572, Stephen Coppinger.
 1573, John Walters,
 1574, William Terry.
 1575, James Ronayne.
 1576, William Roche.
 1577, John Gold.
 1578, Walter Gallaway.
 1579, Maurice Roche.
 1580, Thomas Sarsfield.
 1581,

A.D. MAYORS.

ELIZABETH.

1581, Christopher Walters.
 1582, Patrick Gallaway.
 1583, James Roche.
 1584, George Gold.
 1585, Stephen Walters.
 1586, Stephen Terry.
 1587, Robert Coppinger.
 1588, Edmund Terry.
 1589, John Skiddy.
 1590, Dominick Roche.
 1591, David Terry.
 1592, Henry Walsh.
 1593, Patrick Gallaway.
 1594, Francis Martel.
 1595, James Meagh.
 1596, Patrick Gallaway.
 1597, George Gold.
 1598, John Skiddy.
 1599, James Sarsfield.
 1600, William Mead.
 1601, John Mead.

JAMES I.

1602, John Coppinger.
 1603, Thomas Sarsfield.
 1604, Edmund Terry.
 1605, Robert Coppinger.
 1606, William Sarsfield.
 1607, Philip Martel.
 1608, David Terry.
 1609, Dominick Roche.
 1610, Edmund Gallaway.
 1611, George Gold.
 1612, Dominick Terry.
 1613, William Skiddy.
 1614, David Terry.
 1615, William Gold.

A.D. MAYORS.

JAMES I.

1616, John Coppinger.
 1617, Patrick Terry.
 1618, William Gold.
 1619, John Coppinger.
 1620, William Terry.
 1621, Andrew Skiddy.
 1622, John Coppinger.
 1623, John Roche.
 1624, John Roche.

CHARLES I.

1625, Henry Gold.
 1626, Edmund Martell.
 1627, William Hoare.
 1628, David Terry.
 1629, James Murrough.
 1630, Thomas Ronayne.
 1631, Maurice Roche.
 1632, Geoff. Gallaway.
 1633, William Roche.
 1634, Richard Roche.
 1635, Thomas Martell.
 1636, Robert Meagh.
 1637, David Meagh.
 1638, Patrick Lavallen.
 1639, Thomas Sarsfield.
 1640, Thomas Gold.
 1641, Melcher Lavallin.
 1642, Maurice Roche.
 1643, John Roche.
 1644, Robert Coppinger.
 1645, James Lombard.
 1646, For 10 years, no civil
 Magistrates during
 Cromwell's usurpa-
 tion.

Protestant Mayors and Sheriffs.

A.D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

CHARLES II.

1656, John Hodder, William Hodder, Philip Mathews.
 1657, Will. Hodder, Richard Covett, Timothy Tucky.
 1658, Phil. Mathews, Richard Basset, John Bayley.

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

CHARLES II.

1659; Jonas Morris,	Richard Lane, Noblet Dunscomb.
1660, Christ. Oliver,	Thomas Farren, John Flyn.
1661, Walter Cooper,	Christopher Rye, Nicholas King.
1662; Rich. Covett,	Robert Williams, Thomas Crook.
1663, Jas. Vandeluen,	William French, Richard Purdon.
1664, Rich. Basset,	James Finch, Mathew Deane.
1665; No. Dunscomb,	John Newenham, Pat. Ronayne.
1666, Thos. Farren,	John Hawkins, Timothy Tucky.
1667, Christ. Rye,	Thomas Mill, George Wright.
1668, Christ. Rye,	Thos. Kitchenman, Rob. Fletcher.
1669, Math. Deane,	William Field, Richard Harvey.
1670, James Finch,	William Wren, Thomas Walker.
1671, Jn. Newenham,	Jonathan Perry, John Bayley.
1672, John Hawkins,	Thomas Franklin, John Terry.
1673, Thomas Mills,	James Mills, Thomas Wills.
1674, John Bayley,	Robert Rogers, William Hull.
1675, Geo. Wright,	John Wright, Edward Webber.
1676, Will. Field,	Edward Youd, John Sealy.
1677, Tim. Tucky,	William Allen, Christopher Crofts.
1678, Th. Kitchenman,	William Maleborn, Rich. Terry.
1679, John Bayley,	William Ballard, William Howel.
1680, Robert Rogers,	Randal Hull, Henry Gerald.
1681, Will. Alwin,	Thomas Croneen, Stephen Cook.
1682; Rich. Covett,	William Charters, Eleaz. Lavers.
1683, John Wright,	Zach. Coke, Samuel Bayley.

JAMES II.

1684, Edw. Webber,	Edward Hoar, John Bayley.
1685, Christ. Crofts,	Daniel Crone, John Champion.
1686, Edward Hoar,	Thomas Brown, Edward Tucker.
1687, Will. Ballard,	Wm. Coppinger, Wm. White.
—, Ignatius Gold,	For king James.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688, Patrick Roche,	Bate French, Thomas Murrough.
1689, Dom. Sarsfield,	Patrick Mead, Patrick Nagle.
1690, Will. Ballard,	William Roberts, William Green.
1691, Daniel Crone,	Peter Renew, Samuel Love.
1692, Will. Charters,	John Whiting, Richard Slocomb.
1693, Will. Howell,	James French, Simon Dring.
1694, Peter Renew,	John Raynes, William Goddard.
1695, Samuel Love,	Ed. Knap. Jonath. Tressilion.
1696, James French,	Theop. Morice, Ferd. Pennington.
1697, Will. Roberts,	Rich. Crab, Thomas Kinsmell.

1698,

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1698, Will. Goddard, William Andrews, Edw. Yeamans.
 1699, Theo. Morris, Barth. Taylor, John Allen.
 1700, John Sealy, Joseph Ruddock, Fr. Cotterel.

ANNE.

1701, Simon Dring, Joseph Franklin, Bern Poye.
 1702, John Whiting, Will. Masters, Abraham Watkins.
 1703, Edm. Knap, Mathias Smith, Edw. Brown.
 1704, Will. Andrews, Dan. Perdriau, Rowl. Delahoyde.
 1705, Fran. Cotterel, William Cockeril, Dan. Pierce.
 1706, Bernard Poye, Noblet Rogers, Pat. Hamilton.
 1707, Jos. Franklin, Edward Hoar, John Hawkins,
 1708, R. Delahoyde, Wm. Lambly, James Morison.
 1709, Noblet Rogers, Richard Philips, Samuel Wilson.
 1710, Edward Hoar, Thomas Barry, Samuel Ablin.
 1711, Rich. Philips, John Terry, Richard Addis.
 1712, Dan. Perdriau, Philip French, Anthony Goss.
 1713, John Allen, Abraham French, Jos. Lavite.

GEORGE I.

1714, Edw. Browne, John Morison, Hugh Millard.
 1715, Philip French, John Morley, Francis Power.
 1716, Wm. Lambly, Thomas Shears, Thomas Brown.
 1717, Abrah. French, Wm. Hawkins, Charles Cotterel.
 1718, John Morley, Edward Brocklesby, Jos. Austin.
 1719, John Terry, John Maunsel, George Fuller.
 1720, Joseph Lavite, Samuel Croker, James Farrcaut.
 1721, Will. Hawkins, Wm. Owgan, Augustus Carre.
 1722, Daniel Pierce, Robert Atkins, George Bennet.
 1723, Ed. Brocklesby, Amb. Cramer, James Hulet.
 1724, Geo. Bennet, Fran. Rowland, Thos. Pembroke.
 1725, Abm. Cramer, Wm. Bustead, John Franklin.
 1726, Robt. Atkins, James Crook, Ambrose Jackson.

GEORGE II.

1727, Thos. Brown, John Atkins, William Lane.
 1728, Hugh Millard, Dan. Engane, Thomas Austin.
 1729, John Atkins, Francis Healy, Harding Parker.
 1730, Joseph Austin, Whetenhal Hignet, J. Baldwin.
 1731, James Hulet, James Piercy, Robert Travers.
 1732, Sam. Croker, Wm. Newenham, Ad. Newman.
 1733, Tho. Pembroke, Robert Dring, Walter Lavite.
 1734, Geo. Fuller, Thomas Farren, Will. Delahoyde.
 1735, Amb. Jackson, William Fuller, Thomas Brown.

1736,

A.D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

GEORGE II.

1736, Thos. Farren,	Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw.
1737, John Baldwin,	Christ. Carlton, Hor. Townshend.
1738, Adam Newman,	Randle Westrop, Nath. Barry.
1739, Will. Fuller,	John Terry, Noblet Philips.
1740, Harding Parker,	George Fuller, William Clarke.
1741, Rich. Bradshaw,	Wm. Taylor, Wm. Winthrop.
1742, Will. Owgans,	Mathias Smith, Hugh Millard.
1743, Rand. Westrop,	Robert Wrixon, Wm. Harding.
1744, Will. Winthrop,	Sir R. Cox, bart. Usher Philpott.
1745, Will. Lavite,	Nicholas Ford, David Bruce.
1746, Will. Taylor,	Phineas Bury, Wm. Holmes.
1747, Hugh Millard,	Wm. Busteed, George Hodder.
1748, Daniel Crone,	James Chatterton, Hugh Reily.
1749, Will. Holmes,	John Webb, John Swete.
1750, Robt. Wrixon,	Sir J. Freke, Robert Newenham.
1751, Will. Busteed,	Francis Carleton, John Swayne.
1752, Mathias Smith,	John Wrixon, Stephen Denroche.
1753, Sir J. Freke,	John Cossart, Kevan Izod.
1754, George Hodder,	John Smith, Joseph Witherall.
1755, John Reily,	Samuel Maylor, Godfrey Baker.
1756, Will. Harding,	Thomas Newenham, John Roe.
1757, Usher Philpott,	Boyle Travers, Palms Westropp.
1758, John Swete,	Wm. Parks, Christopher Collis.
1759, Phineas Bury,	Andrew Franklin, Dan. Connor.
1760, Jos. Witherall,	Henry Harding, Thos. Owgan.

GEORGE III.

1761, Andw. Franklin,	Wm. Titton, James Morrison.
1762, John Wrixon,	Walter Travers, Robt. Lane.
1763, John Smith,	Francis Rowland, Wm. Coles.
1764, Boyle Travers,	Henry Wrixon, Wm. Butler.
1765, William Parks,	Samuel Rowland, Wm. Willcocks.
1766, Samuel Maylor,	John Travers, John Harding.
1767, Jas. Chatterton,	Sampson Twogood French, Hugh Lawton.
1768, Noblet Phillips,	Sober Kent, Richard Lloyd.
1769, Godfrey Baker,	Benj. Bousfield, Rich. Kellett.
1770, Christ. Collis,	Peter Cossart, Jasper Lucas.
1771, John Webb,	John Wrixon, Henry Puxley.
1772, John Roe,	Richard Harris, John Franklin.
1773, Fr. Rowland,	Kingsm. Berry, Fr. Carleton, jun.

END OF VOL. I.

J. Connor, Printer, Patrick-Street, Cork.

SHIRAZ

March 11

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

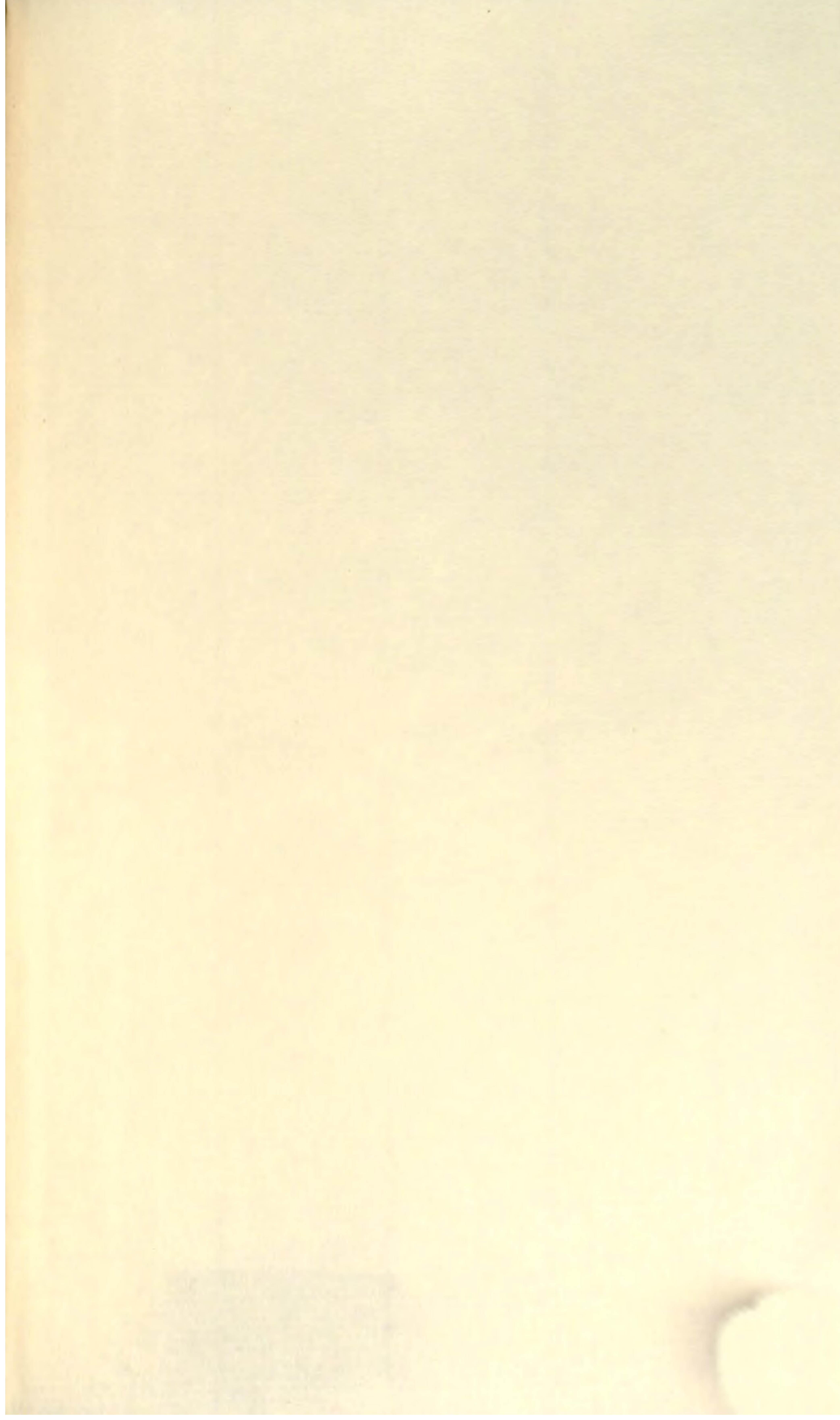
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

2

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



Smith, Charles

The ancient and present state of the county and city of Cork containing a
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Cork (1815)

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